

study concerning the effects on economic growth and productivity of ensuring that each State public school system meets the requirements of section 101(a). Such study shall include assessments of—

(1) the economic costs to the Nation resulting from the maintenance by States of public school systems that do not meet the requirements of section 101(a);

(2) the economic gains to be expected from States' compliance with the requirements of section 101(a); and

(3) the costs, if any, of ensuring that each State maintains a public school system that meets the requirements of section 101(a).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner for Education Statistics shall submit to Congress a final report detailing the results of the study required under subsection (a).

#### SEC. 202. EFFECTS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(a) STUDY.—The Commissioner for Education Statistics, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a comprehensive study concerning the effects on national defense of ensuring that each State public school system meets the requirements of section 101(a). Such study shall include assessments of—

(1) the detriments to national defense resulting from the maintenance by States of public school systems that do not meet the requirements of section 101(a), including the effects on—

(A) knowledge and skills necessary for the effective functioning of the Armed Forces;

(B) the costs to the Armed Forces of training; and

(C) efficiency resulting from the use of sophisticated equipment and information technology; and

(2) the gains to national defense to be expected from ensuring that each State public school system meets the requirements of section 101(a).

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner for Education Statistics shall submit to Congress a final report detailing the results of the study required under subsection (a).

### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) REFERENCED TERMS.—The terms “elementary school”, “secondary school”, “local educational agency”, “highly qualified”, “core academic subjects”, “parent”, and “average per-pupil expenditure” have the meanings given those terms in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) FEDERAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—The term “Federal elementary and secondary education programs” means programs providing Federal financial assistance for elementary or secondary education, other than programs under the following provisions of law:

(A) The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

(B) Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.).

(C) The Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(D) The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.).

(3) PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The term “public school system” means a State's system of public elementary and secondary education.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

#### SEC. 302. RULEMAKING.

The Secretary may prescribe regulations to carry out this Act.

#### SEC. 303. CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require a jurisdiction to increase its property tax or other tax rates or to redistribute revenues from such taxes.

By Mr. DURBIN (for Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON));

S. 2429. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reallocate costs of the Pactola Dam and Reservoir, South Dakota, to reflect increased demands for municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

S. 2429

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Pactola Reservoir Reallocation Authorization Act of 2004”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is appropriate to reallocate the costs of the Pactola Dam and Reservoir, South Dakota, to reflect increased demands for municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes; and

(2) section 302 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7152) prohibits such a reallocation of costs without congressional approval.

#### SEC. 3. REALLOCATION OF COSTS OF PACTOLA DAM AND RESERVOIR, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Secretary of the Interior may, as provided in the contract of August 2001 entered into between Rapid City, South Dakota, and the Rapid Valley Conservancy District, reallocate, in a manner consistent with Federal reclamation law (the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.)), the construction costs of Pactola Dam and Reservoir, Rapid Valley Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, South Dakota, from irrigation purposes to municipal, industrial, and fish and wildlife purposes.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 109—COMMENDING THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY AND RECOGNIZING THE INSTITUTE FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 109

Whereas the United States Institute of Peace (the Institute) was established by Congress in 1984 as an independent, nonpartisan Federal institution dedicated to the prevention, management, and peaceful resolution of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute fulfills its mandate from Congress through programs and

projects that support peacemaking and the peaceful resolution of conflict abroad;

Whereas the Institute's broad congressional mandate has allowed the Institute to become a valued source of innovative ideas and practical policy analysis on peacemaking in zones of conflict around the world, thereby enhancing United States foreign policy;

Whereas the Institute is the result of long-term public interest and dedication from Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii, Senator Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Senator Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Representative Pat Williams of Montana, Representative Dante Fascell of Florida, Representative Dan Glickman of Kansas, Representative John Porter of Illinois, as well as Members of Congress today;

Whereas the Institute trains thousands of government officials, military and law enforcement personnel, humanitarian workers, and civic activists from the United States and abroad in the skills of professional peacemaking;

