

maneuvers than by operational excellence. But just as the schoolchildren of Indiana learned to work with honest math, so can option-issuing chief executives learn to live with honest accounting. It's high time they step up to that job.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 127—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 11 AS A NATIONAL DAY OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE, CHARITY, AND COMPASSION

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 127

Whereas across the United States and around the world, people of all ages and walks of life collectively witnessed an event of immense tragedy on September 11, 2001;

Whereas the events of that day instantly transformed many lives, some through personal loss and many others through an unfamiliar sense of individual and national vulnerability;

Whereas an unprecedented, historic bonding of the people of the United States arose from the collective shock, unifying the United States in a sustained outpouring of national spirit, pride, selflessness, generosity, courage, and service;

Whereas on that day and the immediate days that followed, many brave people heroically, tirelessly, and courageously participated in an extraordinarily difficult and dangerous rescue and recovery effort, in many cases voluntarily putting their own well-being at risk;

Whereas September 11 will never and should never be just another day in the hearts and minds of all people of the United States;

Whereas the creation of memorials and monuments honoring the lives lost on September 11, 2001, as well as the efforts of those who participated in rescue and recovery and voluntary service efforts, are necessary, proper, and fitting, but alone cannot fully capture the desire of the United States to pay tribute in a meaningful way;

Whereas it is fitting and essential to establish a lasting, meaningful, and positive legacy of service for future generations as a tribute to those heroes of September 11, 2001;

Whereas many citizens wish to memorialize September 11 by engaging in personal and individual acts of community service or other giving activities as part of a national day of recognition and tribute; and

Whereas to lose this opportunity to bring people together for such an important endeavor would be a tragedy unto itself: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) it is the sense of Congress that the President should designate September 11 as an annually recognized day of voluntary service, charity, and compassion; and

(2) Congress urges the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate and personal expressions of service, charity, and compassion toward others.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 128—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE, AND RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 128

Whereas life insurance is an essential part of a sound financial plan;

Whereas life insurance provides financial security for families in the event of a premature death by helping surviving family members to meet immediate and longer-term financial obligations and objectives;

Whereas nearly 50,000,000 Americans say they lack the life insurance coverage needed to ensure a secure financial future for their loved ones;

Whereas recent studies have found that when a premature death occurs, insufficient life insurance coverage on the part of the insured results in three-fourths of surviving family members' having to take measures such as working additional jobs or longer hours, borrowing money, withdrawing money from savings and investment accounts, and, in too many cases, moving to smaller, less expensive housing;

Whereas individuals, families, and businesses can benefit greatly from professional insurance and financial planning advice, including the assessment of their life insurance needs; and

Whereas the Life and Health Insurance Foundation for Education (LIFE), the National Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors (NAIFA), and a coalition representing hundreds of leading life insurance companies and organizations have designated September 2004 as "Life Insurance Awareness Month", the goal of which is to make consumers more aware of their life insurance needs, seek professional advice, and take the actions necessary to achieve the financial security of their loved ones: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of "Life Insurance Awareness Month"; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe "Life Insurance Awareness Month" with appropriate programs and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3566. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2541, to reauthorize and restructure the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3566. Mr. HOLLINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2541, to reauthorize and restructure the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and

for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) American space flight is imbued with the promise of expanding the boundaries of human knowledge and human adventure. It is a beacon of leadership and a proud demonstration of human freedom, destiny, and progress.

(2) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is uniquely qualified and positioned to develop space on behalf of and for the American people, requiring its mission to be broad and include many disciplines and interests that might contribute to, or benefit from space flight.

(3) Like our other American institutions, American space flight is founded upon the principle that human fallibility and frailty can be overcome through personal dedication and institutional strength and determination. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration must continue to listen to the voices of change and restore its commitment to safety and the protection of human life.

(4) In a year of tragedy, renewal, and re-envisioning, it behooves the United States to reflect deeply on both the strengths and weaknesses of American space flight, to build upon foundations, and to reformulate purposes while not abandoning proven purposes and capabilities needlessly nor carelessly.

(5) Fiscal year 2005 should be a year of continued reassessment and planning for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, laying the groundwork for implementing a United States space program for the future that reflects the role of space flight in the everyday affairs of the American people and the future prestige and betterment of the Nation while ascertaining the specific roles that many other American institutions could and should play in that future.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to authorize programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2005 and to better define the policy of the United States regarding the future of U.S. space flight.

SEC. 4. DECLARATION OF UNITED STATES SPACE POLICY.

