

estate, the construction trades, and the building materials industry.

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. 2422

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

SECTION 1. CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS PERMITTED TO QUALIFIED MORTGAGES HELD BY A REMIC OR A GRANTOR TRUSTS.

(a) QUALIFIED MORTGAGES HELD BY A REMIC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 860G(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) QUALIFIED MODIFICATIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An obligation shall not fail to be treated as a qualified mortgage solely because of a qualified modification of such obligation.

“(ii) QUALIFIED MODIFICATION.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘qualified modification’ means, with respect to any obligation, any amendment, waiver, or other modification which is treated as a disposition of such obligation under section 1001 if such amendment, waiver or other modification does not—

“(I) extend the final maturity date of the obligation,

“(II) increase the outstanding principal balance under the obligation (other than the capitalization of accrued, unpaid interest),

“(III) result in a release of an interest in real property securing the obligation such that the obligation is not principally secured by an interest in real property (determined after giving effect to the release), or

“(IV) result in an instrument or property right which is not debt for Federal income tax purposes.

“(iii) DEFAULTS.—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, any amendment, waiver, or other modification of an obligation which is in default or with respect to which default is reasonably foreseeable may be treated as a qualified modification for purposes of this section.

“(iv) DEFEASANCE WITH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The requirements of clause (ii)(III) shall be treated as satisfied if, after the release described in such clause, the obligation is principally secured by Government securities and the amendment, waiver, or other modification to such obligation satisfies such requirements as the Secretary may prescribe.”.

(2) EXCEPTION FROM PROHIBITED TRANSACTION RULES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 860F(a)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “or” at the end of clause (iii), by striking the period at the end of clause (iv) and inserting “, or”, and by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(v) a qualified modification (as defined in section 860G(a)(3)(C)).”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 860G(a)(3) of such Code is amended—

(i) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively,

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv), respectively,

(iii) by striking “The term” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term”, and

(iv) by striking “For purposes of subparagraph (A)” and inserting the following:

“(B) TENANT-STOCKHOLDERS OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATIONS.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i)”,

(B) Section 860G(a)(3)(A)(iv) of such Code (as redesignated by subparagraph (A)) is amended—

(i) by striking “clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A)” and inserting “subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i)”, and

(ii) by striking “subparagraph (A) (without regard to such clauses)” and inserting “clause (i) (without regard to such subclauses)”.

(b) QUALIFIED MORTGAGES HELD BY A GRANTOR TRUST.—Section 672 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—A grantor shall not fail to be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust under this subpart solely because such portion includes one or more obligations with respect to which a qualified modification (within the meaning of section 860G(a)(3)(C)) has been, or may be, made under the terms of such trust.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amendments, waivers, and other modifications made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am happy to join my friend and Finance Committee colleague, Mr. SMITH, to introduce The Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit Modernization Act. This is a measure that will help expand access to capital for real estate investment across the nation and especially in rural areas like my home State of North Dakota.

Growth in the commercial real estate market over the last decade has been fueled, in part, by a strong and growing secondary market for commercial mortgages. That market is structured through real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs). Created by Congress in 1986, REMICs are critically important to U.S. real estate finance, providing new capital and expanded access to that capital. They have proven to be a cost-effective method for the private sector to create pools of capital that are made available across the nation.

It is time to modernize the REMIC law because many borrowers have been stymied in attempts to make improvements to the mortgaged properties. For example, if a property is in a REMIC, the property owner is effectively precluded from adding a parking garage to an existing building. That is because the 1986 tax rules treat that improvement as a collateral modification triggering a deemed exchange of a new loan for the old loan thereby violating REMIC regulations.

Unlike home mortgages, which are rarely modified, commercial loans require flexibility in dealing with changing circumstances in order to support the borrower's ongoing business property. The bill we are introducing today will add this needed flexibility to the tax code, increasing the ability of property owners to invest in improvements.

