

S. RES. 387

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 387, a resolution commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act.

S. RES. 389

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 389, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to prostate cancer information.

S. RES. 392

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 392, a resolution conveying the sympathy of the Senate to the families of the young women murdered in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and encouraging increased United States involvement in bringing an end to these crimes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. JOHN-SON, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2609. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend and improve national dairy market loss payments; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I am pleased to help lead the effort to put the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) program on equal footing with other counter-cyclical income support programs in the farm bill.

The MILC program provides critical support to dairy farmers when prices are low. When dairy prices rebound, as they have in recent months, it makes no payments to dairy farmers and the government spends nothing.

For thousands of family-sized dairy operations across the nation, the MILC program has meant the difference between bankruptcy and survival. Unfortunately, the program as authorized in the last farm bill will come to an end in September, 2005.

As many of my colleagues will recall, the MILC program was established after an extremely painful debate over dairy compacts. I remain resolutely opposed to dairy compacts or any scheme that further exacerbates regional discontent in dairy. Extending the MILC program to the 2007 Farm Bill—rather than reopening rancorous regional warfare over dairy—seems the only prudent course of action.

This proposal is a bipartisan and national approach that will provide stability and predictability in an otherwise volatile industry. I encourage my colleagues to support this effort.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 398—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON PROMOTING INITIATIVES TO DEVELOP AN HIV VACCINE

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

S. RES. 398

Whereas more than 20,000,000 people have died of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (hereinafter referred to as "AIDS") between 1984 and 2004;

Whereas AIDS claimed the lives of more than 3,000,000 people in 2003, and nearly 8,500 people die each day from AIDS;

Whereas an estimated 40,000,000 people around the world are living with the human immunodeficiency virus (hereinafter referred to as "HIV") or AIDS;

Whereas an estimated 14,000 people become infected with HIV every day;

Whereas there will be 45,000,000 new infections by 2010 and nearly 70,000,000 deaths by 2020;

Whereas an estimated 14,000,000 children have lost 1 or both parents to AIDS, and this number is expected to increase to 25,000,000 by 2010;

Whereas a child loses a parent to AIDS every 14 seconds;

Whereas more than 90 percent of the people infected with HIV live in the developing world;

Whereas more than 70 percent of the people infected with HIV live in sub-Saharan Africa;

Whereas communities and countries are struggling with the devastating human and economic toll that HIV and AIDS has taken on them;

Whereas the HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens political and regional stability and has contributed to broader economic and social problems, including food insecurity, labor shortages, and the orphaning of generations of children;

Whereas the United States is leading global efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic through its \$15,000,000,000 Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and its commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

Whereas, through the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the international community is cooperating multilaterally to combat HIV/AIDS;

Whereas developing an HIV vaccine is especially challenging due to the complicated nature of the virus;

Whereas many biotechnology companies have not invested in the development of HIV vaccines;

Whereas during 2001-2002, only 7 HIV vaccine candidates entered clinical trials, and only 1 of those candidates entered advanced human testing, but it proved ineffective;

Whereas the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) has been a very effective and positive force in the development of an HIV vaccine and has been instrumental in laying the groundwork for developing an HIV vaccine;

Whereas the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and other public and private organizations are pursuing a variety of initiatives to develop an HIV vaccine, including establishing BIO Ventures for Global Health to help small biotechnology companies address the problems

they confront in developing new medical products for poor countries;

Whereas the members of the Group of Eight (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) met in Sea Island, Georgia in June 2004 and reaffirmed their commitment to combat the global HIV/AIDS pandemic by accelerating and coordinating efforts to develop an HIV vaccine;

Whereas at the meeting in Sea Island, Georgia, the President encouraged the Group of Eight to endorse the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, a virtual consortium to accelerate HIV vaccine development by enhancing coordination, information sharing, and collaboration globally;

Whereas the United States currently has an HIV vaccine research and development center at the National Institutes of Health, and the President announced plans to establish a second HIV vaccine research and development center in the United States; and

Whereas an HIV vaccine has the potential to prevent new HIV and AIDS cases, which would save millions of lives and dramatically reduce the negative economic consequences of HIV and AIDS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN HIV VACCINE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President should seek to build on the initiative of the members of the Group of Eight (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) to develop a vaccine to curtail the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (hereinafter referred to as "HIV") and should mobilize necessary economic and scientific support to establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, as described in section 2;

(2) the President should continue to urge the members of the Group of Eight and other countries to garner support from their own economic, scientific, and philanthropic communities for the development of an HIV vaccine;

(3) the President should establish a second vaccine research and development center in the United States, as he announced in June 2004;

(4) the members of the Group of Eight should follow-up the June 2004 meeting in Sea Island, Georgia with official and private meetings, conferences, and other events to further explore and implement initiatives concerning the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise;

(5) the members of the Group of Eight should leverage financial contributions from the international philanthropic community to provide funding, including funding to the private sector, to promote the development of an HIV vaccine;

(6) the members of the Group of Eight should include the scientific and political leadership of those countries most affected by the pandemic of HIV and the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (hereinafter referred to as "AIDS"); and

(7) the members of the Group of Eight should develop a specific plan for furthering its efforts towards this goal by the June 2005 meeting in the United Kingdom.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHING A GLOBAL HIV VACCINE ENTERPRISE.

