

(Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 14, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the education curriculum in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

S. CON. RES. 81

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SUNUNU) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 81, a concurrent resolution expressing the deep concern of Congress regarding the failure of the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to its obligations under a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the engagement by Iran in activities that appear to be designed to develop nuclear weapons.

S. RES. 168

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 168, a resolution designating May 2004 as "National Motorcycle Safety and Awareness Month".

AMENDMENT NO. 2667

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2667 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. 2683

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2683 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. 2690

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2873

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas

(Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2873 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. 2880

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2880 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. 2888

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2888 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. DASCHLE:

S. 2223. A bill to expand the list of entities eligible to establish and maintain a qualified tuition program under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 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. 2223

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

SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE ENTITIES FOR QUALIFIED TUITION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, an eligible educational institution shall be deemed to include a corporation—

(1) which is a transferee corporation (within the meaning of section 150(d)(3) of such Code) of a corporation described in section 150(d) of such Code, and

(2) a majority of the outstanding stock of which is owned by an employee stock ownership plan (as defined in section 4975(d)(7) of such Code).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect with respect to any qualified tui-

tion program established after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 2224. A bill to establish the Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, the great story of Kansas can be summed up in the State motto, "Ad Astra per Aspera," to the stars through difficulties. Though only a short phrase comprised of four words, the meaning and passion behind the Kansas State motto are as profound as they are descriptive of a State that though smaller than some, was a catalyst for racial equality in this Nation.

From inception, Kansas was born in controversy—a controversy that helped to shape a Nation and end the egregious practice of chattel slavery that brutalized an entire race of individuals in this country. I cannot think of a more noble or more important contribution provided to our Nation—through arguably it was one of the most turbulent and darkest hours of our history. Without this struggle however, the battle to end persecution and transform our country into a symbol of freedom and democracy throughout the world would not have been realized.

This year marks the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska bill which repealed the Missouri compromise, allowed States to enter into the Union with or without slavery. This piece of legislation, which was passed in May 1854, set the stage for what is now referred to as, "Bleeding Kansas." During this time, our State, then a territory, was thrown into chaos with Kansans fighting passionately to ensure that the territory would enter the Union as a free State and not condone or legalize slavery in any capacity. At the end of a very difficult and bloody struggle, Kansas entered the Union as a free State and helped to spark the issue of slavery on a national level. However, Kansas' contributions to the realization of freedom in this Nation did not stop with the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Keeping true to the motto, "to the stars through difficulties," Kansas opened up her arms to a newly freed people after the Civil War ended. Many African Americans looked to Kansas for solace and prosperity when the South was still an uncertain place. Perhaps one of the best examples of Ad Astra per Aspera was the founding of a town in Kansas by African Americans coming to our State to begin their life of freedom and prosperity.

Founded in 1877, Nicodemus, which was named after a legendary slave who purchased his freedom, is the most recognized historically black town in Kansas. Nicodemus was established by a group of colonists from Lexington, KY and grew to a population of 600 by 1879.

However, Nicodemus is not the only Kansas contribution that shaped a more tolerant Nation. Kansas was also one of the first States to house an African American military regiment in the 1800s, the Buffalo Soldiers.

The Buffalo Soldiers were, and still are, considered one of the most distinguished and revered African American military regiments in our Nation's history. One of those regiments, the 10th Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, KS. In July 1866, Congress passed legislation establishing two cavalry and four infantry regiments that were to be solely comprised of African Americans. The mounted regiments were the 9th and 10th Cavalries, soon nicknamed "Buffalo Soldiers" by the Cheyenne and Comanche tribes. Lt. Henry O. Flipper, the first African American to graduate from the United States Military Academy in 1877 and commanded the 10th Cavalry unit where he proved that African Americans possessed the quality of military leadership. Until the early 1890s, the Buffalo Soldiers constituted 20 percent of all cavalry forces on the American frontier. Their invaluable service on the western frontier still remains one of the most exemplary services performed by a regiment in the U.S. Army.

These are just a few examples of why I am pleased to join with my colleague from Kansas, Senator PAT ROBERTS, today and introduce the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area Act, which will not only serve to educate Kansans but the Nation on the important contributions—and in many cases the sacrifices—made in order to establish this proud State. The creation of this heritage area will ensure that this legacy is not only commemorated but celebrated on a national level.

Specifically, the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area Act will designate 24 counties in Kansas as the "Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area." Each of these counties will be eligible to apply for the heritage area grants administered by the National Park Service.

