

outreach on newborn screening and coordinated followup care once newborn screening has been conducted, and for other purposes.

S. 1368

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1368, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1890, a bill to require the mandatory expensing of stock options granted to executive officers, and for other purposes.

S. 1925

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1925, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to provide for mandatory injunctions for unfair labor practices during organizing efforts, and for other purposes.

S. 2328

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2328, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the importation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 2461

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2461, a bill to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products.

S. 2477

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2477, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand college access and increase college persistence, to simplify the process of applying for student assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 2533

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 2533, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to fund breakthroughs in Alzheimer's disease research while providing more help to caregivers and increasing public education about prevention.

AMENDMENT NO. 3202

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Da-

kota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3202 proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3225

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3225 proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3234

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3234 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3303

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3303 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3355

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3355 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 3371

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3371 proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3371 proposed to S. 2400, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 3410

At the request of Mr. CORZINE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3410 intended to be proposed to S. 2400, an original bill 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.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 383—COM-
MENDING THE NATIONAL HOCKEY
LEAGUE TAMPA BAY LIGHT-
NING FOR WINNING THE 2004
STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 383

Whereas on Monday, June 7, 2004, the National Hockey League Tampa Bay Lightning team won the Stanley Cup, becoming the second team in 30 years to overcome a 3-2 deficit in the National Hockey League finals to win Lord Stanley's Cup;

Whereas the Tampa Bay Lightning entered the Eastern Conference of the National Hockey League in 1992;

Whereas the Tampa Bay Lightning is the 86th National Hockey League team to win the Stanley Cup;

Whereas coach John Tortorella has become the third American-born coach to win the Stanley Cup;

Whereas left wing Dave Andreychuk has played for and won his first career Stanley Cup during a 22-year career after playing a record 1,758 games and 162 playoff games;

Whereas center Brad Richards was awarded the Conn Smythe 2004 National Hockey League Playoff MVP Trophy for finishing the playoffs with 12 goals, including a National Hockey League record of 7 game-winners, and 14 assists in 23 games;

Whereas Brad Richards led the league in playoff scoring with 26 points and scored 2 power-play goals in Game 6 of the finals, making Game 7 necessary;

Whereas left wing Fredrik Modin served to assist in 1 of Brad Richards's 2 goals in Game 6;

Whereas left wing Ruslan Fedotenko suffered a head injury in Game 3, missed Game 4, returned for Game 5, and scored 2 goals in Game 7, including the game-winning goal;

Whereas right wing Martin St. Louis, winner of the Art Ross Trophy, awarded to the player who leads the National Hockey League in scoring points at the end of the regular season, has made significant contributions to the team;

Whereas goalie Nikolai Khabibulin, a 2-time National Hockey League All-Star, has

earned the nickname "The Bulin Wall" because of his blockage of countless shots; and

Whereas the Tampa Bay Lightning, in its 12-year history, has overcome great odds, including 3 ownership groups, 5 coaches, 4 general managers, and being last in the league just 3 years ago: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Tampa Bay Lightning National Hockey League team for winning the 2004 Stanley Cup;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in assisting the team to win the Stanley Cup and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit 1 enrolled copy of this resolution to the owner, and 1 enrolled copy of this resolution to the coach, of the 2004 National Hockey League champions, the Tampa Bay Lightning.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, today I stand to submit a resolution focused on the development of self-government in Kosovo. I am pleased that Senators VOINOVICH, ALLEN, SMITH, and BIDEN have joined me in co-sponsoring this legislation.

I believe that Kosovo's future lies in building democracy, respecting human rights, and fostering ethnic reconciliation. I am hopeful that the United States will remain involved in Kosovo until it is self-sustaining. I also believe that a successful conclusion to Kosovo's status is crucial to Balkan reintegration into Europe and into Euro-Atlantic institutions.

It has been 5 years since the signing of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 that marked the end of a brutal conflict in Kosovo. Much progress has been made, but it is critical to focus on the work at hand: developing political processes that are inclusive and protect human rights, especially those of minorities. My resolution focuses on the process of getting Kosovo to achieve self-governance before its future status is determined.

