

greatest talents in college basketball and this year was no exception. Last night, players from both teams displayed their excellent training and hard work. Michigan was led by tournament Most Valuable Player Daniel Horton, who led Michigan with 14 points and Dion Harris who had 13 points.

Michigan opened a lead of 41-29, but a 15-2 Rutgers' run quickly nudged the Scarlet Knights in front, albeit briefly. The old adage "the best offense is a good defense" came true as Michigan constructed its win around a defensive strategy where defensive specialist Bernard Robinson, a senior whose leadership helped guide this young team, limited Rutgers' hot-shooting freshman to just two points.

In his third year with the Wolverines, Coach Amaker not only assembled the winning game plan, but also brought together a team that will consistently compete with any team in the nation. Last night's victory is testament to a team that worked hard to salvage its season and reputation. While individual performances by Robinson, Daniel Horton and Dion Harris played a key role in this game, Michigan's championship was a team effort that has helped restore the pride in the Michigan basketball program. I congratulate Coach Amaker and his team for their selfless efforts in putting University of Michigan basketball back on the national map.

I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the University of Michigan men's basketball team on their victory, and I know we all look forward to next year when this team really comes of age.

Mr. President, I ask that the players and coaches names be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

Players: Lester Abram; John Andrews; Amadou Ba; Ashtyn Bell; Graham Brown; Colin Dill; Sherrod Harrell; Dion Harris; Daniel Horton; Chris Hunter; J.C. Mathis; Brent Petway; Bernard Robinson Jr.; Courtney Sims; Dani Wohl.

Coaches: Head Coach Tommy Amaker; Assistant Coach Charles E. Ramsey; Assistant Coach Chuck Swenson; Assistant Coach Andrew Moore.●

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. Res. 329. A resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate to ascertain and settle claims arising out of the discovery of lethal ricin powder in the Senate Complex; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. Res. 330. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should communicate to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude

oil producing countries the position of the United States in favor of increasing world crude oil supplies so as to achieve stable crude oil prices; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1730

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1730, a bill to require the health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations.

S. 1804

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1804, a bill to reauthorize programs relating to sport fishing and recreational boating safety, and for other purposes.

S. 2179

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2179, a bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Reverend Oliver L. Brown.

S. 2250

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to extend the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2267

At the request of Mr. KERRY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2267, a bill to amend section 29(k) of the Small Business Act to establish funding priorities for women's business centers.

S. RES. 317

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 317, a resolution recognizing the importance of increasing awareness of autism spectrum disorders, supporting programs for increased research and improved treatment of autism, and improving training and support for individuals with autism and those who care for individuals with autism.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 329—AUTHORIZING THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE TO ASCERTAIN AND SETTLE CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF THE DISCOVERY OF LETHAL RICIN POWDER IN THE SENATE COMPLEX

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

S. RES. 329

Resolved, Section 1. Payment of claims arising from the Ricin discovery.

(a) SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT.—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate—

(1) in accordance with such regulations as the Committee on Rules and Administration may prescribe, consider, and ascertain any claim incident to service by a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate for any damage to, or loss of, personal property, for which the Member, officer, or employee has not been reimbursed, resulting from the discovery of lethal ricin powder in the Senate Complex on February 2, 2004, or the related remediation efforts undertaken as a result of that discovery; and

(2) may, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration and in accordance with the provisions of section 3721 of title 31, United States Code, determine, compromise, adjust, and settle such claim in an amount not exceeding \$4,000 per claimant.

(b) FILING OF CLAIMS.—Claimants shall file claims pursuant to this resolution with the Sergeant at Arms not later than July 31, 2004.

(c) USE OF CONTINGENT FUND.—Any compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any such claim pursuant to this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on a voucher approved by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SENATE RESOLUTION 330—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES ("OPEC") CARTEL AND NON-OPEC COUNTRIES THAT PARTICIPATE IN THE CARTEL OF CRUDE OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN FAVOR OF INCREASING WORLD CRUDE OIL SUPPLIES SO AS TO ACHIEVE STABLE CRUDE OIL PRICES

Mr. WYDEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 330

Whereas the United States currently imports the majority of its crude oil;

Whereas ensuring access to and stable prices for imported crude oil for the United States and major allies and trading partners of the United States is a continuing critical objective of United States foreign and economic policy for the foreseeable future;

Whereas the 11 countries that make up the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") produce 40 percent of the world's crude oil and control three-quarters of proven reserves, including much of the spare production capacity;