The heritage area will add to local economies within the State by increasing tourism and will encourage collaboration between interests of diverse units of government, businesses, tourism officials, private property owners, and nonprofit groups within the heritage area. Finally, the bill protects private property owners by requiring that they provide in writing consent to be included in any request before they are eligible to receive Federal funds from the heritage area. The bill also authorizes \$10,000,000.00 over a 10 year period to carry out this act and states that no more than \$1,000,000.00 may be appropriated to the heritage area for any fiscal year.

Kansas has much to be proud of in its history and it is vital that this history be shared on a national level. By establishing the Bleeding Kansas and the

Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area, we will ensure that this magnificent legacy lives on and serves as a stirring reminder of the sacrifices and triumphs that created this Nation—a Nation united in freedom for all people.

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. 2224

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 "Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area is a cohesive assemblage of natural, historic, cultural, and recreational resources that—

(A) together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use;

(B) are best managed through partnerships between private and public entities;

(C) will build upon the Kansas rural development policy and the new homestead act to recognize inherent strengths of small towns and rural communities—close-knit communities, strong local business networks, and a tradition of entrepreneurial creativity.

(2) The Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, folk life, or some combination thereof, that are a valuable part of the heritage of the United States.

(3) The Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, or historic features, or some combination thereof.

(4) The Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area provides outstanding recreational and interpretive opportunities.

(5) The Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area has an identifiable theme, and resources important to the theme retain integrity capable of supporting interpretation.

(6) Residents, nonprofit organizations, other private entities, and units of local government throughout the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area demonstrate support for designation of the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area as a national heritage area and for management of the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area as appropriate for such designation.

(7) Capturing these interconnected stories through partnerships with National Park Service sites, Kansas State Historical Society sites, local organizations, and citizens will augment the story opportunities within the prospective boundary for the educational and recreational benefit of this and future generations of Americans.

(8) Communities throughout this region know the value of their Bleeding Kansas legacy, but require expansion of the existing cooperative framework to achieve key preservation, education, and other significant goals by working more closely together.

(9) The State of Kansas officially recognized the national significance of the Bleeding Kansas story when it designated the heritage area development as a significant strategic goal within the statewide economic development plan.

(10) Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance is a nonprofit corporation created for the pur-

poses of preserving, interpreting, developing, promoting and, making available to the public the story and resources related to the story of Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom.

(11) Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance has completed a study that—

(A) describes in detail the role, operation, financing, and functions of Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance, the management entity; and

(B) provides adequate assurances that Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance, the management entity, is likely to have the financial resources necessary to implement the management plan for the Heritage Area, including resources to meet matching requirement for grants.

(12) There are at least 7 National Historic Landmarks, 32 National Register properties, 3 Kansas Register properties, and 7 properties listed on the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom that contribute to the Heritage Area as well as other significant properties that have not been designated at this time.

(13) There is an interest in interpreting all sides of the Bleeding Kansas story that requires further work with several counties in Missouri interested in joining the area.

(14) In 2004, the State of Kansas is commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, opening the territory to settlement.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To designate a region in eastern Kansas and western Missouri containing nationally important natural, historic, and cultural resources and recreational and educational opportunities that are geographically assembled and thematically related as areas that provide unique frameworks for understanding the great and diverse character of the United States and the development of communities and their surroundings as the Bleeding Kansas National Heritage Area.

(2) To strengthen, complement, and support the Fort Scott, Brown v. Board of Education, Nicodemus and Tallgrass Prairie sites through the interpretation and conservation of the associated living landscapes outside of the boundaries of these units of the National Park System.

(3) To describe the extent of Federal responsibilities and duties in regard to the Heritage Area.

(4) To further collaboration and partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector, or combinations thereof, to conserve and manage the resources and opportunities in the Heritage Area through grants, technical assistance, training and other means.

(5) To authorize Federal financial and technical assistance to management entity to assist in the conservation and interpretation of the Heritage Area.

(6) To empower communities and organizations in Kansas to preserve the special historic identity of Bleeding Kansas and with it the identity of the Nation.

(7) To provide for the management, preservation, protection, and interpretation of the natural, historical, and cultural resources within the region for the educational and inspirational benefit of current and future generations.

(8) To provide greater community capacity through inter-local cooperation.

(9) To provide a vehicle, particularly in the four counties with high out-migration of population, to recognize that self-reliance and resilience will be the keys to their economic future.

(10) To build upon the Kansas rural development policy, the Kansas agritourism initiative and the new homestead act to recognize inherent strengths of small towns and rural communities—close-knit communities, strong local business networks, and a tradition of entrepreneurial creativity.