(a) Section 102 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2451) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 102. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Congress hereby reaffirms that it is the policy of the United States that activities in space should be devoted to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind.

"(b) PURPOSE.—The United States shall conduct such activities as are required to sponsor, guide, and secure the development of space for the peaceful benefit of all mankind through fostering the use of space for science, for the preservation of the Earth, and for the advancement of peace and worldwide economic well-being.

"(c) ACTIVITIES.—The Congress also reaffirms that the general welfare and security of the United States require that adequate provision be made for aeronautical and space activities, including—

"(1) the promotion and development of the use of space for United States civil, economic, and national security purposes;

"(2) ensuring the safety of civil, commercial, and military space operations; and

“(3) protection of the territorial and extraterritorial claims and interests of the United States in space.

“(d) **ROLE OF NASA.**—The role of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall be to foster the development of space flight and aeronautical capabilities on behalf of the United States, including—

“(1) conducting a program of scientific discovery in and from the vantage point of space;

“(2) demonstrating the merit and ability of humans to explore and inhabit deep space; and

“(3) promoting the development of technologies and capabilities to be used by the United States for the preservation and development of the Earth.

“(e) **OTHER ACTIVITIES.**—The United States shall establish other capabilities related to using space for peaceful purposes, including the promotion and development of national, state, local, tribal, and international capabilities in—

“(1) public safety, homeland security, and public health management;

“(2) telecommunications, transportation, and urban and regional development;

“(3) agriculture, wildlife, forestry, mineral, and energy resource management; and

“(4) other uses benefiting the Earth and the Earth's people, natural resources, and economies.

“(f) **COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE.**—It is the policy of the United States to seek and encourage, to the maximum extent possible, the fullest commercial use of space, including the use of commercial capabilities to support United States civil and national security purposes.”.

SEC. 5. **EXPLORATION PROGRAM.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In fiscal year 2005, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall formulate plans, develop requirements, and make recommendations for a multi-decadal program of human travel, habitation, and exploration of other bodies and locations in Earth's solar system, beginning with the start of demonstration of human capabilities on Earth's Moon by 2020.

(b) **PLAN FOR U.S. HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION.**—As part of the budget request for FY 2006, the Administrator shall provide an independent assessment of the status and plans for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's human exploration program. The assessment shall include—

(1) the schedule, technical milestones, and costs for design and construction of human crewed transport systems including a crew exploration vehicle and launch systems and other ground, in-space, and surface capabilities necessary to conduct extended missions on Earth's Moon by 2020;

(2) the objectives of extended presence on Earth's Moon and the proposed timetable for their accomplishment;

(3) the contribution of human presence to meeting those objectives; and

(4) the program of basic and applied research and development of advanced robotic and robotic-hybrid technology that will be used to demonstrate human exploration capabilities on Earth's Moon.

(c) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—As part of the budget request for fiscal year 2006 and each succeeding fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit a management plan and life cycle cost estimate for its human exploration program to the Congress. The Administrator shall include all the assessment items described in subsection (b) as baseline requirements and specifications. The Administrator shall include in the initial plan submitted under this subsection a description of the process for making the annual revisions of the plan.

(d) **LUNAR CAPABILITIES.**—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is hereby authorized to begin studies, tests, demonstrations, and design of a crew exploration vehicle and launch system to be used for future human exploration to Earth's Moon and other destinations, subject to formal approval of the program at the time of development, and of robotic systems necessary to survey and demonstrate other robotic and robotic-assisted capabilities to explore the Earth's Moon.

(e) **CONTINUITY OF U.S. CREW TRANSPORTATION.**—The Congress hereby declares that a prolonged gap of 1 or more years in the United States' capability to transport and return American astronauts living in space is an emergency period of space flight operations inconsistent with the safety and management objectives of United States space flight. Whenever such an emergency period is foreseen, the Administrator shall submit a plan to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science and make a request for supplemental appropriations, if so required, to remedy this situation in a safe, justifiable, and timely manner.

SEC. 6. **HUBBLE SPACE TELESCOPE.**

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the Hubble Space Telescope is—

(1) the Hubble Space Telescope is a source of inspiration to the American people and their support for the United States space program; and

(2) a tangible measure of the success of the United States space program, as reflected by the extraordinary contributions made to scientific research and education, without parallel since the Apollo missions to Earth's Moon.

(b) **SERVICING MISSION.**—The Administrator shall continue to examine all possible options for carrying out alternative servicing of the Hubble Space Telescope while continuing to plan for a human-assisted servicing mission using the Space Shuttle if alternative servicing cannot fully accomplish the original objectives of the SM-4 mission.