Whereas beginning in February 2004, OPEC instituted production cuts, which reduced production by 2,000,000 barrels per day and have resulted in dramatic increases in crude oil prices;

Whereas in February 2004, crude oil prices were around \$28 per barrel and have steadily risen since then, exceeding \$38 per barrel in March 2004, the highest prices in 13 years;

Whereas the increase in crude oil prices has translated into higher prices for gasoline and other refined petroleum products; in the case of gasoline, the increases in crude oil prices have resulted in a pass-through of cost increases at the pump to an average national price of \$1.75 per gallon;

Whereas increases in the price of crude oil result in increases in prices paid by United States consumers for refined petroleum

products, including home heating oil, gasoline, and diesel fuel; and

Whereas increases in the costs of refined petroleum products have a negative effect on many Americans, including the elderly and individuals of low income (whose home heating oil costs have doubled in the last year), families who must pay higher prices at the gas station, farmers (already hurt by low commodity prices, trying to factor increased costs into their budgets in preparation for the growing season), truckers (who face an almost 13-year high in diesel fuel prices), and manufacturers and retailers (who must factor in increased production and transportation costs into the final price of their goods): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President and Congress should take both a short-term and a long-term approach to reducing and stabilizing crude oil prices as well as reducing dependence on foreign sources of energy;

(2) to address the problem in the short-term, the President should communicate to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "OPEC" cartel and non-OPEC countries that participate in the cartel of crude oil producing countries that—

(A) the United States seeks to maintain strong relations with crude oil producers around the world while promoting international efforts to remove barriers to energy trade and investment and increased access for United States energy firms around the world;

(B) the United States believes that restricting supply in a market that is in demand of additional crude oil does serious damage to the efforts that OPEC members have made to demonstrate that they represent a reliable source of crude oil supply;

(C) the United States believes that stable crude oil prices and supplies are essential for strong economic growth throughout the world; and

(D) the United States seeks an immediate increase in the OPEC crude oil production quotas;

(3) the President should be commended for sending Secretary of State Powell to personally communicate with leaders of several members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on the need to increase the supply of crude oil;

(4) to ameliorate the long-term problem of the United States dependence on foreign oil sources, the President should—

(A) review all administrative policies, programs, and regulations that put an undue burden on domestic energy producers; and

(B) consider lifting unnecessary regulations that interfere with the ability the United States' domestic oil, gas, coal, hydroelectric, biomass, and other alternative energy industries to supply a greater percentage of the energy needs of the United States; and

(5) to ameliorate the long-term problem of United States dependence on foreign oil sources, the Senate should appropriate sufficient funds for the development of domestic energy sources, including measures to increase the use of biofuels and other renewable resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the Reuters news service is reporting that Saudi Arabia, and their Foreign Minister specifically, have said in the last day or so they have not been contacted by the Bush administration over OPEC's decision to cut oil production once again. As a result, today I am introducing a resolution urging the

President communicate to OPEC that oil production be increased, and I intend next week to ask for its immediate consideration.

I am very troubled by the comments of the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia. In fact, what Reuters has reported is the Saudi Foreign Minister was asked whether the United States had expressed its disappointment over OPEC's cut in production and the Saudi Foreign Minister said at the time:

I didn't hear from this Bush administration. I'm hearing it from you that they are disappointed.

This is very troubling. Up and down the west coast of the United States our constituents are getting mugged by high oil prices. We have to have an administration that is willing to put some heat on OPEC to step up oil production at a critical time, particularly as we move in this country to the high driving season. These high gasoline prices are devastating to consumers. They are going to be very harmful to our economy overall, particularly job production. It is consumer spending that is driving the Oregon economy, and if we continue to see our consumers shellacked with these high gasoline prices, it is going to be harder and harder for us to create family wage jobs and generate business growth.

I am hopeful my colleagues will support this resolution I am introducing today and which I am going to ask for immediate consideration of next week. The reason I am hopeful for such bipartisan support is this resolution, in terms of its substance, is identical to one introduced on February 28 of 2000, with our current Secretary of Energy, our friend Spencer Abraham, as one of the principal sponsors. Back then it was clear our colleagues thought it was important, particularly with influential Senators on the other side. Then the Senator from Michigan, Senator Abraham, also the chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator SANTORUM, and a number of our distinguished colleagues were co-sponsors of that legislation. The feeling was then it was important to put some heat on OPEC. It was important to make it clear it was the position of the Senate that OPEC boost production.

