''(i) GENETICALLY ENGINEERED ANIMALS.—If it is a genetically engineered animal, or is a genetically engineered animal produced using a genetic engineering technique, that is not approved under sections 512 and 512A.

''(j) GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If it is a genetically engineered food, or is a genetically engineered food produced using a genetic engineering technique, that is not approved under section 421.

''(2) SPLIT USE FOODS.—If it is a split use food that does not maintain proper segregation as required under regulations promulgated under section 421.''.

SEC. 7. TRANSITION PROVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food that entered interstate commerce before the date of enactment of this Act shall not require approval under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), but shall be considered to have been so approved, if—

(1) the producer, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submits to the Secretary—

(A) a notice stating that the genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food entered interstate commerce before the date of enactment of this Act, providing such information as the Secretary may require; and

(B) a request that the Secretary conduct a review of the genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food under subsection (b); and

(2) the Secretary does not issue, on or before the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a notice under subsection (b)(2) that an application for approval is required.

(b) REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 21 months after the date on which the Secretary receives a notice and request for review under subsection (a), the Secretary shall review all relevant information in the possession of the Secretary, all information provided by the producer, and other relevant public information to determine whether a review of new scientific information is necessary to ensure that the genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food is safe.

(2) NOTICE THAT APPLICATION IS REQUIRED.—If the Secretary determines that new scientific information is necessary to determine whether a genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food is safe, the Secretary, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, shall issue to the producer a notice stating that the producer is required to submit an application for approval of the genetic engineering technique, genetically engineered animal, or genetically engineered food under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

(c) FAILURE TO SUBMIT APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a genetically engineered animal or genetically engineered food with respect to which the Secretary issues a notice that an application is required under subsection (b)(2) shall be considered adulterated under section 402 or 501, as the case may be, of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342, 351) unless—

(A) not later than 45 days after the producer receives the notice, the producer submits an application for approval; and

(B) the Secretary approves the application.

(2) PENDING APPLICATION.—A genetically engineered animal or genetically engineered food with respect to which the producer submits an application for approval shall not be considered to be adulterated during the pendency of the application.

SEC. 8. GENETICALLY ENGINEERED CROPS.

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that standards for the regulation of genetically engineered field test crops to prevent cross-pollenation with non-genetically engineered crops and prevent adverse effects on the environment are based on the most recent scientific knowledge available.

SEC. 9. REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years, 4 years, and 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall jointly submit to Congress a report on genetically engineered animals, genetically engineered foods, and genetic engineering techniques.

(b) CONTENTS.—A report under subsection (a) shall contain—

(1) information on the types and quantities of genetically engineered foods being offered for sale or being developed, domestically and internationally;

(2) a summary (including discussion of new developments and trends) of the legal status and acceptability of genetically engineered foods in major markets, including the European Union and Japan;

(3) information on current and emerging issues of concern relating to genetic engineering techniques, including issues relating to—

(A) the ecological impact of, antibiotic markers for, insect resistance to, nongerminating or terminator seeds for, or cross-species gene transfer for genetically engineered foods;

(B) foods from genetically engineered animals;

(C) nonfood crops (such as cotton) produced using a genetic engineering technique; and

(D) socioeconomic concerns (such as the impact of genetically engineered animals and genetically engineered foods on small farms);

(4) a response to, and information concerning the status of implementation of, the recommendations contained in the reports entitled ''Genetically Modified Pest Protected Plants'', ''Environmental Effects of Transgenic Plants'', ''Animal Biotechnology Identifying Science-Based Concerns'', and ''Biological Containment of Genetically Engineered Organisms (2004)'', issued by the National Academy of Sciences;

(5) an assessment of the need for data relating to genetically engineered animals and genetically engineered foods;

(6) a projection of—

(A) the number of genetically engineered animals, genetically engineered foods, and genetic engineering techniques that will require regulatory review during the 5-year period following the date of the report; and

(B) the adequacy of the resources of the Food and Drug Administration; and

(7) an evaluation of the national capacity to test foods for the presence of genetically engineered ingredients in food.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—AUTHORIZING THE TAKING OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CHAMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

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

S. RES. 382

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of rule IV of the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol (prohibiting the taking of pictures in the Senate Chamber) be temporarily suspended for the sole and specific purpose of permitting an official photograph to be taken of Members of the United States Senate on June 22, 2004.

SEC. 2. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements therefore, which arrangements shall provide for a minimum of disruption to Senate proceedings.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 119—RECOGNIZING THAT PREVENTION OF SUICIDE IS A COMPELLING NATIONAL PRIORITY

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. REID, Mr. DAYTON, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 119

Whereas suicide is one of the most disruptive and tragic events a family and a community can experience, and it occurs at a national rate of 30,000 suicides annually;

Whereas suicide is the fastest growing cause of death among youths and the second leading cause of death among college students;

Whereas suicide kills youths 6 to 9 times more often than homicide;

Whereas research shows that 95 percent of all suicides are preventable;

Whereas research shows that the prevention of suicide must be recognized as a national priority;

Whereas community awareness and education will encourage the development of strategies to prevent suicide;

Whereas during the 105th Congress, both the Senate and the House of Representatives unanimously agreed to resolutions recognizing suicide as a national problem and declaring suicide prevention programs to be a national priority (Senate Resolution 84, 105th Congress, agreed to May 6, 1997, and House of Representatives Resolution 212, 105th Congress, agreed to October 9, 1998);