(11) To educate and cultivate among its citizens, particularly its youth, the stories and cultural resources of the region's legacy that—

(A) reflect the popular phrase “Bleeding Kansas” describing the conflict over slavery that became nationally prominent in Kansas just before and during the American Civil War;

(B) reflect the commitment of American settlers who first fought and killed to uphold their different and irreconcilable principles of freedom and equality during the years of the Kansas Conflict;

(C) reflect the struggle for freedom, experienced during the “Bleeding Kansas” era, that continues to be a vital and pressing issue associated with the real problem of democratic nation building; and

(D) recreate the physical environment revealing its impact on agriculture, transportation, trade and business, and social and cultural patterns in urban and rural settings.

(12) To interpret the effect of the era's democratic ethos on the development of America's distinctive political culture.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The term “management entity” means Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance, recognized by the Secretary, in consultation with the chief executive officer of the State of Kansas, that agrees to perform the duties of a local coordinating entity under this Act.

(2) **HERITAGE AREA.**—The term “Heritage Area” means the Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area in eastern Kansas and western Missouri.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) **UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of local government” means the government of a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an Indian tribe.

SEC. 4. BLEEDING KANSAS AND THE ENDURING STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the State of Kansas the Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Heritage Area shall include the following:

(1) An area located in eastern Kansas and western Missouri, consisting currently of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Cherokee, Clay, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Geary, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Neosho, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Wilson, Woodson, Wyandotte Counties in Kansas and tentatively including additional counties in Kansas and western Missouri to be included in the development of the management plan.

(2) Contributing sites, buildings, and districts within the area will be recommended by the management plan.

(c) **MAP.**—Final boundary will be defined during the management plan development. A map of the Heritage Area shall be included in the management plan. The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(d) **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The management entity for the Heritage Area shall be Territorial Kansas Heritage Alliance, a nonprofit organization established in the State

of Kansas, recognized by the Secretary, in consultation with the chief executive officer of the State of Kansas, that agrees to perform the duties of a local coordinating entity under this Act.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITIES, DUTIES, AND PROHIBITIONS OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.

(a) **AUTHORITIES.**—The management entity may, for purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, use funds made available under this Act to—

(1) prepare a management plan for the Heritage Area;

(2) prepare reports, studies, interpretive exhibits and programs, historic preservation projects, and other activities recommended in the management plan for the Heritage Area;

(3) pay for operational expenses of the management entity incurred within the first 10 fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act designating the Heritage Area;

(4) make grants or loans to entities defined in the management plan;

(5) enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Kansas, its political subdivisions, nonprofit organizations, and other organizations;

(6) hire and compensate staff;

(7) obtain money from any source under any program or law to be used for a regrant program requiring the recipient of such money to make a contribution in order to receive it;

(8) contract for goods and services; and

(9) offer a competitive grants program to contributing partners requiring a dollar-for-dollar match of Federal funds.

(b) **DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—In addition to developing the management plan, the management entity shall—

(1) give priority to the implementation of actions, goals, strategies, and standards set forth in the management plan, including assisting units of government and other persons in—

(A) encouraging economic viability in the Heritage Area in accordance with the goals of the management plan;

(B) establishing interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;

(C) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the cultural, historical, and natural resources of the Heritage Area;

(D) supporting the restoration of historic buildings that are—

(i) located in the Heritage Area; and

(ii) related to the themes of the Heritage Area;

(E) the conservation of contributing landscapes and natural resources; and

(F) the installation throughout the Heritage Area of signs identifying public access points and sites of interest;

(2) prepare and implement the management plan while considering the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, private property owners, and nonprofit groups within the Heritage Area;

(3) conduct public meetings in conjunction with training and skill building workshops regarding the development and implementation of the management plan; and

(4) for any fiscal year for which Federal funds are received under this Act—

(A) submit to the Secretary a report that describes, for the year—

(i) accomplishments of the management entity;

(ii) expenses and income of the management entity;

(iii) each entity to which a grant was made; and

(iv) an accounting of matching funds obtained to meet grant guidelines;

(B) conduct an annual audit with a neutral auditing firm and make available for audit by Congress, the Secretary, and appropriate units of government, all records pertaining to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(C) require, for all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by any entity, that the receiving entity make available for audit all records pertaining to the expenditure of their funds.

(c) **PROHIBITION OF ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—The management entity shall not use Federal funds received under this Act to acquire real property or an interest in real property.

(d) **OTHER SOURCES.**—Nothing in this Act precludes the management entity from using Federal funds from other sources for authorized purposes.

SEC. 6. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The management entity shall:

(1) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 years after the date funds are made available for this purpose, prepare and submit a management plan reviewed by participating units of local government within the boundaries of the proposed Heritage Area.

(2) **COLLABORATION.**—Collaborate with and consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, tourism officials, private property owners, and nonprofit groups within the geographic area of the Heritage Area in developing and implementing such a management plan.