I urge our colleagues to help us harness the full potential of mortgage-backed securities to provide improved

access to capital to America's businesses—big and small. Please join us in working to enact the Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit Modernization Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 360—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SHALL BE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE THROUGH THE INTERNET

Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 360

Whereas an open and free exchange of information about the legislative process is critical to ensuring the success and health of a democracy;

Whereas the public should have easy and timely electronic access to public records of Congress;

Whereas congressional documents that are placed in the Congressional Record are made available to the public electronically by the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, under the direction of the Public Printer, but it is often difficult and time-consuming for the public to access and locate such documents;

Whereas many official congressional documents are not placed in the Congressional Record and are unavailable electronically to the public; and

Whereas the current system for electronic public access to legislative information and legislative resources, as maintained by the Library of Congress, could be improved, and should be continuously upgraded to keep pace with advances in website technology: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Library of Congress shall continue to provide and maintain a website for public access to legislative documents;

(2) the website shall provide access to as much information about current and historical legislative documents as is reasonably practicable;

(3) the Library of Congress shall provide sufficient financial and personnel resources to maintain the website at modern standards of accessibility and usability; and

(4) offices and personnel that develop and maintain congressional documents shall cooperate to the maximum extent practicable with the Library of Congress to ensure that the Library of Congress website has full and prompt access to all publicly available congressional documents.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, today, along with Senators MCCAIN, FEINGOLD, CORNYN, LEAHY, and BINGAMAN, I am submitting a resolution designed to make it easier for the American people to get information about Congress from the Internet.

Almost 10 years ago, the Library of Congress started the THOMAS website, which was one of the first electronic references for the public to get up-to-date information about legislation. The

Library did a tremendous job getting THOMAS ready, and I commend their hard work in maintaining it over the past 10 years. However, THOMAS recently has begun to show its age. Although there have been some improvements over time, the Library has been unable to devote the resources necessary to keep THOMAS up to the level the public expects for today's websites. One reason is that the Library has never been formally told by either Chamber of Congress that it has a responsibility to maintain a website for public access to legislative information.

In contrast, the Congressional Research Service was given a mandate to maintain a legislative information website for Members of Congress and their staffs in the 1997 Legislative Branch Appropriations conference report. The Legislative Information System that Congress uses is vastly superior to THOMAS, both in terms of functionality and ease of use. For example, LIS users are able to search across multiple Congresses to find information about bills; THOMAS users must search each Congress individually. In LIS, links to committee reports, if available, are provided along with the basic information about a bill. In THOMAS, a user must make a separate search to find the report. In LIS, the names of bill sponsors can be clicked on to find other bills sponsored by that Member; that feature is not available in THOMAS. And anyone who has used both LIS and THOMAS has seen that the LIS site is much more attractive and usable, and has benefited from continual improvements that have not been matched on THOMAS. When it comes to obtaining the public legislative information of Congress, there should not be such a significant difference between what we use and what the public uses.

Obviously, the American people have the right to see all the public documents of Congress. And, if we are to be true to our nation's democratic values, this information should be as easy to find as possible. It is not sufficient that those who are truly interested can make the extra effort necessary to find what they need; we should be encouraging people to become interested. Americans should be able to easily go to the Internet and get legislative information directly from Congress, instead of having to rely on what they see and hear from others. We can facilitate this by creating a visually appealing, helpful, useful, and accessible public portal to the United States Congress.

Although THOMAS was a good start, it badly needs to be improved. This resolution will tell the Library of Congress that the Senate is paying attention, and that we will insist on that improvement.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and help ensure we have a public legislative information website we can be proud of.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, government transparency is fundamental to democracy. This well-known truism is a staple of every sermon about democracy. We sometimes take it for granted, but we shouldn't—especially today. For one thing, the world is watching if and how we practice what we preach. For another, during this most partisan of political times, it is essential that citizens be able to judge us not only on what we say, but on what we do.

Therefore, I am particularly pleased to join today with Senators CORZINE, CORNYN, FEINGOLD, BINGAMAN and LIEBERMAN to submit a resolution that will provide citizens with expanded and more easily accessible information about legislation and the legislative process.

In particular, we are calling on the Library of Congress to improve its public website, called "THOMAS," in order to provide as much legislative information as is reasonably practical. In addition, because Internet technology continues to advance so rapidly, we are asking the Library to maintain THOMAS in a manner that reflects current standards of accessibility and usability.

In December of 2003, together with Senator CORZINE and others, I wrote to Dr. James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, and asked him to redesign THOMAS to provide, as much as possible, information to the general public that is already available to congressional staff through the congressional Legislative Information System. Dr. Billington and his staff agreed to work with us to improve THOMAS, and the resolution we introduce today is a result of this constructive process. I would like to thank Dr. Billington and his staff for their cooperation and their appreciation of the importance of this effort.