Whereas the Institute works to alleviate religious and ethnic strife through mediation, training programs, research, and opening of dialogue between and among religious factions;

Whereas the Institute promotes the development of the rule of law in post-conflict and transitional societies and provides assistance on constitution-drafting, judicial and police reform, law revision, and war crimes accountability;

Whereas the Institute examines the role of the media in international conflict including incitement and freedom of the press;

Whereas the Institute attracts new generations to the practice of peacemaking and has funded more than 150 graduate students as Peace Scholars specializing in the resolution and management of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute brings together practitioners and scholars from around the world as fellows in the distinguished Jennings Randolph Fellows Program to advance knowledge and to publish reports and books on topics related to the peaceful resolution of international conflict;

Whereas the Institute has trained hundreds of teachers and enhanced curricular materials related to international conflict, and has conducted educational seminars for thousands of educators at schools and universities around the country;

Whereas the Institute is strengthening curricula and instruction, from high school through graduate school, on the changing character of international conflict and non-violent approaches to managing international disputes and has inspired the creation of dozens of courses and programs dedicated to these topics;

Whereas the Institute has made more than 1,500 grants totaling nearly \$50,000,000 to individuals and nonprofit organizations in 48 States in support of educational, training, and research projects that have helped define and build the field of conflict prevention and conflict management in more than 64 foreign countries;

Whereas the Institute contributes to the advancement of conflict resolution education by awarding college scholarships to high school students through the annual National Peace Essay Contest, training and developing teaching guides for high school teachers, awarding grants to university students pursuing doctoral degrees in international conflict resolution, and awarding grants to universities and professors in the United States researching international conflict resolution;

Whereas the Institute works to bridge the divide with the Muslim world and facilitate cross cultural dialogue around the world, including in Russia and China;

Whereas the Institute's Balkans Initiative has made positive contributions to peacebuilding in that region including the facilitation of the Roundtable on Justice and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina wherein key officials of the 3 ethnic groups—Croats, Serbs, and Muslims—came together to discuss war crimes;

Whereas the Institute has provided assistance to the Afghan judicial system by helping to locate, reproduce, translate, and distribute copies of Afghanistan's legal code, which was destroyed by the Taliban and facilitated discussions among the key institutions in the administration of criminal law and justice in Afghanistan;

Whereas the Institute assisted President Nelson Mandela with the development of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission that was instrumental in preventing post-apartheid bloodshed;

Whereas the Institute developed a detailed plan to handle accountability in the wake of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, which became the basis for Rwandan Genocide Law, and assisted the Government of Rwanda in the implementation of the Law;

Whereas the Institute continues to work on the formation of a formal Israeli-Palestinian Joint Legal Committee to address legal issues and develop common approaches between the 2 different legal systems;

Whereas the Institute is committed to supporting religious coexistence and understanding in the Middle East, and elsewhere in the world;

Whereas the Institute has served as advisor and principal financial supporter of the Alexandria process, a group of prominent Muslim, Jewish, and Christian leaders from Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Egypt, who in January 2002 produced the "Alexandria Declaration", a 7-point statement that calls, in the name of the 3 Abrahamic faiths, for the end to bloodshed in the Holy Land;

Whereas the Institute uses its convening power to bring together policymakers and experts on North Korea to discuss issues of security and proliferation on the Korean peninsula and develop policy recommendations;

Whereas the Institute is facilitating peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front—a Muslim insurgent group operating in the southern island of Mindanao;

Whereas the Institute is organizing programs in Iraq to strengthen the pillars of civil society and to contribute to stabilization and post-conflict peacebuilding, including training in conflict resolution for Iraqi security officials, orientation training for personnel from the United States, grantmaking to Iraqi organizations, collaboration with Iraqi universities, support for interethnic and interreligious dialogue, and assistance with rule of law issues; and

