

(RIN2120-AA64) received on June 22, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8126. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Glasfugel—Ing. E. Hanie Model GLASFUGEL Kestrel Sailplanes Doc. No. 2003-CE-60" (RIN2120-AA64) received on June 22, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-8127. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model CL-600-1-A11 (CL-600), CL-600-2-A12 (CL-601) and CL-600-2B16 (CL-601-3A, CL-601-3R, and CL-604 Airplanes Doc. No. 2003-NM-175" (RIN2120-AA64) received on June 22, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

POM-452. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to the establishment of the Coastal Forest Reserve Program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 75

Whereas, Louisiana's coastal land loss problem is well known within the state and is gaining recognition across the country as one of the nation's most pressing conservation issues; and

Whereas, of recent concern in the state is the conservation and management of privately-owned coastal forests due to their importance in stabilizing soils and providing structural barriers against coastal erosion, in addition to their particular importance to neotropical migratory song birds and colonial wading birds; and

Whereas, the United States Congress has responded to the need to conserve and restore wildlife habitat throughout the nation by authorizing and funding numerous conservation incentive programs such as the Conservation and Wetlands Reserve Programs (CRP/WRP); and

Whereas, Conservation and Wetlands Reserve Programs are authorized to apply to agricultural lands and therefore are not available to provide incentives to coastal forest owners to preserve their forests or manage them sustainably; and

Whereas, considering the dramatic loss of coastal forests to saltwater intrusion and the importance of coastal forests, and individual trees, to the structural integrity of Louisiana's coastal wetlands, now popularized as "America's WETLAND," it is ironic that an incentive program is not available to secure the conservation of this critical resource: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to authorize and fund the establishment of a Coastal Forest Reserve Program to provide incentives to coastal forest owners to preserve and sustainably manage their coastal forests as part of the state and national initiative to restore the Mississippi River coastal delta and chenier plain of southwest Louisiana; be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana urges and requests the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources, with assistance from the University of Lou-

isiana at Lafayette and other Louisiana universities, to provide an inventory of coastal forests and assess their functional values for the purposes of establishing eligibility and priority ranking for enrollment in a Coastal Forest Reserve Program; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the chief of the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the commissioner of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry, the director of the Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources, and the president of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

POM-453. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the Marine Corps Training Area in Waikane Valley, Hawaii; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Whereas, Waikane Valley contains undeveloped land in the ahupuaa of Waikane on Oahu's windward side; and

Whereas, 33 years ago, the United States Marine Corps obtained 187 acres in Waikane Valley, commonly referred to as the "Waikane Training Area," for military jungle and live ordnance training; and

Whereas, the United States Marine Corps has announced its intention to close the Waikane Training Area, but as recently as last year, the United States Marine Corps has sought to use Waikane Valley for more military jungle training; and

Whereas, ironically, Waikane Valley was abandoned as a training site by the United States Marine Corps because of safety concerns over the use of high explosive anti-tank and bazooka rounds used in the past and the insufficient data to determine the exact number of ammunition rounds fired in the valley; and

Whereas, the United States Marine Corps originally obtained the right to use the Waikane Training Area by a lease from the McCandless Estate and Waiahole Water Company in 1953 and subsequently by a lease from the same parties and the heirs of John Kamaka; and

Whereas, the Kamaka heirs acquired title to the Waikane Training Area by quitclaim deed in June of 1972 and terminated the lease with the United States Marine Corps in 1976; and

Whereas, between 1976 and 1993, the United States Marine Corps conducted several investigations and ordnance removal efforts on the property and concluded that the Waikane Training Area could never be certified as being clear of ordnance; and

Whereas, the United States Navy and Marine Corps acquired title to the Waikane Training Area in 1993 by condemnation as a means to address the problem of not being able to fulfill their lease obligations to return the property to the Kamaka heirs in an ordnance-free and safe condition; and

Whereas, land in Hawaii, and particularly agricultural and conservation land, is Hawaii's most precious and limited resource; and

Whereas, Waikane Valley has served historically as important agricultural area for the island of Oahu and contains precious archaeological and historic sites; and

Whereas, regardless of the 1993 condemnation, members of the Waikane community believe that the United States Marine Corps should live up to their commitment of cleaning up the land, and they have expressed

their desire to have the Waikane Training Area restored to a condition that will permit them to return to the aina and engage in farming and other agricultural activities that would be appropriate based on the condition of the remediated property; and