The Library of Congress has a well-known and well-deserved reputation as a source of reliable, unbiased, and comprehensive information. Our resolution will harness the power of the Information Age to allow citizens to see more public records of the Senate in their official form, in context, and without editorial comment.

The taxpayers of this country, who pay millions of dollars a year to fund the Library of Congress, as well as to fund Congress itself, deserve speedy access to this public information. They have a right to see that their money is being spent well. As Thomas Jefferson wrote, "Information is the currency of democracy."

SENATE RESOLUTION 361—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF NATIONAL MARINA DAY AND URGING MARINAS TO CONTINUE PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GATEWAYS TO BOATING

Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 361

Whereas the people of the United States highly value their recreational time and their ability to access the waterways of the United States, one of the Nation's greatest natural resources;

Whereas in 1928, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers first used the word "marina" to describe a recreational boating facility;

Whereas the United States is home to more than 12,000 marinas that contribute substantially to local communities by providing safe and reliable gateways to boating;

Whereas the marinas of the United States serve as stewards of the environment and actively seek to protect the waterways that surround them for the enjoyment of this generation and generations to come;

Whereas the marinas of the United States provide communities and visitors with a place where friends and families, united by a passion for the water, can come together for recreation, rest, and relaxation; and

Whereas the Marina Operators Association of America has designated August 14, 2004, as "National Marina Day" to increase awareness among citizens, policymakers, and elected officials about the many contributions that marinas make to communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of National Marina Day; and

(2) urges that the marinas of the United States continue to provide environmentally friendly gateways to boating for the people of the United States.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit legislation designating August 14, 2004, as National Marina Day to honor America's marinas for their many contributions to local communities. This year's celebration will be held in Georgia on Lake Sidney Lanier, one of the largest U.S. Army Corps of Engineer lakes in the nation, and home to 10 marinas. National Marina Day was created by the Marine Operators Association of America to educate civic leaders, government leaders, and the public about the important role that the marina industry plays in cities and towns across America as family-friendly gateways to boating and outdoor recreation.

Georgia's Lake Lanier consists of 39,000 acres of water and 692 miles of shoreline. The lake was originally authorized by the United States Congress in 1946 for the purposes of power production, flood control, downstream navigation, and fish and wildlife management. Over the years, recreation has become a major factor in the lake's attraction to 8 million visitors each year. According to a recent study commissioned by the Metro Atlanta Marine Trade Association, Lake Lanier generates nearly \$5.5 billion in annual economic impact from jobs created on and around the lake, restaurants, hotels and resorts, camping and recreation, real estate sales, boat and marine dealers, and marinas.

National Marina Day will be held for the third year in a row, is set to have its most successful year yet, in no small part by the tireless work of the President of the Marina Operators of Lake Lanier, Kirby Cay Scheimann, State Representative Stacy Reece of

Gainesville, Georgia, the President of the Marina Operators Association of America, Bill Anderson, and the President of the International Marina Institute, Gregg Kenney. I am grateful for all the hard work that everyone involved has contributed to making National Marina Day a huge success.

SENATE RESOLUTION 362—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL ON MAY 29, 2004, IN RECOGNITION OF THE DUTY, SACRIFICES, AND VALOR OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. GRAHAM of Florida (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REED, Mr. FEINGOLD, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DASCHLE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. TALENT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BOND, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MILLER, Mr. INOUE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BURNS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. REID, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BROWNBACK, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. GREGG, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. KYL, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. ALLARD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 362

Whereas the National World War II Memorial is being dedicated on Saturday, May 29, 2004, on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia;

Whereas the National World War II Memorial, a monument of granite and bronze, has a fitting location on the National Mall situated between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial and flanked by memorials dedicated to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served and died in the Korean War and in the Vietnam era;

Whereas the National World War II Memorial is dedicated to the more than 16,000,000 individuals from the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States who served in the Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine in World War II;

Whereas on May 29, 2004, hundreds of thousands of veterans, and their families and friends, from across the United States will gather on the National Mall to join in the dedication of the National World War II Memorial and to pay homage to the memory of the more than 400,000 members of the Armed Forces of the United States who died while serving during World War II and the more than 10,000,000 veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II who have died since the end of World War II;

Whereas on May 29, 2004, the Nation will pay tribute to all the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in World War II;

Whereas on May 29, 2004, the Nation will remember the duty, sacrifices, and valor of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served on land and sea and in the air in the more than 89 campaigns conducted in the European and Pacific theaters of operations in World War II;