Whereas the Institute endeavors with the support of Congress in a public-private partnership to build a permanent headquarters on the National Mall as a working center on peace, education, training in conflict management skills, and the promotion of applied programs dedicated to resolution of international conflict: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the importance of the founding of the United States Institute of Peace (the Institute) as a national and international resource for peaceful conflict management and looks forward to continuing to gain from its knowledge, teaching, and practical applications of conflict management as

a way to promote United States security and peace in the world;

(2) recognizes that the Institute has become an important national resource for educational, training, and applied programs in the prevention, management, and resolution of international conflict;

(3) acknowledges the Institute's contribution to building the Nation's capabilities for the prevention, management, and resolution of international conflict and the advancement of peace and conflict resolution education;

(4) expresses appreciation to the founding men and women of the Institute and the support from the people of the United States;

(5) congratulates the Institute on its 20th anniversary and on its achievements in fulfilling its mandate from Congress; and

(6) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Institute.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution with my colleagues, Senators HARKIN and WARNER, commending the United States Institute of Peace on the occasion of its 20th anniversary and recognizing the Institute for its contribution to our Nation's capacity to manage international conflict by peaceful means. Since its founding by Congress, the Institute has been a pioneer in promoting the study and application of non-military approaches to the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict.

The Congress established the Institute as an independent, nonpartisan Federal institution dedicated to strengthening our national capabilities for conflict management and resolution. The resolution we are submitting today recognizes the importance of the Institute as a national and international resource for peaceful conflict management. It stresses that Congress looks forward to continuing to gain from the Institute's knowledge, teaching, and practical applications of conflict management as a way to promote the security interests of the United States and peace around the world. The resolution also expresses appreciation to the founding men and women of the Institute and support for the Institute from the American people. Finally, the resolution congratulates the Institute on its 20th anniversary and on its achievements in fulfilling its mandate from Congress.

Many in the Senate recall the personal dedication and efforts of our predecessors, led by Senators Spark Matsunaga and William Jennings Randolph who played essential roles in establishing the Institute. While Senator Matsunaga's bravery on the battlefield led to our country's awarding him a Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts, he was also a man who knew the importance of peace. In 1979 he set in motion many of the critical events that eventually led Congress to create the U.S. Institute of Peace. Senator Matsunaga's unyielding commitment to peace began long before he arrived in this chamber. In 1938, as a student at the University of Hawaii, he wrote an essay that included the sentence: "If

we want peace we must educate people to want peace."

The founders of the Institute and the countless Americans who supported elevating the importance of peace education in our national dialogue would be proud of the way the Institute has grown and adapted to the ever-changing world. Today, the Institute is a national resource for education, professional training, and applied programs in peaceful conflict management and the practical application of conflict management strategies as a way to promote United States security and peace in the world.

Some of the vital work currently being undertaken by the Institute of Peace includes helping countries break out of cycles of violence and peacefully resolve their conflicts. At the same time, the Institute is educating new generations of Americans about novel approaches to conflict management, and enhancing curricular materials related to the changing character of international conflict and nonviolent approaches to resolving international disputes. Over the past twenty years, the Institute has used its knowledge and expertise to train American and foreign government officials, military and law enforcement personnel, humanitarian aid workers, and civic activists in the skills of professional peacemaking. It has awarded numerous grants and fellowships to individuals, universities, and non-governmental organizations of many nations to deepen the field of conflict resolution education and ensure its application to conflict situations abroad.

In its twenty year history, the Institute has played key roles in facilitating the management of critical conflict situations, such as assisting then President Nelson Mandela in the development of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and developing a detailed plan to handle accountability in the wake of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, which became the basis for Rwandan Genocide Law. More recently, the Institute has taken an active role in facilitating peace processes in Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Afghanistan, and the Philippines. The Institute is using its expertise in Iraq in specialized areas where conflict resolution programs play a key role in stabilizing peace and nation building, such as training new ministries about conflict resolution techniques, working with the emerging judicial system to develop a reconciliation tribunal for former war criminals and human rights violators, facilitating inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue, and working with Iraqi universities to promote peace and conflict education. The Institute is also anticipating new opportunities for peace and conflict resolution activities on the Korean peninsula and in Sudan. In the years to come, Congress will be looking to the Institute to focus its skills and resources on peacemaking in the greater Middle East and throughout the Muslim world.