Of course, that is what then-candidate George W. Bush said, that it was important to boost oil production. Yet with the comments of the Saudi Foreign Minister in the last day or so, I think it is very clear at best it is not a case of getting a full court press, in terms of this administration, on Saudi Arabia and on OPEC.

I will tell you, if ever there was an administration that had some bargaining chips to play with Saudi Arabia in terms of boosting oil production, it is certainly this administration. If you look at what happened after 9/11, in terms of people being helped out of the country, various issues with respect to declassifying Government doc-

uments, it is very clear Saudi Arabia has been treated pretty darned well by this administration. If ever there was an administration that had some bargaining chips to play in terms of trying to get OPEC to increase oil production, it is certainly this administration. Yet the Saudi Foreign Minister has said, just in the last day, he wasn't even contacted by the Bush administration with respect to oil production.

Let me also say there are some other troubling signs, and why I feel so strongly about the Senate next week passing the resolution I am introducing. When Secretary Powell was in Saudi Arabia about 2 weeks ago, he also had a chance to talk about the oil crunch and how it is so harmful to American consumers. The press release that came from the U.S. Information Agency—this is again another document coming from our Government—indicated the Secretary and the Crown Prince and Foreign Minister talked about a variety of subjects, terrorism and governmental reforms, but nothing was said about oil prices. What we have, and I have said this before, is OPEC is going to stick up for OPEC. OPEC is not going to stick up for the American consumer. If you think OPEC is going to stick up for the American consumer, then you think Colonel Sanders is going to stick up for the chickens. It is not going to happen. It is the job of our administration to stick up for the consumer, and when the Saudi Foreign Minister says he hasn't even been contacted, that he heard from reporters the administration was disappointed, that is not good enough. It is not good enough for my constituents where consistently we are paying some of the highest prices for gasoline in our country, where we faced anticompetitive practices like redlining and zone pricing for years. It is not good enough where you have a situation such as we have in Bakersfield, CA, where a very large refinery has been closed. They didn't even look for a buyer. There is a lot of oil in the area.

The American people are entitled to some answers. They are certainly entitled to an administration that does what then-Governor George W. Bush said was important, and that was to fight for the consumer, to push OPEC to increase production. Instead, what we learned from the Saudi Foreign Minister is the administration has essentially just sat on its hands.

I was following the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky a bit ago. He makes the point, and it is certainly one that makes sense to me, that what is good for then-President Clinton should be good for President Bush. What I say to my friend is the same principle ought to be applied when it comes to a Senate resolution on OPEC and high oil and gasoline prices.

I hope we will have a good debate in the Senate in the days ahead with respect to our policy as it relates to OPEC and oil production. A number of

our distinguished colleagues were there when this resolution was considered earlier: Senator GRASSLEY, Senator SANTORUM, our current Secretary of Energy, a good friend of mine, Senator Abraham. I also note the distinguished Presiding Officer of the Senate, Senator CHAFEE, was also a cosponsor of that resolution.

I am hopeful we will be able to do as the Senator from Kentucky said and that is apply the same principle to this administration as was applied to the Clinton administration. Every administration ought to be pushing OPEC to increase oil production. We certainly ought to take action when the Saudi oil minister was saying he wasn't even contacted.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the article from the Reuters news service. The title of this article is "Saudi Says Not Heard From Bush Over OPEC Oil Cut."

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

[From Reuters News Service, Apr. 1, 2004]
SAUDI SAYS NOT HEARD FROM BUSH OVER
OPEC OIL CUT

VIENNA, April 1.—Saudi Arabia's foreign minister said on Thursday he had not been contacted by the Bush administration over OPEC's decision on Wednesday to cut crude output by one million barrels per day.

U.S. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham told a House of Representatives committee on Thursday President George W. Bush had spoken to most of the leaders of OPEC nations about global crude oil supplies and rising prices.

But Abraham declined to respond to a lawmaker's question about whether the president had specifically spoken to Saudi Arabia, the cartel's largest member which led a push this week to cut OPEC production by one million barrels per day in April.

Asked if the United States had expressed its disappointment to him over the cut, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal told reporters:

"I didn't hear this from the Bush administration. I'm hearing it from you that they're disappointed."

The Bush administration faces growing pressure from Democrats to take action amid record-high U.S. retail gasoline prices.

