

using three compounds that prevent bacteria from forming and growing on the contact or intraocular lenses. This is a promising line of research that demonstrates the combination of Fan Yang's love of science and desire to help people.

At the age of 6 years old, Marc Yu, who is from Monterey Park, CA, has already won numerous awards and competitions for both his piano and cello performances including both first place for the cello and second place for the piano at the Southwest Youth Music Festival.

Mr. President, despite their relatively young age, these seventeen outstanding young men and women have all achieved remarkable things and fully deserve the awards that they have earned. Their past is overshadowed, however, by their even brighter futures and careers made easier by becoming 2005 Davidson Fellows. I would like to thank these young scientists, mathematicians, writers, and musicians for their accomplishments, past, present, and future, that will no doubt improve the lives of a great many people in this country and abroad.

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#### NATIONAL SCHOOL BACKPACK AWARENESS DAY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on September 21, 2005, the American Occupational Therapy Association and more than 700 occupational therapy practitioners nationwide and around the world will be celebrating National School Backpack Awareness Day. They will be working with over 150,000 children to teach them how to prevent backpack-related injuries and to remain healthy and successful in school. In my home State of Maine, occupational therapists have arranged events in 15 schools and will be reaching over 5,000 students.

According to a number of studies done both internationally and in the United States, children using overloaded and improperly worn backpacks experience neck, shoulder, and back pain and have problems with breathing and fatigue at significantly higher rates than students wearing backpacks properly and with appropriate loads. No child should regularly carry more than 15 percent of their body weight on their back. At Backpack Awareness Day events, which will be held in schools, stores, hospitals, shopping malls, and a variety of other venues, occupational therapy practitioners will "weigh-in" children and their backpacks to make sure that the backpacks do not surpass 15 percent of the child's body weight. The therapists will provide guidance about how to properly load and carry a backpack and will also share tips about how to stay healthy and succeed in school. In Maine, these weigh-ins are being conducted in local schools from Saco to Skowhegan, and also in communities like Farmington, where Franklin Memorial Hospital is sponsoring a weigh-in as part of their Youth Health Fest.

Occupational therapy practitioners work with individuals across the lifespan. In schools occupational therapists work to modify educational environments to ensure that all students can achieve academic success. Occupational therapists provide assistance to teachers and school administrators in order to make school environments more accessible and conducive to learning. They also consult with educators to improve students' academic functioning and work to help prevent learning, mental, and physical disabilities from getting in the way of academic success. Occupational therapy practitioners in schools work directly with students, parents, and teachers to develop plans to improve students' function and productivity and to foster success and maximize their independence within the academic environment.

National School Backpack Awareness Day is a good example of how occupational therapists work within our schools and communities to promote wellness, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to acknowledge their valuable contributions. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting September 21, 2005, as National School Backpack Awareness Day.

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#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENT

##### TRIBUTE TO HOMER A. MAXEY, JR.

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on the occasion of the 33rd annual convention of the National Association of Foreign-Trade Zones, NAFTAZ, which is meeting this week in my home State of Hawaii, I rise today to pay tribute to the co-founder of the NAFTAZ, my good friend, Homer A. Maxey, Jr., who I have known for more than a quarter century.

The NAFTAZ was conceived in November of 1972, at an informal meeting of foreign-trade zone representatives from various States. At that meeting, Homer A. Maxey, Jr., was selected chairman of a committee to develop the organizational framework for a formal association representing FTZ grantees and operators in the U.S. During a conference of FTZ managers in Washington, DC, on May 8, 1973, the NAFTAZ was officially launched and Homer was elected to serve as the first President of this Association from 1973 to 1975. Homer was elected, by unanimous vote of the members, as the first Honorary Life Member at the NAFTAZ Annual Conference in 1979. He has served on many different Committees of the NAFTAZ including: the Oil Refinery Sub-Zone Task Force, ORSTF, the Operations Committee, Nominations Committee, the Long Range Planning Committee, and several task forces. Today the NAFTAZ represents over 800 members comprised of State and local government agencies, public entities, individuals and corporations involved in the Foreign-Trade Zone program.

The NAFTAZ plays an important role in facilitating international trade and U.S. competitiveness through the promotion and support of the Foreign-Trade Zones Program.

The Foreign-Trade Zones Program was created by an act of Congress in 1934. Its purpose is to encourage domestic warehousing, manufacturing and processing activity. States and local governments use foreign-trade zones as part of their overall economic development strategy and to improve the international business sector in their communities. FTZs contribute to the enhancement of the U.S. investment climate for commerce and industry. The FTZ program encourages capital investment in the U.S. rather than abroad and secures American jobs. The benefit occurs only if the activity takes place in the U.S. It substitutes U.S.-produced merchandise and labor for foreign imports. Today there are 260 approved general-purpose zones and 534 subzones located in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. According to the latest available annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, the total value of merchandise received at foreign-trade zones annually exceeds \$200 billion. Over 2,200 firms in the U.S. utilize foreign-trade zones and employment at these facilities exceeds 300,000.