The Institute is a unique national treasure. We hope that our fellow Senators will join us in cosponsoring this resolution and stressing the United States commitment to peace.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 110—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF THE ONGOING WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE) IN COMBATING ANTI-SEMITISM, RACISM, XENOPHOBIA, DISCRIMINATION, INTOLERANCE, AND RELATED VIOLENCE**

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

S. CON. RES. 110

Whereas anti-Semitism is a unique evil and an affront to human rights that must be unequivocally condemned, and a phenomenon that, when left unchecked, has led to violence against members of the Jewish community and Jewish institutions;

Whereas racism, xenophobia, and discrimination are also pernicious ills that erode the dignity of the individual and such intolerance undermines the achievement and preservation of stable democratic societies;

Whereas to be effective in combating these phenomena, governments must respond to related violence while seeking to address the underlying sources of anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, discrimination, intolerance, and related violence through public denouncements by elected leaders, vigorous law enforcement, and education;

Whereas all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states must confront acts of anti-Semitism and intolerance, and must deal effectively with acts of violence against Jews and Jewish cultural sites, as well as against ethnic and religious minority groups, in keeping with their OSCE commitments;

Whereas education is critical in overcoming intolerance and it is essential that those responsible for formulating education policy recognize the importance of teaching about the Holocaust and intolerance as a tool to fight anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination among young people;

Whereas ensuring proper training of law enforcement officers and military forces is vital in keeping alive the memory of the Holocaust and to the importance of understanding and responding to incidents of anti-Semitism and intolerance;

Whereas OSCE participating states have repeatedly committed to condemn anti-Semitism and intolerance, foremost in the historic 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document that, for the first time, declared "participating [s]tates clearly and unequivocally condemn totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and discrimination against anyone," and stated their intent to "take effective measures . . . to provide protection against any acts that constitute incitement to violence against persons or groups based on national, racial, ethnic or religious discrimination, hostility or hatred, including anti-Semitism";

Whereas the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly has demonstrated leadership by unanimously passing resolutions at its annual sessions in 2002 and 2003 that condemn anti-Semitism, racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia, and discrimination and call upon

participating states to speak out against these acts and to ensure aggressive law enforcement by local and national authorities;

Whereas the 2002 Porto OSCE Ministerial Council Decision committed participating states to "take strong public positions against . . . manifestations of aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and violent extremism," specifically condemned the "recent increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the OSCE area, recognizing the role that the existence of anti-Semitism has played throughout history as a major threat to freedom," and urged for the "convening of separately designated human dimension events on issues addressed in this decision, including on the topics of anti-Semitism, discrimination and racism and xenophobia";

Whereas the 2003 OSCE Vienna conferences on anti-Semitism and racism, xenophobia, and discrimination were groundbreaking, as the OSCE and its participating states met to discuss ways to combat these destructive forces;

Whereas the 2003 Maastricht Ministerial Council approved follow-up OSCE conferences on anti-Semitism and on racism, xenophobia and discrimination, and encouraged "all participating [s]tates to collect and keep records on reliable information and statistics on hate crimes, including on forms of violent manifestations of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, and anti-Semitism," as well as to inform the OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) "about existing legislation regarding crimes fueled by intolerance and discrimination";

Whereas at the 2004 OSCE Conference on Anti-Semitism, hosted in the German capital, the Bulgarian Chairman-in-Office issued the "Berlin Declaration" which stated unambiguously that "international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism";

Whereas the Berlin Declaration advances the process of monitoring of anti-Semitic crimes and hate crimes, as all OSCE participating states committed to "collect and maintain" statistics about these incidents and to forward that information to the ODIHR for compilation;