The United States Senate must continue to support the efforts of UNMIK (the United Nations Mission in Kosovo) and KFOR (the NATO-led international security forces in Kosovo), and promote steps to foster the development of the Kosovo economy through strengthened cooperation with the South Central Europe region and Euro-Atlantic institutions. I was pleased to co-sponsor a resolution submitted by my colleague, Senator VOINOVICH, that condemned the ethnic violence that erupted in Kosovo last March, and that called upon the people of Kosovo to cooperate with UNMIK, KFOR and the Kosovo Police to identify and bring to justice the perpetrators of the violence.

I strongly support the Administration's new policy initiative for Kosovo, which was launched last November. It foresees periodic review of progress by Kosovo's autonomous institutions of self-government on establishing rule of law, multi-ethnic democracy, market economic reform, and stable relations with neighbors. My resolution calls upon the leaders of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Governance in

Kosovo, and upon the leaders of the political parties and communities of Kosovo, to renew their efforts in cooperation with UNMIK, KFOR, and the international community to achieve political and economic stability. A critical step in Kosovo's development is a stable relationship with Belgrade. I urge both sides to engage in direct dialogue.

I believe that it is critical for the U.S. to continue to play a central role in Kosovo and provide strong assistance in achieving the benchmarks, and at an appropriate time, in determining a process leading to final status. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to U.S. policy in the Balkans and ask their support for this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN KOSOVO

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 384

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, mandates an international civil presence and an international security presence in Kosovo, ending a brutal conflict in Kosovo;

Whereas during and immediately after the conflict, the people of Kosovo suffered from ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity;

Whereas more than 4 years after the end of the Kosovo conflict, the incidence of ethnic strife in Kosovo remains unacceptably high, and the need for the fundamental work of ethnic reconciliation in Kosovo remains great;

Whereas the ethnic violence that erupted in Kosovo on March 17, 2004, claiming the lives of 19 people, displacing more than 4,000 Kosovo Serbs and other minorities, and resulting in the destruction of more than 500 homes and at least 30 churches belonging to Kosovo minorities, serves as a reminder of serious challenges that remain in Kosovo;

Whereas the United States and the international community strongly condemned the ethnic violence that erupted in Kosovo on March 17, 2004;

Whereas the Senate adopted a resolution on April 8, 2004, urging political leaders to fulfill their commitment to rebuild property that was destroyed in the violence of mid-March 2004 in Kosovo, and to take all possible action to allow the more than 4,000 people displaced during the violence to return quickly and safely to their homes and communities;

Whereas ethnic crimes and violent reprisals against Kosovo citizens of all ethnic groups harm the victims, their families, and their communities, and impair their common future;

Whereas the integration of Kosovo into Europe, and into the international community, depends on the ability of the people of Kosovo to overcome the divisions which have too often marked the past in Kosovo;

Whereas an important goal of the international civil presence in Kosovo established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 is to facilitate a political process to determine the future status of Kosovo, taking into account the Rambouillet accords of 1999;

Whereas "Standards" of democratic self governance and a multiethnic society in Kosovo are embodied in the goals enunciated by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in April 2002, to include the effective functioning of democratic institutions, the rule of law, the sustainable return of displaced persons, dialogue with Serbia and Montenegro, freedom of movement, a stable free-market economy, property rights, and the further development of the Kosovo Protection Corps;

Whereas the people of Kosovo have made some important progress toward the fulfillment of these goals while continuing to face challenges, particularly on issues of refugee return and freedom of movement of Kosovo minorities;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council, in its Presidential statement of December 12, 2003, endorsed the elaboration by UNMIK (the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo) of the "Standards" in the "Standards for Kosovo" document and welcomed the plan to periodically review the progress in Kosovo in implementing the standards;

Whereas UNMIK has drafted a comprehensive "Standards Implementation Plan" to give Kosovo precise guidance on the actions that must be taken to achieve the standards;