Whereas on May 29, 2004, the Nation will acknowledge that the men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in World War II came from all the States, the District of Columbia, and all the territories and possessions of the United States and represented men and women of all races, religions, ethnic groups, professions, educational attainments, and backgrounds, all united in the goal of serving their Country and preserving freedom; and

Whereas construction of the National World War II Memorial would not have possible without the donations of hundreds of thousands of individual Americans, as well as corporations, foundations, veterans groups, professional and fraternal organizations, communities, and schools, who all acknowledged that a memorial should be constructed in the National Capital to recognize and pay tribute to the duty, sacrifices, and valor of all the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in World War II: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to express the grateful thanks of the Nation to the more than 16,000,000 individuals who served in the Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine in World War II and to the millions of Americans on the home front who contributed to the war effort during World War II; and

(2) to recognize the dedication of the National World War II Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, District of Columbia, on May 29, 2004, as an occasion to acknowledge and pay tribute to the duty, sacrifices, and valor of all the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in World War II, a group known collectively as the "Greatest Generation".

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 29th, we will dedicate a national memorial to the more than 16 million men and women who served from December 1940 to August 1945 in our Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Merchant Marines, as well as the 400,000 men and women who gave their lives during World War II.

The memorial is a fitting tribute to all who served and contributed to the war effort at home and abroad. When visitors enter the memorial, they are greeted with an inscription that puts the memorial, its placement on the National Mall and its importance to our nation into perspective: "Here in the presence of Washington and Lincoln,

one the 18th century father and the other the 19th century preserver of our nation, we honor those 20th century Americans who took up the struggle during the Second World War and made the sacrifices to perpetuate the gift of our forefathers entrusted to us: a nation conceived in liberty and justice."

The memorial, composed of bronze and granite, has a memorial plaza and a rainbow pool as its main features. These features symbolize the totality of the war effort, both at home and overseas. Its two arches depict the two theaters of the war—the Atlantic and the Pacific. The fifty-six pillars represent every state and territory that committed men and women to the effort. A "freedom wall" with 4,000 sculpted gold stars commemorates the more than 400,000 Americans who died while serving in the armed forces during the war.

I hope that for generations to come, this memorial, will etch into the collective memory of all Americans who visit the sense of duty, patriotism, valor and sacrifice of the millions of citizens—men and women, from all walks of life, from America's farms and cities, made up of all races, religions and ethnicities—who served and who answered their nation's call in a time of great need.

This memorial is truly a shrine to democracy. World War II was a test of our Nation's democracy, against the forces of fascism and totalitarianism, which threatened to engulf the globe. Americans combated this evil as citizens of the world's bastion of democracy. It is only fitting that around each memorial flagpole—flying the symbol of a free and democratic people—is inscribed, "Americans came to liberate, not to conquer, to restore freedom and to end tyranny."

America's spirit was captured by President Franklin Roosevelt when he said of his countrymen, "They have given their sons to the military services. They have stoked the furnaces and hurried the factory wheels. They have made the planes and welded the tanks, riveted the ships and rolled the shells." It was through the collective contribution of millions of Americans that victory was ultimately achieved.

At war's end, General Douglas MacArthur said it best when accepting the surrender of the Japanese in Tokyo Bay, "Today the guns are silent. The great tragedy has ended. A great victory has been won. The skies no longer rain death—the seas bear only commerce—men everywhere walk upright in the sunlight. The entire world is quietly at peace."

I hope that when Americans visit this memorial and pay tribute to the millions of veterans who served to preserve our freedom, they will realize there was a time when the mission was clear, the cause was just and righteous and Americans were united in their quest for victory. As a nation, we honor the memory of ordinary Americans who were asked by their country

to perform extraordinary feats, rose to the challenge and will forever be remembered.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, that would resolve it to be the sense of the Senate to express the grateful thanks of the nation to the more than 16 million veterans who served in the Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine in World War II and to the millions of Americans on the home front who contributed to the war effort during World War II and to recognize the dedication of the National World War II Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, the District of Columbia, on May 29, 2004, as an occasion to acknowledge and pay tribute to the duty, sacrifices and valor of all members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in World War II, a group known collectively as the "Greatest Generation."

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3150. Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1248, to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3150. Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1248, to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 382, line 21, strike "or the post-surgical" and all that follows through page 383, line 2, and insert "or the replacement of such device."