During his involvement with the NAFTAZ, Homer Maxey has played an instrumental role in the growth and development of the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones Program. For instance, he was instrumental in a number of issues, challenges, and accomplishments of the program, including spearheading customs regulations to limit customs duties on merchandise manufactured in FTZs to foreign material only; streamlining FTZ inventory recordkeeping; creating uniform FTZ management practices nationally; securing weekly entry for manufacturing; eliminating activation and annual fees on foreign-trade zones; allowing users of foreign-trade zones to defer entry and payment of duty on foreign production machinery used in FTZs until such time that the equipment goes into commercial production, and eliminating the merchandise processing fee on domestic materials shipped from FTZs.

At the same time Homer Maxey directed General Purpose Foreign-Trade Zone No. 9 in Hawaii, which was established in February 1965. Homer was the Administrator for the State of Hawaii's Foreign-Trade Zone project from 1965 through 1993. During his management of the zone, the first FTZ oil refinery was established on Oahu. Thereafter, the program in Hawaii grew under his direction to include today five General-Purpose Zone sites and five Subzones handling \$2.04 billion worth of merchandise from 341 firms, with exports of \$290,980,773 and employing a total of 2,683 people in zone-related activities. From its modest beginnings with 40,000 square feet originally approved, the General Purpose Zone project grew to involve 15 percent of the designated industrial lands on the Island of Oahu.

After attending the University of Hawaii in Honolulu, Mr. Maxey was employed by Hawaiian Airlines. He served in the U.S. Air Force during the early 1950s. He was employed by Matson Lines, 1955-1965, in passenger sales, freight traffic and marine operations. He has also been active in the Hawaii/Pacific Export Council, the Propeller Club of the Port of Honolulu, and the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii. Mr. Maxey has also been a consultant to the State of Hawaii, the County of Hawaii, and Foreign-Trade Zone No. 9.

It is my honor to recognize the lifelong contributions of Homer Maxey to the U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones Program and the State of Hawaii. I wish Homer and his wife, Mahina, all the best in the future.●

#### MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

S. 1681. A bill to provide for reimbursement of communities for purchases of supplies distributed to Katrina Survivors.

S. 1682. A bill to provide for reimbursement for business revenue lost as a result of a facility being used as an emergency shelter for Katrina Survivors.

S. 1683. A bill to provide relief for students affected by Hurricane Katrina.

S. 1684. A bill to clarify which expenses relating to emergency shelters for Katrina Survivors are eligible for Federal reimbursement.

S. 1688. A bill to provide 100 percent Federal financial assistance under the Medicaid and State children's health insurance programs for States providing medical or child health assistance to survivors of Hurricane Katrina, to provide for an accommodation of the special needs of such survivors under the medicare program, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3645. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Raytheon Model HS.125 Series 700A Airplanes, Model BAe.125 Series 800A Airplanes, and Model Hawker 800 and Hawker 800XP Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0386)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3646. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747-200B, 747-300, 747-400, and 747-400D Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0387)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3647. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model DHC-7-100, DHC-7-101, DHC-7-102, and DHC-7-103 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0385)) received on August 17, 2005;

to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3648. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 757-200, -200PF, and -200CB Series Airplanes Equipped with Pratt and Whitney or Rolls-Royce Engines" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0384)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3649. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model 717-200 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0393)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3650. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Learjet Model 23, 24, 25, 35, and 36 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0392)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3651. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 727 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0391)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3652. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747-400 and 747-400D Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0390)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3653. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0389)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3654. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: The New Piper Aircraft, Inc. Models PA-34-200T, PA-34-220T, PA-44-180, and PA-44-180T Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0376)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3655. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes; Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R Series Airplanes; and Model A300 C4-605R Variant F Airplanes; and Model A310-200 and -300 Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0381)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3656. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Bell Helicopter Textron Model 206A and 206B Helicopters" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0388)) received

on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3657. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, DC-10-10F, DC-10-15, DC-10-30, DC-10-30F (KC-10A and KDC-10), DC-10-40, DC-10-40F, MD-10-10F, MD-10-30F, MD-11, and MD-11F Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0379)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3658. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: BAE Systems Limited Model 4101 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0377)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3659. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A320-111 Airplanes and Model A320-200 Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0378)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3660. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747-100B SUD, -200B, -300 -400, and -400D Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64)(2005-0380)) received on August 17, 2005; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3661. A communication from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting authorization of Major General Richard S. Kramlich, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3662. A communication from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting authorization of Major General John F. Goodman, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3663. A communication from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting authorization of Major General Emerson N. Gardner, Jr., United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3664. A communication from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting authorization of Major General Joseph F. Weber, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3665. A communication from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting authorization of Major General John G. Castellaw, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.