Whereas, the federal government and military have previously demonstrated their will and capacity to honor their obligations to remediate and restore other equally or more severely contaminated installations upon closure under the Formerly Used Defense Site Program, Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Installation Restoration Program, other Department of Defense initiatives and programs, and with special appropriations from Congress; and

Whereas, the current official position of United States Department of Defense is that no ordnance-contaminated site can ever be certified as being clear of unexploded ordnance; and

Whereas, based on the inability to certify the Waikane Training Area as being clear of unexploded ordnance, the United States Navy and Marine Corps are considering permanent closure of the property to the general public by erecting a security fence around the area; and

Whereas, the permanent closure of the Waikane Training Area would be a devastating loss of precious agricultural, historical, cultural, and natural resources to Hawaii; and

Whereas, with sufficient funding from existing restoration programs or special appropriations from Congress, or both, the United States Navy and Marine Corps have the means to clean-up the Waikane Training Area to a condition that is reasonably safe for certain restricted uses, provided long-term monitoring and guidelines are established: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-Second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2004, That the federal government is requested to conduct a thorough evaluation of the condition of the Waikane Training Area, particularly with regard to environmental and ordnance-related hazards that exist on the property; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government is requested to plan for and conduct as thorough a clean-up of the Waikane Training Area as is technologically possible, including the remediation or removal of all environmental hazards and contamination and removal of all practice and live ordnance; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government is requested to conduct a post-clean-up environmental assessment of the Waikane Training Area evaluating the potential risks to human health and safety, for the purpose of determining the types of uses and activities that could appropriately be conducted on the property with minimal risk to potential users and the community at large; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government is requested to return the Waikane Training Area to the State of Hawaii upon completion of the clean-up; and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government is requested to appropriate sufficient funds to plan for, implement, and complete the rehabilitation and transfer of the Waikane Training Area; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation are requested to assist in seeking and obtaining the relief sought above; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Secretary of the Navy.

POM-454. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee relative to United States government uniforms and equipment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 64

Whereas, it is with great pride and honor that the hardworking employees of American factories craft the uniforms and equipment that clothe and protect the members of the United States government; and

Whereas, to take that privilege away from those Americans who ceaselessly toil to fulfill their patriotic duty to the men and women who serve our fine country is a grievous insult to the American people; and

Whereas, on October 28, 2002, Fechheimer Brothers Manufacturing Company in Martin learned that one of its largest accounts, the United States Postal Service, had certified a new supplier of postal uniforms, San Francisco Knitting Mills—one that cuts costs by manufacturing the product outside the United States; and

Whereas, according to a memo from Fechheimer President and CEO, Brad Kinstler, San Francisco Knitting Mills is “the first manufacturer to venture outside of the U.S. to make products for the postal market,” an action which may result in setting a dangerous precedent; and

Whereas, the Fechheimer-Martin plant, formerly Martin Manufacturing Company, is one of four plants owned by the Fechheimer Corporation of Cincinnati; and

Whereas, three of the plants: Martin, Tennessee; Jefferson, Pennsylvania; and Grantsville, Maryland; manufacture uniform shirts. The corporation’s plant in Hodgenville, Kentucky manufactures uniform trousers; and

Whereas, twenty percent of the Fechheimer Brothers Manufacturing Company’s annual production consists of the postal service’s purchases; the loss of the contract with the postal service could result in massive layoffs at the plant, possibly up to twenty percent of the company’s 200 workers, which would then put a crimp in the local economy; and

Whereas, plant manager Marc Lemacks describes Fechheimer Brothers Manufacturing Company as the “Cadillac of the industry,” a corporation that consistently provides its clients and customers with quality products and service; and

Whereas, Mr. Lemacks is aware of no complaints from the United States Postal Service in regards to the uniforms produced by his company; instead, he fears the postal service’s decision to change suppliers is based on an attempt to secure a lower price with an offshore company; and

Whereas, not only will transferring production of postal service uniforms to another country rob the American people of their jobs and livelihoods, but it will result in a decrease in revenue to the American government through the loss of taxes paid by American workers; and

Whereas, it is crucial that the production of uniforms and equipment for United States government workers remain in American factories, for the producing and wearing of American-made products strengthens the morale of both government and civil service workers, boosts the country’s economy, and manifests the pride of the American government toward its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the one hundred third General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to resolve this important issue and require that government uniforms and equipment be manufactured in the

United States, thus saving the jobs of myriad Americans and strengthening the national economy; be it further

Resolved, That appropriate copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the President of the United States, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and to each member of the Tennessee Congressional Delegation.