(3) **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT.**—Ensure regular public involvement, including public meetings at least annually, regarding the implementation of the management plan.

(b) **CONTENTS OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The management plan prepared for the Heritage Area shall—

(1) present a comprehensive program for the conservation, interpretation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area, in a manner consistent with the existing local, State, and Federal land use laws and compatible economic viability of the Heritage Area;

(2) establish criteria or standards to measure what is selected for conservation, interpretation, funding, management, and development;

(3) involve residents, public agencies, and private organizations working in the Heritage Area;

(4) specify and coordinate, as of the date of the management plan, existing and potential sources of technical and financial assistance under this and other Federal laws to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area; and

(5) include—

(A) actions to be undertaken by units of government and private organizations to protect, conserve, and interpret the resources of the Heritage Area;

(B) an inventory of the resources contained in the Heritage Area, including a list of any property in the Heritage Area that is related to the themes of the Heritage Area and that meets the establishing criteria (such as, but not exclusive to, visitor readiness) to merit preservation, restoration, management, development, or maintenance because of its natural, cultural, historical, or recreational significance;

(C) policies for resource management including the development of intergovernmental cooperative agreements, private sector agreements, or any combination thereof, to protect the historical, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Heritage Area in a manner consistent with supporting appropriate and compatible economic viability;

(D) a program for implementation of the management plan by the designated management entity, in cooperation with its partners and units of local government;

(E) evidence that relevant State, county, and local plans applicable to the Heritage Area have been taken into consideration;

(F) an analysis of ways in which local, State, and Federal programs may best be coordinated to promote the purposes of this Act; and

(G) a business plan that—

(i) describes in detail the role, operation, financing, and functions of the management entity for each activity included in the recommendations contained in the management plan; and

(ii) provides, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, adequate assurances that the management entity is likely to have the financial resources necessary to implement the management plan for the Heritage Area, including resources to meet matching requirement for grants awarded under this Act.

(c) **PUBLIC NOTICE.**—The management entity shall place a notice of each of its public meetings in a newspaper of general circulation in the Heritage Area and shall make the minutes of the meeting available to the public.

(d) **DISQUALIFICATION FROM FUNDING.**—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary within 4 years of the date of the enactment of this Act, the management entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this title until the date on which the Secretary receives the proposed management plan.

(e) **APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove the proposed management plan submitted under this title not later than 90 days after receiving such proposed management plan.

(f) **ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves a proposed management plan, the Secretary shall advise the management entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval and shall make recommendations for revisions to the proposed management plan. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a proposed revision within 90 days after the date it is submitted.

(g) **APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS.**—The Secretary shall review and approve substantial amendments to the management plan. Funds appropriated under this title may not be expended to implement any changes made by such amendment until the Secretary approves the amendment.

SEC. 7. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE; OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On the request of the management entity, the Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance for the development and implementation of the management plan.

(2) **PRIORITY FOR ASSISTANCE.**—In providing assistance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to actions that assist in—

(A) conserving the significant cultural, historic, and natural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(B) providing educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(3) **SPENDING FOR NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY.**—The management entity may expend Federal funds made available under this Act on non-Federal property that—

(A) meets the criteria in the approved management plan; or

(B) is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(4) **OTHER ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with pub-

lic and private organizations to carry out this subsection.

(b) **OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Any Federal entity conducting or supporting an activity that directly affects the Heritage Area shall—

(1) consider the potential effect of the activity on the purposes of the Heritage Area and the management plan;

(2) consult with the management entity regarding the activity; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, conduct or support the activity to avoid adverse effects on the Heritage Area.

(c) **OTHER ASSISTANCE NOT AFFECTED.**—This Act does not affect the authority of any Federal official to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(d) **NOTIFICATION OF OTHER FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.**—The head of each Federal agency shall provide to the Secretary and the management entity, to the extent practicable, advance notice of all activities that may have an impact on the Heritage Area.

SEC. 8. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) **ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any private property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private lands.

(b) **LIABILITY.**—Designation of the Heritage Area shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) **RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate land use.

(d) **PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS IN HERITAGE AREAS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the owner of any private property located within the boundaries of the Heritage Area to participate in or be associated with the Heritage Area.

(e) **LAND USE REGULATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The management entity shall provide assistance and encouragement to State and local governments, private organizations, and persons to protect and promote the resources and values of the Heritage Area.

(2) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this Act—

(A) affects the authority of the State or local governments to regulate under law any use of land; or

(B) grants any power of zoning or land use to the management entity.

(f) **PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The management entity shall be an advocate for land management practices consistent with the purposes of the Heritage Area.