The Senate urges the President to continue the efforts of the United States to generate global support for the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise by carrying out an initiative that—

(1) is in coordination and partnership with the members of the Group of Eight, the private sector, and other countries, especially

those most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

(2) encourages the members of the Group of Eight to act swiftly to mobilize money and resources to make the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise a reality;

(3) includes a strategic plan to prioritize the scientific and other challenges to be addressed, to coordinate research and product development efforts, and to encourage greater use of information-sharing networks and technologies;

(4) encourages the establishment of a number of coordinated global HIV vaccine development centers that would have the critical mass and scientific expertise necessary to advance the development of an HIV vaccine; and

(5) increases cooperation, communication, and sharing of information on issues related to HIV and AIDS among regulatory authorities in various countries.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution expressing the Sense of the Senate on promoting initiatives to develop an HIV vaccine.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is unlike any disease in history and has profound implications for political stability, development, and human welfare. The sheer magnitude of the crisis is overwhelming. An estimated 40,000,000 people around the world live with HIV or AIDS, and nearly 8,500 people die every day from AIDS. Last year alone, more than 3,000,000 people died from AIDS. Every 14 seconds, a child loses a parent to AIDS. An estimated 14,000,000 children have lost one or both parents to AIDS, and this number is expected to increase to 25,000,000 by 2010. According to recent projections from the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), if the pandemic spreads at this current rate, there will be 45,000,000 new infections by 2010 and nearly 70 million deaths by 2020. Sub-Saharan Africa has been hardest hit by the disease, with more than 75 percent of the people infected with HIV living in the region.

The U.S. is leading global efforts to combat the pandemic through its \$15 billion dollar Emergency Plan for AIDS relief and its commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. But the human and economic toll of the HIV pandemic demands that these activities be complemented by accelerated efforts to develop an HIV vaccine. An HIV vaccine would prevent new HIV and AIDS cases, which could save millions of lives and dramatically reduce the negative social and economic consequences of the disease. Yet, HIV vaccine development is still not prominent on national or international public health agendas.

Developing an HIV vaccine is particularly challenging because HIV is one of the most complicated viruses ever identified. In addition, many private sector biotechnology companies have not invested money and expertise in the search for an HIV vaccine. Developing an HIV vaccine, therefore, is unlikely to occur without a well-coordinated and focused global research effort.

Recently, under President Bush's leadership, the Members of the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations (G-8), during their meeting at Sea Island, endorsed the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise. The Enterprise, an international alliance working to develop an HIV vaccine, would be modeled after the Human Gnome Project which brought together public and private sector researchers to map the human genetic code. Similarly, the HIV Vaccine Enterprise is intended to accelerate progress by promoting international public-private collaboration. It would coordinate the research efforts of scientists from around the globe to improve the chances of developing an HIV vaccine. President Bush also announced plans to establish a second HIV Vaccine Research and Development Center, in addition to the one at the U.S. National Institutes of Health. The new center will become a key component of the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) has been instrumental in laying the groundwork for such an enterprise. The IAVI is an international organization that collaborates with developing countries, governments, and international agencies dedicated to accelerating the development of a vaccine to halt the AIDS epidemic. The IAVI, however, cannot accomplish this task alone. Here in the United States, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have joined forces to help address the financial problems faced by small biotechnology companies. They founded BIO Ventures for Global Health to help small biotechnology companies address the problems they confront in developing new medical products for poor countries. The wider application of this model would greatly improve the development of vaccines and other medicines aimed at improving health in the developing world.

I commend the President's leadership on this critically important issue. The G-8's endorsement of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise is a big step forward in the development of an HIV vaccine. My resolution acknowledges the President's and the G-8's actions towards this goal and urges them to continue to cooperate with other countries, particularly those hit hardest by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, to achieve this important objective.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3546. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2062, to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3546. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amend-

ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2062, to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION B—CLIMATE CHANGE

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Climate Stewardship Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Title I—Federal Climate Change Research and Related Activities
- Sec. 101. National Science Foundation fellowships.
- Sec. 102. Commerce Department study of technology transfer barriers.
- Sec. 103. Report on United States impact of Kyoto protocol.
- Sec. 104. Research grants.
- Sec. 105. Abrupt climate change research.
- Sec. 106. NIST greenhouse gas functions.
- Sec. 107. Development of new measurement technologies.
- Sec. 108. Enhanced environmental measurements and standards.
- Sec. 109. Technology development and diffusion.
- Sec. 110. Agricultural outreach program.
- Title II—National Greenhouse Gas Database
- Sec. 201. National greenhouse gas database and registry established.
- Sec. 202. Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for covered entities.
- Sec. 203. Greenhouse gas reduction reporting.
- Sec. 204. Measurement and verification.
- Title III—Market-driven Greenhouse Gas Reductions
- Subtitle A—Emission Reduction Requirements; Use of Tradeable Allowances
- Sec. 301. Covered entities must submit allowances for emissions.
- Sec. 302. Compliance.
- Sec. 303. Borrowing against future reductions.
- Sec. 304. Other uses of tradeable allowances.
- Sec. 305. Exemption of source categories.
- Subtitle B—Establishment and Allocation of Tradeable Allowances
- Sec. 331. Establishment of tradeable allowances.
- Sec. 332. Determination of tradeable allowance allocations.
- Sec. 333. Allocation or tradeable allowances.
- Sec. 334. Ensuring target adequacy.
- Sec. 335. Initial allocations for early participation and accelerated participation.
- Sec. 336. Bonus for accelerated participation.
- Subtitle C—Climate Change Credit Corporation
- Sec. 351. Establishment.
- Sec. 352. Purposes and functions.
- Subtitle D—Sequestration Accounting; Penalties
- Sec. 371. Sequestration accounting.
- Sec. 372. Penalties.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.