POM-455. A resolution adopted by the Council of the city of Parma of the State of Ohio relative to funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s 2005 Budget; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-456. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa relative to funds for the National Park Service for Loess Hills in Iowa; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Whereas, the Loess Hills in Iowa are a unique natural resource that are recognized worldwide for their unique landscape and geological value; and

Whereas, the Loess Hills are also recognized for their unique cultural and archaeological resources; and

Whereas, the National Park Service and a team of Iowa specialists, completed a Special Resource Study and Environmental Assessment of the Loess Hills in 2002; and

Whereas, the Special Resources Study provided national recognition that the Loess Hills in western Iowa with their extensive prairie ecosystems are of “exceptional value”; and

Whereas, the Special Resource Study catalogued a series of threats to the integrity of the Loess Hills including erosion, displacement of prairie, unplanned growth, and degradation of archaeological resources; and

Whereas, a comprehensive plan would complement and assist in synthesizing the efforts of a broad range of state, private, and federal programs; and

Whereas, the need for assistance is most acute in the twelve special landscape areas that have been identified in the Loess Hills; and

Whereas, federal assistance is needed to aid state and local governments and private landowners in the Loess Hills in their efforts to preserve these last native prairies of Iowa and this scenic landform; and

Whereas, the State of Iowa and the nation are celebrating the visit of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery to this treasured Iowa landform 200 years ago. Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, That the Iowa Senate urges Congress to immediately act to authorize and appropriate funding to the National Park Service so that the National Park Service can participate with the Loess Hills Development and Conservation Authority and with representatives of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the Iowa Department of Transportation, educational institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and private landowners in the development of a comprehensive plan to ensure the long-term protection of the Loess Hills in Iowa; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate send copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and to members of Iowa’s congressional delegation.

POM-457. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to the pro-

posed federal funding cuts to maintenance and operation of locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 39

Whereas, four locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system maintain a nine-foot channel for approximately three hundred thirty-six miles in Louisiana and Arkansas, which is a remarkably efficient use of resources; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States is considering a funding cut of eight million dollars per year, which would eliminate funding for the maintenance and operation of this system of locks and dams; and

Whereas, this federal funding cut has been proposed based solely on ton-miles analysis and has not been evaluated through public hearings; and

Whereas, numerous industries are dependent on the maintenance of these locks and dams, including a number of cities and industries which process the water for drinking purposes and industrial purposes; and

Whereas, such cities and industries would be dramatically affected by the lowering of the water levels in the Ouachita and Black River navigational system; and

Whereas, additionally, the Sparta Aquifer located in north Louisiana and south Arkansas is currently in crises and would be further harmed by a reduction in recharge from this river water; and

Whereas, in contrast to other federal procedures when deactivating facilities, no economic impact study has been conducted by the federal government prior to proposing these funding cuts, and it is unclear whether the United States Army Corps of Engineers can legally close these locks, thereby dramatically reducing the navigability of the Ouachita and Black Rivers: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to oppose the proposed funding cuts to locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system until such time as a proper economic impact study can be conducted by appropriate federal and state authorities and until a determination can be made regarding the legality of closing such locks; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-458. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to the proposed federal funding cuts to maintenance and operation of locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 65

Whereas, four locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system maintain a nine-foot channel for approximately three hundred thirty-six miles in Louisiana and Arkansas, which is a remarkably efficient use of resources; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States is considering a funding cut of eight million dollars per year, which would eliminate funding for the maintenance and operation of this system of locks and dams; and

Whereas, this federal funding cut has been proposed based solely on ton-miles analysis and has not been evaluated through public hearings; and

Whereas, numerous industries are dependent on the maintenance of these locks and

dams, including a number of cities and industries which process the water for drinking purposes and industrial purposes; and

Whereas, such cities and industries would be dramatically affected by the lowering of the water levels in the Ouachita and Black River navigational system; and

Whereas, additionally, the Sparta Aquifer located in north Louisiana and south Arkansas is currently in crises and would be further harmed by a reduction in recharge from this river water; and

Whereas, in contrast to other federal procedures when deactivating facilities, no economic impact study has been conducted by the federal government prior to proposing these funding cuts, and it is unclear whether the United States Army Corps of Engineers can legally close these locks, thereby dramatically reducing the navigability of the Ouachita and Black Rivers: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to oppose the proposed funding cuts to locks and dams along the Ouachita and Black River navigational system until such time as a proper economic impact study can be conducted by appropriate federal and state authorities and until a determination can be made regarding the legality of closing such locks; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-459. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the Clean Water State Revolving Program; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 98