Whereas during the closing conference plenary, the German Foreign Minister and others highlighted the need to ensure all participating states follow through with their commitments and initiate efforts to track anti-Semitic crimes and hate crimes; and

Whereas the Government of Spain offered to hold a follow-up meeting in Cordoba in 2005 to review whether OSCE participating states are making every effort to fulfill their OSCE commitments regarding data collection on anti-Semitic crimes and hate crimes: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) the United States Government and Congress should unequivocally condemn acts of anti-Semitism and intolerance whenever and wherever they occur;

(2) officials and elected leaders of all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states, including all OSCE Mediterranean Partner for Cooperation countries, should also unequivocally condemn acts of anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination whenever and wherever they occur;

(3) the participating states of the OSCE should be commended for supporting the Berlin Declaration and for working to bring increased attention to incidents of anti-Semitism and intolerance in the OSCE region;

(4) the United States Government, including Members of Congress, recognizing that the fundamental job of combating anti-Semitism and intolerance falls to governments, should work with other OSCE participating states and their parliaments to encourage the full compliance with OSCE commitments and, if necessary, urge the creation of legal mechanisms to combat and track acts of anti-Semitism and intolerance;

(5) all participating states, including the United States, should forward their respective laws and data on incidents of anti-Semitism and other hate crimes to the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) for compilation and provide adequate resources for the completion of its duties;

(6) the United States should encourage the Bulgarian Chairman-in-Office, in consultation with the incoming Slovenian Chairman-in-Office, to consider appointing a high level "personal envoy" to ensure sustained attention with respect to fulfilling OSCE commitments on the reporting of anti-Semitic crimes;

(7) the United States should urge OSCE participating states that have not already done so to join the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research; and

(8) all OSCE participating states should renew and revitalize efforts to implement their existing commitments to fight anti-Semitism and intolerance, and keep sharp focus on these issues as part of the usual work of the OSCE Permanent Council, the Human Dimension Implementation Review Meeting, the Ministerial Council and summits.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution supporting the ongoing important work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in combating anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, discrimination, intolerance and related violence. As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I remain concerned over manifestations of anti-Semitism that prompted me to introduce S. Con. Res. 7, a bipartisan initiative that unanimously passed the Senate last May. That measure provided impetus to efforts to confront and combat anti-Semitic violence in the OSCE region, the subject of a May 2002 Helsinki Commission hearing.

The resolution I submit today is aimed at building upon these efforts. The OSCE and its participating States have done much to confront and combat the disease of anti-Semitism and intolerance, and I urge our government and all other OSCE countries to continue their efforts with vigor and determination. Much of what has been accomplished can be attributed to U.S. leadership, especially to the work of U.S. Ambassador to the OSCE, Stephan M. Minikes, and his team in Vienna.

Last month the OSCE convened an historic conference in Berlin focused on anti-Semitism and violence against Jews and Jewish institutions and tools to combat this age old problem. The U.S. delegation was represented at the highest level with the participation of Secretary of State Colin L. Powell. The conference brought together elected officials and NGOs from around the globe in common support of efforts to fight anti-Semitism.

The resolution I am submitting today follows up on several of the initiatives from Berlin. The conference was punctuated with the "Berlin Declaration," a statement given by the Bulgarian Chairman-in-Office, Foreign Minister Solomon Passy, during the closing plenary session. In addition to declaring that "international developments or political issues, including those in Israel or elsewhere in the Middle East, never justify anti-Semitism," the Declaration advanced efforts to monitor anti-Semitic crimes and hate crimes, as all OSCE participating States committed to "collect and maintain" statistics about these incidents and to forward that information to the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) for compilation. The resolution urges all participating States to ensure these promises are fulfilled, and calls upon the Bulgarian Chairman-in-Office to designate a "personal envoy" to monitor compliance with these commitments.