(2) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this Act—

(A) abridges the rights of any person with regard to private property;

(B) affects the authority of the State or local government regarding private property; or

(C) imposes any additional burden on any property owner.

SEC. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(a) **NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS REQUIRED.**—No privately owned property shall be governed by the management plan for the Heritage Area until the owner of that private property has been notified in writing by the management entity and has given written consent for such inclusion to the management entity.

(b) **LANDOWNER WITHDRAWAL.**—Any owner of private property included within the boundary of the Heritage Area, and not notified under subsection (a), shall have their property immediately removed from the boundary by submitting a written request to the management entity.

SEC. 10. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) **RULES, REGULATIONS, STANDARDS, AND PERMIT PROCESSES.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impose any environmental, occupational, safety, or other rule, regulation, standard, or permit process in the Heritage Area that is different from those that would be applicable if the Heritage Area had not been established.

(b) **WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize or imply the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights.

(c) **NO DIMINISHMENT OF STATE AUTHORITY.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within the Heritage Area.

(d) **EXISTING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS.**—Nothing in this Act shall affect any national heritage area so designated before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$10,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 may be authorized to be appropriated for any fiscal year.

(b) **COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.**—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity assisted under this Act shall be not more than 50 percent.

SEC. 12. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this Act terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce, along with my distinguished colleague Senator BROWNBACK, a bill designating the Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area. This project has joined communities throughout eastern Kansas in an effort to document, preserve and celebrate Kansas' significant role in the political struggle that led to the Civil War and in other historic struggles for equality that took place in our state.

Designated by Congress, National Heritage Areas are places where natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources combine to form complete and distinct landscape. Our State, which has a proud heritage and compelling story, will benefit from this national designation that helps preserve and celebrate America's defining landscapes. By enhancing and developing historic sites throughout eastern Kansas, we will ensure that the traditions that evolved there are preserved.

During the Civil War, William Quantrill, the head of an infamous gang of Confederate sympathizers, lead a raid on Lawrence, KS. Though far from the main campaigns, this massacre caused Bleeding Kansas to become a prominent symbol in the fight for the freedom of all people, and the territory would become a battleground over the question of slavery. After

these attacks, the abolitionist senator Charles Sumner delivered his famous speech called "The Crime Against Kansas," in which he brought the escalating situation into sharper focus for the Nation.

Almost 100 years later, Kansas became the battleground once again, as Oliver L. Brown fought to prove that separate among the people of this great Nation is not equal. In fact, we will soon celebrate the 50th anniversary of the *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* Supreme Court decision, which was a landmark victory in the civil rights movement. These are but two of the many stories that will make up this heritage area, marking an important era in our Nation's history.

I'd like to commend the Lawrence City Commission, the Douglas County Commission, and the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, who have worked diligently on Federal heritage area designation. And I encourage the Senate's swift passage of this important piece of legislation.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 2225. A bill to authorize an exchange of mineral rights by the Secretary of the Interior in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today the Montana Mineral Exchange Act with Senators BURNS and CAMPBELL.

This bill will enable the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and eastern Montana to create jobs and provide a shot in the arm for a local economy that has been creative in forging its own destiny.

The Montana Mineral Exchange Act is the result of years of working together. President Geri Small has been a true advocate for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe as she has worked tirelessly on this project for years.

The Montana Mineral Exchange Act is a positive step forward in creating good-paying jobs and boosting economic development in Montana. This shows what Montana can do when we—the congressional delegation, the governor's office, the private sector, and the Northern Cheyenne—work together to develop our resources while creating jobs and protecting our quality of life. Development of this high-quality coal will allow Montana to move forward economically and compete with other energy producing states for jobs and market share. I'm glad I could work together with Governor Martz, Senator BURNS, Congressman REHBERG, Senator CAMPBELL and all of the parties involved to make this bill happen.

By Mr. CORZINE:

S. 2226. A bill to extend the period for COBRA coverage for recipients of trade adjustment assistance; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to en-

sure that displaced workers whose jobs have moved overseas have access to affordable health care coverage.

Under the Trade Assistance Adjustment Act, unemployed workers who have seen their manufacturing jobs shipped overseas are eligible for Federal subsidies to help them maintain their employer-based health coverage through COBRA. Unfortunately, while these workers have access to these Federal subsidies for 24 months, they only have access to COBRA coverage for 18 months. This discrepancy means that displaced workers are unable to fully utilize these subsidies. Indeed, the discrepancy creates the anomalous situation in which displaced workers can remain in their COBRA plan for 18 months, using the Federal subsidy to help defray their costs, but once their COBRA coverage runs out, they have six additional months of Federal subsidy available but lose their existing health coverage. This leaves them no choice but to seek coverage in the expensive individual market where they are not guaranteed coverage and where their subsidy may not be sufficient to help them afford coverage.