Whereas the United States and UNMIK are currently working together with the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo (PISG) to help Kosovo meet the standards with a view to carry out a comprehensive review of the progress in Kosovo "around mid-2005"; and

Whereas considerable further progress toward the realization of the standards remains to be accomplished before the process of determining the future status of Kosovo can begin: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

(1) intensify its efforts to help Kosovo achieve the "Standards", as set out by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in Kosovo in October 2002, and as further elaborated in the UNMIK (the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo) "Standards For Kosovo" paper of December 10, 2003, to bring about a stable, multiethnic, and democratic society in Kosovo by carrying out the steps called for in the Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan drafted by UNMIK;

(2) further encourage Kosovo to become a factor for stability in the region by having good relations with its neighbors, and in particular, by engaging in dialogue with Belgrade in an effort to secure a peaceful, long-term solution for peace in the region;

(3) encourage Belgrade to support the standards implementation process in Kosovo, including by constructive participation in the direct technical talks launched October 14, 2003;

(4) enhance efforts to provide support to KFOR (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-led international security force in Kosovo), and to call upon the PISG (Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo) to ensure the security and freedom of movement for all the people of Kosovo, and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons;

(5) urge all people in Kosovo to reject the ethnic violence that erupted in Kosovo on March 17, 2004, and work with UNMIK and KFOR to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of the violence, to rebuild property destroyed during the violence, and to work to ensure that displaced persons are able to return safely to their homes and communities;

(6) promote steps to foster the development of the Kosovo economy through strengthened cooperation with the South Central Europe region and Euro-Atlantic institutions,

without prejudice to its future political status; and

(7) call upon the leaders of the PISG, and upon the leaders of all political parties and communities of Kosovo, to renew and enhance their efforts in cooperation with UNMIK, KFOR, and the international community to achieve the matters describe, in paragraphs (1) through (6).

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3458. Mr. WARNER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3291 proposed by Mr. LAUTENBERG 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.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS—(Corrected Version)

SA 3384. Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. TALENT) proposed an amendment to 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:

At the end of subtitle D of title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 3146. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN FORMER NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM WORKERS IN SPECIAL EXPOSURE COHORT UNDER THE ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Energy workers at the former Mallinkrodt facilities (including the St. Louis downtown facility and the Weldon Springs facility) were exposed to levels of radionuclides and radioactive materials that were much greater than the current maximum allowable Federal standards.

(2) The Mallinkrodt workers at the St. Louis site were exposed to excessive levels of airborne uranium dust relative to the standards in effect during the time, and many workers were exposed to 200 times the preferred levels of exposure.

(3)(A) The chief safety officer for the Atomic Energy Commission during the Mallinkrodt-St. Louis operations described the facility as 1 of the 2 worst plants with respect to worker exposures.

(B) Workers were excreting in excess of a milligram of uranium per day causing kidney damage.

(C) A recent epidemiological study found excess levels of nephritis and kidney cancer from inhalation of uranium dusts.

(4) The Department of Energy has admitted that those Mallinkrodt workers were subjected to risks and had their health endangered as a result of working with these highly radioactive materials.

(5) The Department of Energy reported that workers at the Weldon Springs feed materials plant handled plutonium and recycled uranium, which are highly radioactive.

(6) The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health admits that—

(A) the operations at the St. Louis downtown site consisted of intense periods of

processing extremely high levels of radionuclides; and

(B) the Institute has virtually no personal monitoring data for Mallinkrodt workers prior to 1948.

(7) The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has informed claimants and their survivors at those 3 Mallinkrodt sites that if they are not interviewed as a part of the dose reconstruction process, it—

(A) would hinder the ability of the Institute to conduct dose reconstruction for the claimant; and

(B) may result in a dose reconstruction that incompletely or inaccurately estimates the radiation dose to which the energy employee named in the claim had been exposed.

(8) Energy workers at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (also known as the Burlington Atomic Energy Commission Plant and the Iowa Ordnance Plant) between 1947 and 1975 were exposed to levels of radionuclides and radioactive material, including enriched uranium, plutonium, tritium, and depleted uranium, in addition to beryllium and photon radiation, that are greater than the current maximum Federal standards for exposure.