In the run-up to Wednesday's OPEC meeting, the administration abandoned its so-called "quiet diplomacy" and instead said publicly that it was pressuring OPEC to delay a production cut.

Its request was supported by OPEC members Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, but opposed by Saudi Arabia, a longtime U.S. ally.

Abraham said Bush administration officials may have spoken to Saudi officials in recent weeks.

"We are very disappointed with the decision (OPEC) made yesterday and obviously are evaluating what we might" do, Abraham added.

U.S. crude fell 50 cents to \$35.26 on Thursday after losing 1.4 percent on Wednesday on news of a huge build in U.S. crude inventories and the Saudi foreign minister said earlier the fall justified the cartel's decision.

"As you have seen, since we reduced production in OPEC the price went down. This reflects the veracity of the position that Saudi Arabia has taken that there is an excess capacity on the market rather than shortages," he said.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I will be back on the floor in the days ahead to talk about this critical question. It seems to me what is coming in this country on this oil issue is a perfect storm. The combination of the fact this administration is unwilling to push OPEC over its production cuts, the fact the Federal Trade Commission is unwilling to do anything about these anticompetitive practices or even investigate this refinery closure in Bakersfield, which has great implications for the west coast, all of these factors are coming together to create what I believe is a perfect storm for the gasoline consumer in this country. Given that consumer spending is what is driving our economy right now, we cannot afford to have these high gasoline prices continue or, as I fear, escalate to \$3 a gallon.

We will continue to focus on the question of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, swiping oil out of the private sector and squirreling it away into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve at a time when it already has a very high level and national security questions are being addressed. But that is not the focus of my comments today. The focus of my comments today is every Member of the Congress ought to be very troubled when the Saudi Foreign Minister says he wasn't contacted by the administration over these production cuts.

We ought to do as was done in 2000 when the Senate, led by a number of our distinguished colleagues on the other side of the aisle who moved ahead on a resolution to boost oil production by OPEC. We ought to do the same now and stand up for the American consumer.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3010. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KOHL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1086, to encourage the development and promulgation of voluntary consensus standards by providing relief under the antitrust laws to standards development organizations with respect to conduct engaged in for the purpose of developing voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3010. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KOHL)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1086, to encourage the development and promulgation of voluntary consensus standards by providing relief under the antitrust laws to standards development organizations with respect to conduct engaged in for the purpose of developing voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE I—STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2003

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Standards Development Organization Advancement Act of 2003".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1993, the Congress amended and renamed the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984 (now known as the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993 (15 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.)) by enacting the National Cooperative Production Amendments of 1993 (Public Law 103-42) to encourage the use of collaborative, procompetitive activity in the form of research and production joint ventures that provide adequate disclosure to the antitrust enforcement agencies about the nature and scope of the activity involved.

(2) Subsequently, in 1995, the Congress in enacting the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) recognized the importance of technical standards developed by voluntary consensus standards bodies to our national economy by requiring the use of such standards to the extent practicable by Federal agencies and by encouraging Federal agency representatives to participate in ongoing standards development activities. The Office of Management and Budget on February 18, 1998, revised Circular A-119 to reflect these changes made in law.

(3) Following enactment of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995, technical standards developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies have replaced thousands of unique Government standards and specifications allowing the national economy to operate in a more unified fashion.

(4) Having the same technical standards used by Federal agencies and by the private sector permits the Government to avoid the cost of developing duplicative Government standards and to more readily use products and components designed for the commercial marketplace, thereby enhancing quality and safety and reducing costs.

(5) Technical standards are written by hundreds of nonprofit voluntary consensus standards bodies in a nonexclusionary fashion, using thousands of volunteers from the private and public sectors, and are developed under the standards development principles set out in Circular Number A-119, as revised February 18, 1998, of the Office of Management and Budget, including principles that require openness, balance, transparency, consensus, and due process. Such principles provide for—

(A) notice to all parties known to be affected by the particular standards development activity,

(B) the opportunity to participate in standards development or modification,

(C) balancing interests so that standards development activities are not dominated by any single group of interested persons,

(D) readily available access to essential information regarding proposed and final standards,

(E) the requirement that substantial agreement be reached on all material points after the consideration of all views and objections, and

(F) the right to express a position, to have it considered, and to appeal an adverse decision.

(6) There are tens of thousands of voluntary consensus standards available for government use. Most of these standards are kept current through interim amendments and interpretations, issuance of addenda, and