My legislation would fix this problem by making COBRA coverage available for the full 24 months that the subsidy is available. This will ensure that displaced workers can take full advantage of the assistance that Congress made available to them in 2002.

As more and more Americans see their jobs outsourced overseas, many struggle to provide health insurance for their families. We have lost 3,000 manufacturing jobs in February alone and have lost a total of 2.8 million since 2000. Congress took a critical step in authorizing Federal assistance for those who have lost these jobs. Now we must ensure that displaced workers have access to health coverage so that they can utilize this assistance. My legislation will ensure this.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2226

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF COBRA COVERAGE PERIOD FOR TAA-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

(a) ERISA.—Section 605(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1165(b)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting "AND COVERAGE" after "ELECTION"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting "AND PERIOD" after "COMMENCEMENT";

(B) by striking "and shall" and inserting "shall"; and

(C) by inserting "and in no event shall the maximum period required under section 602(2)(A) be less than the period during which the individual is a TAA-eligible individual" before the period at the end.

(b) INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986.—Section 4980B(f)(5)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the subparagraph heading, by inserting "AND COVERAGE" after "ELECTION"; and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in the clause heading, by inserting "AND PERIOD" after "COMMENCEMENT";

(B) by striking "and shall" and inserting "shall"; and

(C) by inserting "and in no event shall the maximum period required under paragraph (2)(B)(i) be less than the period during which the individual is a TAA-eligible individual" before the period at the end.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—Section 2205(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300bb-5(b)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting "AND COVERAGE" after "ELECTION"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by inserting "AND PERIOD" after "COMMENCEMENT";

(B) by striking "and shall" and inserting "shall"; and

(C) by inserting "and in no event shall the maximum period required under section 2202(2)(A) be less than the period during which the individual is a TAA-eligible individual" before the period at the end.

(d) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Trade Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-210; 116 Stat. 933).

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. ALLEN):

S. 2227. A bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting and copyright piracy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004, along with Senators MURRAY, HOLLINGS, SMITH, and ALLEN.

Two years ago, I held a hearing entitled, "Theft of American Intellectual Property: Fighting Crime Abroad and At Home," and I issued a report on the status of our fight against this crime. Today, I attended a hearing chaired by Senator SPECTER on a similar topic, again driving home for me the serious problems encountered in today's world by American intellectual property.

What I have learned is that every day, thieves steal millions of dollars of American intellectual property from its rightful owners. Over a hundred thousand American jobs are lost as a result.

American innovation and creativity need to be protected by our government no less than our personal property, our homes and our streets. The Founding Fathers had the foresight to provide for protection of intellectual property, giving Congress the power to "promote the progress of science and useful arts" by providing copyrights and patents.

American intellectual property represents the largest single sector of the American economy, employing 4.7 million Americans. It has been estimated that software piracy alone cost the U.S. economy over 118,000 jobs and \$5.7 billion in wage losses in the year 2000. Even more, the International Planning and Research Corporation estimates that the government loses more than a billion dollars worth of revenue every year from intellectual property theft.

To put that in perspective, with a billion dollars in additional revenue, the American government could pay for child care services for more than 100,000 children annually. Alternatively, \$1 billion could be used to fund a Senate proposal to assist schools nationally with emergency school renovations and repairs.

There is another problem. Counterfeiters of software, music CDs and motion pictures are now tampering with authentication features. Holograms, certificates of authenticity, watermarks and other security features allow the copyright owners to distinguish genuine works from counterfeits. But now, highly sophisticated counterfeiters have found ways to tamper with these features to make counterfeit products appear genuine and to increase the selling price of genuine products and licenses. Put another way, not only do crooks illegally copy American intellectual property, they also now illegally fake or steal the very features property owners use to prevent that theft.

Copyrights mean nothing if government authorities fail to enforce the protections they provide intellectual property owners. The criminal code has not kept up with the counterfeiting operations of today's high-tech pirates, and it's time to make sure that it does. The Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004 updates and strengthens the Federal criminal code, which currently makes it a crime to traffic in counterfeit labels or copies of certain forms of intellectual property, but not authentication features. For example, we can currently prosecute someone for trafficking in fake labels for a computer program, but we cannot go after them for faking the hologram that the software maker uses to ensure that copies of the software are genuine.

In addition, many actions that violate current law go unprosecuted in this day and age when priorities, such as the fight against terrorism and life-threatening crimes, necessarily take priority over crimes of property, be they intellectual or physical. Moreover, the victims of this theft often do not have a way to recover their losses from this crime. For this reason, the Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004 also provides a private cause of action, to permit the victims of these crimes to pursue the criminals themselves and recover damages in federal court.