Whereas, the Congress of the United States established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to lend money to communities to help pay for urgently needed wastewater infrastructure projects; and

Whereas, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund has been one of the most effective and practical ways to address the United States' rapidly deteriorating water infrastructure system; and

Whereas, in 1994, when authorization for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund expired, the Congress continued to approve money to capitalize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund without authorization; and

Whereas, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's 200 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey Report to Congress documented five-year capital investment need for publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities that are eligible for funding under the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund Program and found national needs of more than \$181 billion; and

Whereas, that same study found the total needs across Pennsylvania to be in excess of \$8 billion, including \$1 billion for treatment facilities, \$1.6 billion for new collector and interceptor sewers and more than \$4 billion for the combined sewer overflow problem; and

Whereas, a 1999 Environmental Protection Agency Needs Gaps Study found that sanitary sewer overflow needs in the 1996 study were grossly underestimated, bringing the total national wastewater infrastructure needs to more than \$200 billion; and

Whereas, independent studies indicate that when 20-year replacement costs are added, the total wastewater infrastructure needs will exceed \$300 billion; and

Whereas, the performance of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund has leveraged more than \$21.2 billion in capitalization grants into more than \$38.7 billion in water infrastructure projects; and

Whereas, up to 55,000 new jobs are created for every \$1 billion expended on water infrastructure; and

Whereas, the gap between funding and needs continues to grow despite the significant amounts contributed to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund in capitalization grants; and

Whereas, while the investor-owned utilities have had access to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) since its inception, they have not had access to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund; and

Whereas, the benefits of investor-owned utility access would flow back to their customers, who are also taxpayers contributing to the State revolving funds; and

Whereas, investor-owned utilities could use the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to assist states with failing systems, compliance problems or underserved areas, while creating jobs and paying more taxes; Therefore be it

Resolved (the house of representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acknowledge the key role of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program in enhancing public health and safety, protecting the environment and maintaining a strong economic base by increasing labor productivity, creating jobs, rehabilitating old neighborhoods and ensuring the availability of recreational use of our waterways and shorelines; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program as the most pragmatic and effective program that provides states vital financial resources to address their wastewater infrastructure needs; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania encourage all communities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to participate in this important program; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the Congress of the United States to expand eligibility to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund so the customers of investor-owned utilities can share in the benefits of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the Congress of the United States to increase the annual Federal capitalization grant to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to better address the tremendous needs across the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-460. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to repealing the changes made to the Clean Air Act in 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 191

Whereas, according to the Clean Air Act, toxic substances such as mercury must be controlled by the "maximum achievable control technology" standard; and

Whereas, two years ago, the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that under a maximum achievable control tech-

nology standard, power plants using existing technologies could reduce ninety per cent of mercury emissions from power plants, bringing mercury emissions down from forty-eight tons to roughly five tons per year by 2008; and

Whereas, under changes made by the Bush administration in 2002, there is allowed a significant delay for cleaning up power plant mercury emissions and a standard that is far weaker than the maximum achievable control technology standard and is not protective of public health; and

Whereas, in effect, these changes would treat power plants' mercury emissions as non-hazardous air pollution and allow power plants to emit six to seven times more mercury into the nation's air, and for a decade longer, than the Clean Air Act requires; and

Whereas, additionally, changes made by the Bush administration allow some plants to avoid reducing mercury emissions altogether by purchasing pollution credits from other cleaner plants, which increases the chances that toxic "hotspots" could develop in communities where deposition is more prevalent: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2004, That the United States Congress is requested to repeal the changes made by the Bush administration to the Clean Air in 2002; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-461. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to a wagering tax in gross receipts at Native American Casinos; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 257

Whereas, fairness in taxation is a key to effective public policy and to fostering the faith and trust that are vital to the strength of our system of self-government. Inconsistency in the application of laws, including those assessing taxes, is frustrating to individual citizens, business enterprises of all types and sizes, and local and state governments; and

Whereas, an area of business activity where laws and taxes are applied inconsistently is gaming. The sovereignty of Native American tribes has resulted in a host of different arrangements, even among tribal facilities. There is even greater disparity between the operations of non-Native American gaming facilities and Native American casinos; and