Whereas the yellow ribbon is rapidly becoming recognized internationally as the symbol for the awareness and prevention of suicide, and it is recognized and used by suicide prevention groups, crisis centers, schools, churches, youth centers, hospitals, counselors, teachers, parents, and especially youth themselves; and

Whereas the week beginning September 19, 2004, should be recognized as Yellow Ribbon Suicide Awareness and Prevention Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes that the need to increase awareness about and prevent suicide is a compelling national priority;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of Congress to the priorities expressed by the 105th Congress, in Senate Resolution 84 and House Resolution 212, to continue to recognize suicide prevention as a national priority; and

(3) encourages Americans, communities, and the Nation to work to increase awareness about and prevent suicide.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I am proud to be joined by 5 of my colleagues in submitting a resolution declaring the week of September 19, 2004, as Yellow Ribbon Suicide Awareness and Prevention Week dedicated to raising awareness about suicide and suicide prevention programs.

Suicide is a national tragedy that impacts the lives of millions of American families. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), suicide is the eleventh leading cause of all deaths in America, and the third such cause of death for young folks ages 10 to 24. And, unfortunately, Colorado has one of the highest suicide rates in the Nation.

Research shows that 95 percent of all suicides are preventable, and at the local, State, and Federal level, suicide prevention programs are becoming an important priority. On the Federal level, for example, the Department of Health and Human Services recently developed the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention.

One suicide prevention program, that has saved more than 2,500 lives is the Yellow Ribbon Suicide Prevention Program, founded in 1994 by Coloradans Dale and Dar Emme after their son, Mike, tragically took his own life. The program encourages youngsters, parents, and teachers to talk about suicide and emphasizes the use of a ''link'' card which young folks can carry with them and give to a friend, parent, or teacher if they are in need of assistance.

With local programs throughout the United States and programs in 47 countries, the Yellow Ribbon Suicide Prevention Program is used by crisis centers, schools, churches, and youth centers. And, the Yellow Ribbon Suicide Prevention Program has the endorsement of various State health departments and various State education departments and the American Osteopathic Association. And, the yellow ribbon has become the international symbol for suicide prevention and awareness.

I believe that community-based efforts and programs like the Yellow Ribbon Suicide Prevention Program, as well as attentive parents, teachers, and friends can make all the difference to someone who is desperate but does not know how to ask for help or where to turn.

Let's work together to make suicide prevention a national priority.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3453. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3354 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

SA 3454. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3455. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3456. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2400, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3457. Mr. BURNS (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3235 proposed by Mr. BROWNBACK to the bill S. 2400, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3453. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3354 proposed by Mr. REED to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; as follows:

In the matter proposed to be inserted, strike subsections (a) and (b) and insert the following:

(a) TESTING CRITERIA.—Not later than February 1, 2005, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, shall prescribe appropriate criteria for operationally realistic testing of fieldable prototypes developed under the ballistic missile defense spiral development program. The Secretary shall submit a copy of the prescribed criteria to the congressional defense committees.

(b) USE OF CRITERIA.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that, not later than October 1, 2005, a test of the ballistic missile defense system is conducted consistent with the criteria prescribed under subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each block configuration of the ballistic missile defense system is tested consistent with the criteria prescribed under subsection (a).

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any spiral development program of the Department of Defense, after completion of the spiral development, from the applicability of any provision of chapter 144 of title 10, United States Code, or section 139, 181, 2366, 2399, or 2400 of such title in accordance with the terms and conditions of such provision.

SA 3454. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 127, between the matter following line 5 and line 6, insert the following:

SEC. 621. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE AND ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE IMMINENT DANGER PAY, FAMILY SEPARATION ALLOWANCE, AND CERTAIN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) ENTITLEMENT NOT AFFECTED BY RECEIPT OF IMMINENT DANGER PAY AND FAMILY SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.—Subsection (b)(2) of section 402a of title 37, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) shall not take into consideration—

''(i) the amount of the supplemental subsistence allowance that is payable under this section;

''(ii) the amount of special pay (if any) that is payable under section 310 of this section, relating to duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger; or

''(iii) the amount of family separation allowance (if any) that is payable under section 427 of this title; but''.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 402a of such title is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection (g):

''(g) ELIGIBILITY FOR OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—(1)(A) A child or spouse of a member of the armed forces receiving the supplemental subsistence allowance under this section who, except for the receipt of such allowance, would otherwise be eligible to receive a benefit described in subparagraph (B) shall be considered to be eligible for that benefit.

''(B) The benefits referred to in subparagraph (A) are as follows:

''(i) Assistance provided under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

''(ii) Assistance provided under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.).

''(iii) A service under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.).

''(iv) Assistance under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.).

''(2) A household that includes a member of the armed forces receiving the supplemental subsistence allowance under this section and, except for the receipt of such allowance, would otherwise be eligible to receive a benefit under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.) shall be considered to be eligible for that benefit.''.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the committees of Congress named in paragraph (2) a report on the accessibility of social services to members of the Armed Forces and their families. The report shall include the following matters:

(A) The social services for which members of the Armed Forces and their families are eligible under social services programs generally available to citizens and other nationals of the United States.

(B) The extent to which members of the Armed Forces and their families utilize the social services for which they are eligible under the programs identified under subparagraph (A).

(C) The efforts made by each of the military departments—

(i) to ensure that members of the Armed Forces and their families are aware of the social services for which they are eligible under the programs identified under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) to assist members and their families in applying for and obtaining such social services.