Current law criminalizes trafficking in counterfeit documentation and packaging, but only for software programs. The Anticounterfeiting Act of 2003 updates and expands these provisions to include documentation and packaging for phonorecords, motion pictures, other audiovisual works, and copies of other copyrighted works.

The existing provision with regard to counterfeiting addresses certain items of intellectual property, including motion pictures, software, and phonorecords. The Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004 updates the coverage of this

statute to include other copyrighted works, such as books. As published books and ebooks begin to be subject to the piracy already witnessed by motion picture, software and recording industries, they need the same protection.

This issue is not going away; to the contrary, it is growing, and Congress continues to focus on potential solutions, as evidenced by today's hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and an upcoming hearing in the Foreign Relations Committee. The 2002 version of this bill did not manage to secure passage and enactment into law, but there is reason for optimism that this year its fate will be different. America's content providers, and the many jobs that depend on them, could certainly use the help.

America is a place where we must encourage diverse ideas, and with that encouragement we must protect those ideas. They are the source of our music, our art, our novels, our movies, our software, our products, all that is American culture and American know-how. The Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004 gives our ideas the protection they deserve.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2227

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 "Anticounterfeiting Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) American innovation, and the protection of that innovation by the government, has been a critical component of the economic growth of this Nation throughout the history of the Nation;

(2) copyright-based industries represent one of the most valuable economic assets of this country, contributing over 5 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States and creating significant job growth and tax revenues;

(3) the American intellectual property sector employs approximately 4,300,000 people, representing over 3 percent of total United States employment;

(4) the proliferation of organized criminal counterfeiting enterprises threatens the economic growth of United States copyright industries;

(5) the American intellectual property sector has invested millions of dollars to develop highly sophisticated authentication features that assist consumers and law enforcement in distinguishing genuine intellectual property products and packaging from counterfeits;

(6) in order to thwart these industry efforts, counterfeiters traffic in, and tamper with, genuine authentication features, for example, by obtaining genuine authentication features through illicit means and then commingling these features with counterfeit software or packaging;

(7) Federal law does not provide adequate civil and criminal remedies to combat tampering activities that directly facilitate counterfeiting crimes; and

(8) in order to strengthen Federal enforcement against counterfeiting of copyrighted works, Congress must enact legislation that—

(A) prohibits trafficking in, and tampering with, authentication features of copyrighted works; and

(B) permits aggrieved parties an appropriate civil cause of action.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN ILLICIT AUTHENTICATION FEATURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2318 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the heading and inserting "TRAFFICKING IN COUNTERFEIT LABELS, ILLICIT AUTHENTICATION FEATURES, OR COUNTERFEIT DOCUMENTATION OR PACKAGING";

(2) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) Whoever, in any of the circumstances described in subsection (c), knowingly traffics in—

"(1) a counterfeit label affixed to, or designed to be affixed to—

"(A) a phonorecord;

"(B) a copy of a computer program;

"(C) a copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work; or

"(D) documentation or packaging;

"(2) an illicit authentication feature affixed to or embedded in, or designed to be affixed to or embedded in—

"(A) a phonorecord;

"(B) a copy of a computer program;

"(C) a copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work; or

"(D) documentation or packaging; or

"(3) counterfeit documentation or packaging, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both."

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "and 'audiovisual work' have" and inserting the following: ", 'audiovisual work', and 'copyright owner' have"; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) the term 'authentication feature' means any hologram, watermark, certification, symbol, code, image, sequence of numbers or letters, or other physical feature that either individually or in combination with another feature is used by the respective copyright owner to verify that a phonorecord, a copy of a computer program, a copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, or documentation or packaging is not counterfeit or otherwise infringing of any copyright;

"(5) the term 'documentation or packaging' means documentation or packaging for a phonorecord, copy of a computer program, or copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work; and

"(6) the term 'illicit authentication feature' means an authentication feature, that—

"(A) without the authorization of the respective copyright owner has been tampered with or altered so as to facilitate the reproduction or distribution of—

"(i) a phonorecord;

"(ii) a copy of a computer program;

"(iii) a copy of a motion picture or other audiovisual work; or

"(iv) documentation or packaging;

in violation of the rights of the copyright owner under title 17;

"(B) is genuine, but has been distributed, or is intended for distribution, without the

authorization of the respective copyright owner; or

“(C) appears to be genuine, but is not.”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) the counterfeit label or illicit authentication feature is affixed to, is embedded in, or encloses, or is designed to be affixed to, to be embedded in, or to enclose—