The resolution also speaks to the importance of confronting instances of racism, discrimination and xenophobia wherever it occurs. It is important to note that in September, the OSCE will convene a meeting on these matters, the Brussels Conference on Tolerance and the Fight against Racism, Xenophobia and Discrimination. This meeting is very important, as no OSCE participating State is immune from these evils.

As Co-Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have been impressed by the efforts of the OSCE and its participating States to address issues of anti-Semitism and intolerance. However, the time for words has passed, and I urge all OSCE countries, including the United States, to take real action. This resolution highlights several areas where steps can and should be taken. I urge bipartisan support and speedy passage of this measure.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 111—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED IN HONOR OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND ITS WORK TO ERADICATE POLIO**

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

Whereas Rotary International, founded on February 23, 1905, is a worldwide organization of business and professional leaders that provides humanitarian service, encourages high ethical standards in all vocations, and helps build goodwill and peace in the world;

Whereas approximately 1,200,000 Rotarians belong to more than 31,000 Rotary clubs located in 166 countries;

Whereas the Movement for Volunteer Community Service, initiated by Rotary, has been described as one of the major developments of the 20th century, and provides a

formalized spirit of community voluntarism in the United States;

Whereas Rotarians are committed to the position that their efforts to provide educational opportunities and to meet basic human needs are essential steps to greater world understanding, goodwill, and peace;

Whereas Rotary's PolioPlus program to eradicate the dreaded disease of polio throughout the world has helped to vaccinate more than 2,000,000,000 children against the disease;

Whereas Rotary is the only nongovernmental organization working in partnership with the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to achieve the goal of the total eradication of polio by 2005;

Whereas the work of Rotary International in the eradication of polio is one of the finest humanitarian efforts by a nonprofit organization;

Whereas there are more than 7,500 Rotary clubs in the United States, with nearly 400,000 members, who voluntarily support thousands of humanitarian and educational projects to benefit our communities; and

Whereas Rotary International will celebrate its centennial anniversary in 2005: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the centennial anniversary of Rotary International and its effort to eradicate polio;

(2) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Postal Service should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued; and

(3) the Rotary Clubs of the United States are to be commended for 100 years of volunteer service.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 3151. Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes.

SA 3152. Mrs. HUTCHISON proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, *supra*.

SA 3153. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3154. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3155. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3156. Mr. SUNUNU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2400, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

SA 3151. Mr. LAUTENBERG proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2400, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of

the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Services, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 184, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

**Subtitle F—Provisions Relating To Certain Sanctions**

**SEC. 856. CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER IEEPA.—In any case in which the President takes action under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to a foreign country, or persons dealing with or associated with that foreign government, as a result of a determination by the Secretary of State that the government has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, such action shall apply to a United States person or other person as defined in paragraph (2).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) PERSON.—The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, including any government or agency thereof.

(B) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(i) any resident or national (other than an individual resident outside the United States and employed by other than a United States person); and

(ii) any domestic concern (including any permanent domestic establishment of any foreign concern) or any foreign subsidiary or affiliate (including any permanent foreign establishment) of any domestic concern, which is controlled in fact by such domestic concern.

(C) CONTROLLED.—The term "is controlled" means—

(i) in the case of a corporation, holds at least 50 percent (by vote or value) of the capital structure of the corporation; and

(ii) in the case of any other kind of legal entity, holds interests representing at least 50 percent of the capital structure of the entity.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the President has taken action under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and such action is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a United States person (or other person) if such person divests or terminates its business with the government or person identified by such action within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ACTIONS AFTER DATE OF ENACTMENT.—In any case in which the President takes action under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act on or after the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a United States person (or other person) if such person divests or terminates its business with the government or person identified by such action within 90 days after the date of such action.

**SEC. 857. NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS OF TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATION BY OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.**

(a) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**"SEC. 42. NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS OF TERMINATION OF INVESTIGATION BY OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL.**

"The Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall notify Congress upon the