(c) **HUBBLE SERVICING PLAN.**—Within 60 days after the National Academy of Sciences issues its study on the future of the Hubble Space Telescope, the Administrator shall submit a plan for servicing the Hubble to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Science. The plan should address the risks, benefits, and costs of fully accomplishing the original objectives of the SM-4 mission and shall propose options for servicing of the facility.

SEC. 7. **REPORTS.**

(a) **NASA CHANGES.**—By May 1, 2005, or 30 days prior to the return-to-flight of the Space Shuttle if earlier, the Administrator shall report to the Congress summarizing and independently reporting on the status and effectiveness of National Aeronautics and Space Administration's compliance with all observations and recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board, including changes at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in resolving concerns about the safety, operations, engineering, and management cultures of the agency. This report shall also address the adequacy of these changes in achieving safe design, management, and operation of any future human space flight systems, including international and commercial crew and cargo transportation and habitation systems used to support the International Space Station or to support United States human space flight and operation at other destinations.

(b) **UNITED STATES LAUNCH TECHNOLOGY.**—As part of the budget request for FY 2006, the

Administrator, in concert with the United States Department of Transportation and the United States Department of Defense, shall produce a report on the state of launch technology, systems, facilities, and programs of the United States. This report shall provide—

(1) an assessment of the state of United States technologies and systems and steps necessary to achieve safe human launch and in-space operations and reliable launch and transport of physical cargo and systems;

(2) a retrospective and prospective analysis of the cost of United States space transportation, including human and cargo transport, and steps by which these costs can be reduced by a factor of 10 or more; and

(3) a proposed program of government and private investments needed to achieve safe, reliable, low cost space flight by 2015 or earlier.

(c) **CONTINUITY OF U.S. CREW TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITY.**—Consistent with section 5(e) of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a plan and request for supplemental appropriations within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act that addresses how United States astronauts will be transported to and from the International Space Station or other locations in space using United States space systems following the termination of flight of the Space Shuttle, including the possibility of accelerating the availability of the crew exploration vehicle by that time.

(d) **PRIORITIZATION OF SCIENCE PROGRAMS.**—As part of the budget request for fiscal year 2006 and each subsequent year, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress a prioritization of scientific research projects with an estimated life cycle cost greater than \$250,000,000 along with a justification of that prioritization. The prioritization shall be based upon the scientific merit of the missions, the potential scientific impact of the missions products and results, the complexity of the mission, and the real and anticipated readiness of the technologies to be used in the mission. The prioritization shall be developed in consultation with the NASA Advisory Council and the Space Studies Board of the National Research Council.

(e) **ORGANIZATION OF UNITED STATES SPACE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.**—By August 1, 2005, the Administrator shall report to the Congress on future United States plans to carry out the provisions of section 4 of this Act, including—

(1) the organization of the United States governmental and industrial partners necessary to ensure safe, reliable United States space transportation;

(2) the organization of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its operating centers, and its relationship to industry and other private partners; and

(3) the role of international partners and firms in future United States human space exploration.

SEC. 8. **ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL OFFICES OF SAFETY AND TECHNICAL ENGINEERING.**

All public and private entities of the United States that develop or operate space transportation or habitation systems certified for human use shall make provision for the separation of flight operations from development and shall implement independent safety and technical organizations to oversee the safe conduct of flight.

SEC. 9. **AEROSPACE WORKFORCE INITIATIVE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish a program of competitive, merit-based, multi-year grants for eligible applicants to increase the number of students studying toward and completing technical training programs, certificate programs, and

associate's, bachelor's, master's, or doctorate degrees in fields related to aerospace.

(b) **INCREASED PARTICIPATION GOAL.**—In selecting projects under this paragraph, the Administrator shall strive to increase the number of students studying toward and completing technical training and apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, and associate's or bachelor's degrees in fields related to aerospace who are individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b).

(c) **SUPPORTABLE PROJECTS.**—The types of projects the Administrator may support under this paragraph include those that promote high quality—

- (1) interdisciplinary teaching;
- (2) undergraduate-conducted research;
- (3) mentor relationships for students;
- (4) graduate programs;
- (5) bridge programs that enable students at community colleges to matriculate directly into baccalaureate aerospace related programs;
- (6) internships, including mentoring programs, carried out in partnership with the aerospace and aviation industry;
- (7) technical training and apprenticeships that prepare students for careers in aerospace manufacturing or operations; and
- (8) innovative uses of digital technologies, particularly at institutions of higher education that serve high numbers or percentages of economically disadvantaged students.