Whereas, while the states, including Michigan, have a very limited capacity to rectify the differences in the treatment of non-Native American and Native American gaming operations, including taxation, the federal government could bring a needed measure of fairness to this situation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to implement a 36 percent federal wagering tax on gross receipts at Native American casinos and to redistribute the revenues to the states of origin; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-462. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to a center for the advancement of global health, welfare, education, and peace by and for children, youth, and families; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 153

Whereas, the Millennium Young People's Congress held in Hawaii in October 1999, demonstrated the value of a collective global vision by and for the children of the world as well as the need for a forum for international discussion of issues facing all children and youth; and

Whereas, the World Youth Congress and representatives from the Kingdom of Morocco met in Hawaii in March 2003, demonstrating the collaboration that a Center for the Advancement of Global Health, Welfare, Education, and Peace By and For Children, Youth, and Families can promote; and

Whereas, world peace is a major collaborative goal, and youth are key to attaining world peace, sustainability, and productivity for future generations; and

Whereas, the health, welfare, and education of children and families are part of the basic foundation of values shared globally that should be provided for all children; and

Whereas, the populations of countries in Asia and the Pacific Rim are the largest and fastest-growing segments of the world's population, with young people representing the largest percentage of those populations; and

Whereas, Hawaii's location at the center of the Pacific Rim between Asia and the Americans, its diverse culture, and its many shared languages provide an excellent strategic forum for shared languages provide an excellent strategic forum for meetings and exchanges, as demonstrated by the Millennium Young People's Congress, to:

(1) Discuss issues and solutions for health, welfare, peace, and the rights of children as a basic foundation for all children and youth; and

(2) Research pertinent issues and alternatives concerning children and youth and propose viable models for societal application and promotion of international peace and conflict resolution; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2004, the Senate concurring, That the United Nations (UN) is respectfully requested to consider establishing in Hawaii a Center for the Advancement of Global Health, Welfare, Education, and Peace By and For Children, Youth, and Families (Center); and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States and members of the United States Congress are urged to support the establishment of such a Center; and be it further

Resolved, That the Matsunaga Peace Institute, the United Nations Association in Hawaii, the House Committee on International Affairs, and the Keiki Caucus of the Hawaii State Legislature are requested to convene an exploratory task force to develop such a proposal for consideration by the UN; and be it further

Resolved, That assistance be sought from foundations and other nongovernmental organizations who might assist in funding the Center; and be it further

Resolved, That the World Youth Congress, which will be holding its third meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, in August 2005, is urged to establish a Center dedicated to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Secretary General of the UN, Focal Point on Youth of the UN Office of the Secretary Gen-

eral, Senior Policy Advisor for the UN Children's Fund, President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, United States Representative to the UN, President of the University of Hawaii, President of the East-West Center, Superintendent of Education, Executive Director of the Hawaii Association of Independent Schools, President of the United Nations Association in Hawaii, Director of the Matsunaga Peace Institute, Program Director of the American Friends Service Committee—Hawaii, President of the Hawaii State Senate, and the Speaker of the Hawaii State House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 2561. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain servicemembers to become eligible for educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BAUCUS:

S. 2562. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide incentives for the furnishing of quality care under Medicare Advantage plans and by end stage renal disease providers and facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 2563. A bill to require imported explosives to be marked in the same manner as domestically manufactured explosives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 2564. A bill to amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects and activities under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 2565. A bill to amend the Agriculture Adjustment Act to convert the dairy forward pricing program into a permanent program of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. DAYTON):

S. 2566. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to phase out the 24-month waiting period for disabled individuals to become eligible for Medicare benefits, to eliminate the waiting period for individuals with life-threatening conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2567. A bill to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 2568. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2569. A bill to amend section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the

prohibition on junk fax transmissions; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2570. A bill entitled "The Health Care Assurance Act of 2004"; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 2571. A bill to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996; to the Committee on Indian Affairs with instructions that if the Committee reports, the bill be referred pursuant to the order of May 27, 1988, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs for a period not to exceed 60 days.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, Mr. BURNS, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. Res. 389. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to prostate cancer information; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 390. A resolution designating September 9, 2004, as "National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Day"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1129

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1129, a bill to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 1246

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1246, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for collegiate housing and infrastructure grants.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) 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. 1900

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1900, a bill to amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act to expand certain trade benefits to eligible sub-Saharan African countries, and for other purposes.

S. 1945

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1945, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security