(9) According to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health—

(A) between 1947 and 1975, no records, including bioassays or air samples, have been located that indicate any monitoring occurred of internal doses of radiation to which workers described in paragraph (8) were exposed;

(B) between 1947 and 1955, no records, including dosimetry badges, have been located to indicate that any monitoring occurred of the external doses of radiation to which such workers were exposed;

(C) between 1955 and 1962, records indicate that only 8 to 23 workers in a workforce of over 1,000 were monitored for external radiation doses; and

(D) between 1970 and 1975, the high point of screening at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, only 25 percent of the workforce was screened for exposure to external radiation.

(10) The Department of Health and Human Services published the first notice of proposed rulemaking concerning the Special Exposure Cohort on June 25, 2002, and the final rule published on May 26, 2004.

(11) Many of those former workers have died while waiting for the proposed rule to be finalized, including some claimants who were waiting for dose reconstruction to be completed.

(12) Because of the aforementioned reasons, including the serious lack of records and the death of many potential claimants, it is not feasible to conduct valid dose reconstructions for the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant facility or the Mallinkrodt facilities.

(b) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN FORMER WORKERS IN COHORT.—Section 3621(14) of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (title XXXVI of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398); 42 U.S.C. 7384(14)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph (C):

“(C) Subject to the provisions of section 3612A and section 3146(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, the employee was so employed for a number of work days aggregating at least 45 workdays at a facility operated under contract to the Department of Energy by Mallinkrodt Incorporated or its successors (including the St. Louis downtown or ‘Destrehnan’ facility during any of calendar years 1942 through 1958 and the Weldon Springs feed materials

plant facility during any of calendar years 1958 through 1966), or at a facility operated by the Department of Energy or under contract by Mason & Hangar-Silas Mason Company at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (also known as the Burlington Atomic Energy Commission Plant and the Iowa Ordnance Plant) during any of the calendar years 1947 through 1975, and during the employment—

“(i)(I) was monitored through the use of dosimetry badges for exposure at the plant of the external parts of an employee’s body to radiation; or

“(II) was monitored through the use of bioassays, in vivo monitoring, or breath samples for exposure at the plant to internal radiation; or

“(ii) worked in a job that had exposures comparable to a job that is monitored, or should have been monitored, under standards of the Department of Energy in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph through the use of dosimetry badges for monitoring external radiation exposures, or bioassays, in vivo monitoring, or breath samples for internal radiation exposures, at a facility.”.

(c) FUNDING OF COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS.—(1) Such Act is further amended by inserting after section 3612 the following new section:

“SEC. 3612A. FUNDING FOR COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SPECIAL EXPOSURE COHORT.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Labor for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2004 such sums as may be necessary for the provision of compensation and benefits under the compensation program for members of the Special Exposure Cohort described in section 3621(14)(C) in such fiscal year.

“(b) PROHIBITION ON USE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—(1) No amount authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) may be utilized for purposes of carrying out the compensation program for the members of the Special Exposure Cohort referred to in that subsection or administering the amount authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a).

“(2) Amounts for purposes described in paragraph (1) shall be derived from amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 3614(a).

“(c) PROVISION OF COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS ACTS.—The provision of compensation and benefits under the compensation program for members of the Special Exposure Cohort referred to in subsection (a) in any fiscal year shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose for such fiscal year and to applicable provisions of appropriations Acts.”.

(2) Section 3612(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 7384e(d)) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(1)” before “Subject”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) Amounts for the provision of compensation and benefits under the compensation program for members of the Special Exposure Cohort described in section 3621(14)(C) may be derived from amounts authorized to be appropriated by section 3612A(a).”.

(d) OFFSET.—The total amount authorized to be appropriated under subtitle A of this title is hereby reduced by \$61,000,000.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—Funds shall be available to pay claims approved by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health for a facility by reason of section 3621(14)(C) of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000, as amended by subsection (b)(2), if the Director