(d) **50 PERCENT FEDERAL SHARE.**—Not less than 50 percent of the publicly financed costs associated with eligible activities shall come from non-Federal sources. Matching contributions may not be derived, directly or indirectly, from Federal funds. The Administrator shall endeavor to minimize the Federal share, taking into account the differences in fiscal capacity of eligible applicants.

(e) **GRANTEE REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **TARGETS.**—In order to receive a grant under this section, an eligible applicant shall establish targets to increase the number of students studying toward and completing technical training and apprenticeship programs, certificate programs, and associate's or bachelor's degrees in fields related to aerospace.

(2) **GRANT PERIOD.**—A grant under this section shall be awarded for a period of 5 years, with the final 2 years of funding contingent on the Director's determination that satisfactory progress has been made by the grantee toward meeting the targets established under paragraph (1).

(3) **COMMUNITY COLLEGE RULE.**—In the case of community colleges, a student who transfers to a baccalaureate program, or receives a certificate under an established certificate program, in science, mathematics, engineering, or technology shall be counted toward meeting a target established under paragraph (1).

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) **ELIGIBLE APPLICANT DEFINED.**—The term "eligible applicant" means—

- (A) an institution of higher education;
- (B) a consortium of institutions of higher education; or
- (C) a partnership between—
 - (i) an institution of higher education or a consortium of such institutions; and
 - (ii) a nonprofit organization, a State or local government, or a private company, with demonstrated experience and effectiveness in aerospace education.

(2) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given that term by subsection (a) of section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)), and includes an in-

stitution described in subsection (b) of that section.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **SCIENCE AERONAUTICS AND EXPLORATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2005 \$7,995,700,000 for science, aeronautics, and exploration, of which—

- (1) \$4,138,300,000 shall be for Space Science;
- (2) \$1,605,500,000 shall be for Earth Science;
- (3) \$984,600,000 shall be for Biological and Physical Research;
- (4) \$1,036,900,000 shall be for Aeronautics; and
- (5) \$230,400,000 shall be for Education, including (\$20,000,000 for EPSCoR and \$28,000,000 for Space Grant).

(b) **SPACE FLIGHT AND EXPLORATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2005 \$8,220,400,000 for space flight and exploration capabilities, of which no less than \$4,319,200,000 shall be for the Space Shuttle and no less than \$30,000,000 shall be for the Independent Technical and Engineering Authority, each of which shall be maintained as separate accounts.

(c) **INSPECTOR GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 2005 \$28,300,000, which shall be for the use of the Inspector General.

SEC. 11. RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER OF FUNDING.

In fiscal year 2005, no funds other than those appropriated for Biological and Physical Research may be transferred from the account for Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration to the account for Space Flight and Exploration Capabilities without the approval of the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and the House of Representatives Committee on Science.

SEC. 12. ADMINISTRATOR DEFINED.

In this Act, the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on July 20, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., in closed session to receive a classified briefing from Major General Keith W. Dayton, USA, Former Commander of the Iraq Survey Group (ISG) regarding the activities of the ISG in Iraq.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 20, 2004, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct an oversight hearing on the Semi-Annual Monetary Policy Report of the Federal Reserve.

Concurrent with the hearing, the Committee intends to vote on the nominations of Mr. Stuart Levey, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement; Mr. Juan

Carlos Zarate, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes; and Ms. Carin M. Barth, of Texas, to be the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 20 at 10 a.m. to receive testimony on S. 2590, a bill to provide a conservation royalty from outer continental shelf revenues to establish the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, to provide assistance to States under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, to ensure adequate funding for conserving and restoring wildlife, to assist local governments in improving local park and recreation systems, and for other purposes.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet in open Executive Session during the session on July 20, 2004, at 10 a.m., to consider favorably reporting S. 2677, the U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act; H.R. 982, a bill to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa, and, the nominations of Joey Russell George, to be Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, U.S. Department of Treasury; Patrick P. O'Carroll, Jr., to be Inspector General, Social Security Administration; Paul B. Jones, to be Member, IRS Oversight Board; and, Charles L. Kolbe, to be Member, IRS Oversight Board.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 20, 2004, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing on The Road Map: Detours and Disengagements.

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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, July 20, 2004, at 10 a.m. in Room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on S. 2605, the Snake River (Nez Perce) Water Rights Act of 2004.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

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