“(A) a phonorecord of a copyrighted sound recording;

“(B) a copy of a copyrighted computer program;

“(C) a copy of a copyrighted motion picture or other audiovisual work; or

“(D) documentation or packaging; or”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “for a computer program”;

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting “or illicit authentication features” after “counterfeit labels” each place it appears;

(B) by inserting “or illicit authentication features” after “such labels”; and

(C) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and of any equipment, device, or materials used to manufacture, reproduce, or assemble the counterfeit labels or illicit authentication features”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) CIVIL REMEDIES FOR VIOLATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any copyright owner who is injured by a violation of this section or is threatened with injury, may bring a civil action in an appropriate United States district court.

“(2) DISCRETION OF COURT.—In any action brought under paragraph (1), the court—

“(A) may grant 1 or more temporary or permanent injunctions on such terms as the court determines to be reasonable to prevent or restrain violations of this section;

“(B) at any time while the action is pending, may order the impounding, on such terms as the court determines to be reasonable, of any article that is in the custody or control of the alleged violator and that the court has reasonable cause to believe was involved in a violation of this section; and

“(C) may award to the injured party—

“(i) reasonable attorney fees and costs; and

“(ii) (I) actual damages and any additional profits of the violator, as provided by paragraph (3); or

“(II) statutory damages, as provided by paragraph (4).

“(3) ACTUAL DAMAGES AND PROFITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The injured party is entitled to recover—

“(i) the actual damages suffered by the injured party as a result of a violation of this section, as provided by subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) any profits of the violator that are attributable to a violation of this section and are not taken into account in computing the actual damages.

“(B) CALCULATION OF DAMAGES.—The court shall calculate actual damages by multiplying—

“(i) the value of the phonorecords or copies to which counterfeit labels, illicit authentication features, or counterfeit documentation or packaging were affixed or embedded, or designed to be affixed or embedded; by

“(ii) the number of phonorecords or copies to which counterfeit labels, illicit authentication features, or counterfeit documentation or packaging were affixed or embedded, or designed to be affixed or embedded, unless such calculation would underestimate the actual harm suffered by the copyright owner.

“(C) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘value of the phonorecord or copy’ means—

“(i) the retail value of an authorized phonorecord of a copyrighted sound recording;

“(ii) the retail value of an authorized copy of a copyrighted computer program; or

“(iii) the retail value of a copy of a copyrighted motion picture or other audiovisual work.

“(4) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—The injured party may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover, instead of actual damages and profits, an award of statutory damages for each violation of this section in a sum of not less than \$2,500 or more than \$25,000, as the court considers appropriate.

“(5) SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION.—The court may increase an award of damages under this subsection by 3 times the amount that would otherwise be awarded, as the court considers appropriate, if the court finds that a person has subsequently violated this section within 3 years after a final judgment was entered against that person for a violation of this section.

“(6) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS.—A civil action may not be commenced under this section unless it is commenced within 3 years after the date on which the claimant discovers the violation.

“(g) OTHER RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this section shall enlarge, diminish, or otherwise affect liability under section 1201 or 1202 of title 17.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 2318 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 113 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or illicit authentication features” after “counterfeit labels”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 323—TO AUTHORIZE LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA V. ELENA RUTH SASSOWER

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 323

Whereas, in the case of *United States of America v. Elena Ruth Sassower*, Crim. No. M-4113-3, pending in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the defendant has served subpoenas for testimony and documents upon Senators Orrin Hatch, Patrick Leahy, Saxby Chambliss, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and Charles Schumer, and on Senate employees Tamera Luzzatto, Chief of Staff to Senator Clinton, Leecia Eve, Counsel to Senator Clinton, Joshua Albert, Legislative Correspondent to Senator Clinton, and Michael Tobman, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for Senator Schumer; and,

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent Members, officers, and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent the above-listed Senators and Senate employees who are the subject of subpoenas and any other Member, officer, or employee who may be subpoenaed in this case.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2891. Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment in-

tended to be proposed by him 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 2892. Mr. BREAUX (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2893. Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. DAYTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2894. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. NICKLES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2886 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST) to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2895. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2896. Mr. DASCHLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2897. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2898. Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2886 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST) to the bill S. 1637, supra.

SA 2899. Mr. GRASSLEY proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2898 proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the amendment SA 2886 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST) to the bill S. 1637, supra.

SA 2900. Mr. THOMAS (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2901. Mr. MILLER (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2902. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2886 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST) to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2903. Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. TALENT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2886 submitted by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. FRIST) to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2904. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2905. Mr. NICKLES (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2906. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2907. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2908. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2909. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him