On page 398, line 21, strike "or the post-surgical" and all that follows through page 399, line 2, and insert "or the replacement of such device."

On page 408, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

"SEC. 610. FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.

"The Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau shall continue to be eligible for competitive grants administered by the Secretary under this Act to the extent that such grants continue to be available to States and local educational agencies under this Act.

On page 451, line 19, strike the comma after "consult".

On page 453, line 25, strike "affirmations" and insert "affirmation".

On page 503, line 2, strike "educational".

On page 503, line 11, strike "educational".

On page 504, line 9, strike "educational".

On page 504, line 21, strike "educational".

On page 509, line 24, strike "prereferral".

On page 515, strike lines 10 through 15, and insert the following:

"(ii) are provided and administered in the language and form most likely to yield accurate information on what the child knows and can do academically, developmentally, and functionally, unless it is not feasible to so provide or administer;"

On page 553, lines 13 and 14, strike "STATE OF LIMITATIONS" and insert "TIMELINE".

On page 553, line 14, strike "statute of limitations" and insert "timeline".

On page 615, line 13, insert "and supervised" after "appropriately trained".

On page 664, lines 11 and 12, strike "administrators, principals, and teachers" and insert "personnel".

On page 669, line 10, strike "and" after the semicolon.

On page 669, line 17, strike the period and insert "; and".

On page 669, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"(C) encourage collaborative and consultative models of providing early intervention, special education, and related services.

On page 671, line 8, strike "and administrators" and insert ", administrators, and, in appropriate cases, related services personnel".

On page 672, line 11, strike "providing" and insert "provide".

On page 672, line 14, strike "and" after the semicolon.

On page 672, line 17, strike the period and insert "; and".

On page 672, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"(D) Train early intervention, preschool, and related services providers, and other relevant school personnel, in conducting effective individualized family service plan (IFSP) meetings.

On page 702, line 24, insert "early childhood providers," after "ability of".

On page 702, line 25, insert "related services personnel," after "administrators,".

On page 720, lines 5 and 6, strike "alternate" and insert "alternative".

On page 720, lines 22 and 23, strike "STUDENTS WITH SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES" and insert "STUDENTS WHO ARE HELD TO ALTERNATE ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS".

On page 721, strike lines 1 through 3, and insert the following:

"(1) the criteria that States use to determine—

"(A) eligibility for alternate assessments; and

"(B) the number and type of children who take those assessments and are held accountable to alternate achievement standards;

On page 721, strike lines 6 through 8, and insert the following:

"(3) the alignment of alternate assessments and alternative achievement standards to State academic content standards in reading, mathematics, and science; and

On page 753, line 16, insert "(as appropriate when vocational goals are discussed)" after "participation".

On page 756, line 6, insert "vocational" after "school".

On page 756, line 7, insert "vocational" after "school".

On page 764, line 13, strike "(C)" and insert "(A)".

On page 766, after line 20, insert the following:

SEC. 302. NATIONAL BOARD FOR EDUCATION SCIENCES.

Section 116(c)(9) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9516(c)(9)) is amended by striking the third sentence and inserting the following: "Meetings of the Board are subject to section 552b of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Government in the Sunshine Act)."

SEC. 303. REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Section 206(d)(3) of the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 (20 U.S.C. 9605(d)(3)) is amended by striking "Academy" and inserting "Institute".

On page 777, after line 15, insert the following:

TITLE —MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. —01. GAO REVIEW OF CHILD MEDICATION USAGE.

(a) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a review of—

(1) the extent to which personnel in schools actively influence parents in pursuing a diagnosis of attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder;

(2) the policies and procedures among public schools in allowing school personnel to distribute controlled substances; and

(3) the extent to which school personnel have required a child to obtain a prescription for substances covered by section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)) to treat attention deficit disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or other attention deficit-related illnesses or disorders, in order to attend school or be evaluated for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that contains the results of the review under subsection (a).

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be authorized to conduct a hearing during the session the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2004. The purpose of this hearing will be to conduct a review of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission regulatory issues. Dr. James E. Newsome, Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, will testify before the committee. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 13, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to receive testimony on the contingency reserve fund request for fiscal year 2005.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2004 at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on Combating Corruption in the Multilateral Development Banks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a hearing on Challenges and Accomplishments as the European Union and the United States Promote Trade and Tourism in a Terrorism Environment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized