(d) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Any person who willfully violates this section shall be punished as provided in section 2120 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 5. ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Beginning with the first year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States General Accounting Office, and national, international, and United States public health agencies or sources; and

(4) the number and outcome, including settlements, sentences, recoveries, and penalties, of all prosecutions brought under section 2120 of title 18, United States Code.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 208—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF IMPROVING AMERICAN DEFENSES AGAINST THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Mr. AKAKA submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 208

Whereas the Central Intelligence Agency’s January 2000 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE), The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States, found that infectious diseases are a leading cause of death worldwide, and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years”;

Whereas the World Health Organization estimates that infectious diseases accounted for more than 11,000,000 deaths in 2001; whereas the NIE observed the number of infectious disease-related deaths within the United States had increased, having doubled to 170,000 since 1980;

Whereas the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) plays an important role in the development of laboratory, diagnostic and research efforts, and prevention, care, and treatment;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) operates the Field Epidemiology Training Programs (FETPs) to train public health practitioners to strengthen global disease surveillance systems, that most of the infectious diseases that pose a threat to people in all parts of the world because diseases know no boundaries; whereas the NIE remarked that the increase in international air travel and trade will “dramatically increase the prospects,” that infectious diseases will “spread quickly around the globe, often in less time than the incubation period of most diseases”;

Whereas the NIE noted that many infectious diseases, like the West Nile virus, come from outside U.S. borders and are introduced on international travelers, immigrants, returning U.S. military personnel, or imported animals or foodstuffs; whereas diseases coming from overseas such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), and West Nile virus have had or could have a serious impact on the health and welfare of the U.S. population; whereas the NIE observed that such diseases are an increasing cause for concern because they are causing a breakdown in health care delivery and helping the emergence or reemergence of infectious diseases; whereas the NIE noted that infectious diseases “will create a new and challenging task for the United States to track and manage these diseases”;

Whereas the early warning of a disease outbreak is key to its identification, the quick application of countermeasures and the development of cures; whereas the United States should strengthen its ability to detect foreign diseases before they reach U.S. borders; whereas the G-8 group of industrialized countries at the 2003 Evian summit made a commitment to fight against AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and research into diseases affecting mostly developing countries; committed to working closely with the international community; and recognized that the spread of SARS “demonstrates the importance of global collaboration, including global disease surveillance, laboratory, diagnostic and research efforts, and prevention, care, and treatment”;

Whereas the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions held hearings that addressed the infectious disease threat and its implications for the United States found that infectious diseases are a leading cause of death worldwide and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years”;

Whereas the rapid and easy transport of animals or foodstuffs from the United States to countries overseas. The SARS outbreak demonstrated that naturally occurring diseases can be spread faster than the incubation period of most diseases.

Whereas infectious diseases are an increasing cause for concern because they are a leading cause of death worldwide, and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years”;

Whereas the World Health Organization, WHO, World Health Report 2002 estimates that infectious diseases accounted for more than 11 million deaths in 2001. Most of these infectious disease deaths occurred in the developing world, where they imposed a terrible burden on societies whose public health systems were already stretched beyond their limits. Infectious diseases, however, pose a threat to people in all parts of the world. Diseases easily spread beyond national borders. Most of the infectious diseases come from outside U.S. borders and are introduced by international travelers, immigrants, returning U.S. military personnel, or imported animals or foodstuffs. The report states that the increase in international air travel and trade will “dramatically increase the prospects,” that infectious diseases will “spread quickly around the globe, often in less time than the incubation period of most diseases.”

Whereas diseases that originated overseas, such as HIV/AIDS, have had a serious impact on the health and welfare of U.S. population. For example, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, there have been almost 450,000 deaths. There are an estimated 800,000 to 900,000 people currently living with the human immunodeficiency virus in the United States with approximately 40,000 new human immunodeficiency virus infections occurring in the U.S. every year.

B. Where the NIE remarked that the infectious diseases that pose a threat to people in all parts of the world because diseases know no boundaries; whereas the NIE noted that many infectious diseases, like the West Nile virus, come from outside U.S. borders and are introduced on international travelers, immigrants, returning U.S. military personnel, or imported animals or foodstuffs; whereas diseases coming from overseas such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), and West Nile virus have had or could have a serious impact on the health and welfare of the U.S. population; whereas the NIE found that infectious diseases are a leading cause of death worldwide, and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years”;

Whereas the infectious disease threat and its implications for the United States underscores that Americans are now part of a global public health system;

Whereas the National Intelligence Estimate on the global infectious disease threat and its implications for the United States, released in 2001, recognized that infectious diseases are a leading cause of death worldwide, and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years.”

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to submit a sense of the Senate resolution that the Senate supports improving American defenses against the spread of infectious diseases. The United States and other nations have a serious global problem in confronting the natural outbreak or deliberate spread of infectious diseases. The Central Intelligence Agency’s January 2000 National Intelligence Estimate, NIE, The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States found that infectious diseases are an increasing cause for concern because they are a leading cause of death worldwide, and that “New and reemerging infectious diseases will pose a rising global health threat and will complicate U.S. and global security over the next 20 years.”

I have been concerned about the bioterrorist threat to this country for some time. In 2001, as chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, I chaired hearings that addressed the Nation’s preparedness to respond to a bioterrorist attack. Sadly, the SARS outbreak demonstrated that naturally occurring diseases can be spread faster than the incubation period of most diseases.
SARS and the West Nile virus have also had an impact in the United States. The danger of an outbreak of a deadly disease overseas affecting the United States is increasing. The NIE found that natural disasters, economic collapse, and human complicity around the world are causing a breakdown in health care delivery and helping the emergence or reemergence of infectious diseases. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The early warning of a disease outbreak is key to its identification; the quick application of countermeasures; and the development of cures. The General Accounting Office, GAO, noted in its August 2003 report, Global Health: Challenges in Improving Infectious Disease Surveillance Systems, that “disease surveillance provides national and international public health authorities with information they need to plan and manage to control these diseases.”

The next disease to strike the United States, like SARS, may be an unrecognized pathogen. As of July 2003, the SARS virus has sickened more than 8,000 people in widely ranging countries around the world. The disease has killed more than 400. As the outbreak began in southern China, and has had severe economic repercussions in the countries affected by the outbreak. Although the disease appears to be under control for the moment, many fear there will be resurgence of SARS in the fall when the general flu and cold season begins. We have to do a better job next time, and by helping others we will help ourselves to do so. We need to strengthen our ability to detect foreign diseases before they cross our borders. The CDC has played a significant role in foreign disease surveillance for many years. Its rapid and easy transport of diseases and its development of surveillance using foreign specialists in modern epidemiology. FETPs have existed for almost 20 years and involve working with ministries of health around the world and the World Health Organization. Currently FETPs are in 30 countries throughout the world, supporting disease detection efforts and providing an essential link in global surveillance. The work of the FETPs is critical to establishing a first line of defense overseas and protect the health of local populations and of American citizens from the spread of deadly infectious diseases. This work is more timely and necessary than ever. As Dr. James Hughes, Director of the National Center for Infectious Diseases at the CDC told the Governmental Affairs Committee’s Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on July 30, 2003, the lessons learned from the SARS outbreak show, “The SARS experience reinforces the importance of global surveillance,” as well as having prompt reporting and a strong laboratory capability.

We need to ensure that the CDC work in this area, which is at times heroic, is given the funding it requires. We also need to keep this question prominently on our national agenda. We need attention focused on infectious diseases on an annual basis. We need to understand better the political and economic implications of the spread of infectious diseases for foreign countries and the United States, and we need to know what is likely future trends depending on the level of intervention to address this problem. I suggest that a NIE on infectious diseases should be produced each year so that we have a comprehensive analysis of worldwide infectious disease and health developments.

The G-8 group of leading industrialized nations is playing a role on global health issues. At the 2003 Evian summit, the G-8 made a commitment to fight against the so-called big three diseases of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. But the G-8 recognized the spread of SARS demonstrated “the importance of global collaboration, including regional and global surveillance.” These words need to be backed by vigorous, coordinated actions. I urge the President to work with the G-8 to create regional FETP programs so that every part of the world can be covered by a strong public health disease surveillance system.

Moreover, we should support the World Health Organization, whose work provides a critical underpinning to the efforts of the global public health community. The World Health Organization’s regular budget has been more or less flat since the mid-1990s in nominal terms, around $420 million a year. In real terms, some estimate this means it has been reduced by 25 percent or more. WHO receives additional extra budgetary funding of several hundred million dollars a year. But most of this is project specific and does not directly support the basic public health activities of WHO and is not a substitute for funding core WHO activities. WHO's global surveillance activities have been built with very modest extra budgetary contributions on top of a modest amount of core resources. But WHO's global disease surveillance work is underfunded and is being conducted in an overall context of declining real WHO core funding.

The rapid and easy transport of diseases to and throughout the United States underscores that Americans are now part of a global public health system. I have been impressed by the commendable effort that the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has made to improve health in the developing world. The foundation has spent over $3 billion on health activities and its goal is that five billion vials of both vaccine and malaria drug should not only exist in the world of philanthropy. This country should take a stronger lead in improving public health and disease surveillance systems overseas.

The SARS experience reinforces the importance of global surveillance, as well as having prompt reporting and a strong laboratory capability.

Whereas Hiram Powers is one of the preeminent artists in American sculpture;

Therefore be it resolved, the Congress, in recognition of Hiram Powers’ extraordinary talent and artistry, do hereby extend to him the following tribute:

The SARS experience reinforces the importance of global surveillance, as well as having prompt reporting and a strong laboratory capability.
Powers also made that statue. In the Old Supreme Court Chamber, sits the bust of one of the Supreme Court’s greatest Chief Justices, John Marshall, yes, Hiram Powers made that one too.

In fact, in 1836, when Congress passed a resolution calling for the creation of a marble bust for John Marshall, Congress wanted it to be prepared by “an artist of merit and reputation.” Congress decided that Hiram Powers was that artist.

His work is not limited to the U.S. Capitol. He also created a bust of Andrew Jackson for the White House. This work is widely considered one of the noblest examples of portraiture ever created by an American sculptor. Perhaps his most well known work is not of a famous historical figure, but a symbol representing the most tragic episode in our country’s history.

In the years prior to the Civil War, Hiram Powers was an outspoken abolitionist. In 1843, he created his first rendition of the “Greek Slave,” a neo-classical statue of a young woman wearing contemporary American manacles. This work can be seen in the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Congress paid Hiram Powers a commission for the works he created over 160 years ago. I believe it is now time for Congress to thank Hiram Powers, an artist of merit and reputation, for his work that continues to inspire us to this day, and for generations to come. Mr. President, I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this resolution that I send to the desk.

SENATE RESOLUTION 210—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT SUPPORTING A BALANCE BETWEEN WORK AND PERSONAL LIFE IS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF NATIONAL WORKER PRODUCTIVITY, AND THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD ISSUE A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING OCTOBER AS “NATIONAL WORK AND FAMILY MONTH”

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. Alexander) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 210

Whereas the quality of workers’ jobs and the supportiveness of their workplaces are key predictors of job productivity, job satisfaction, commitment to employers, and re-election;

Whereas there is a clear link between work-family policies and lower absenteeism;

Whereas the more overworked employees feel, the more likely they are to report making mistakes, feel anger and resentment toward employers and coworkers, and look for a new job;

Whereas employees who feel overworked tend to feel less successful in their relationships with their spouses, children, and friends, neglect themselves, feel less healthy, and feel more stress;

Whereas 25 percent of U.S. wage and salaried workers have immediate, day-to-day family responsibilities off the job;

Whereas 46 percent of wage and salaried workers are parents with children under the age of 38 who live with them at least half-time;

Whereas job flexibility allows parents to be more involved in their children’s lives, and parental involvement is associated with children’s higher achievement in language and mathematics, improved behavior, greater academic persistence, and lower dropout rates;

Whereas a lack of job flexibility for working parents negatively affects children’s health in ways that range from children being unable to make needed doctors’ appointments, to children receiving inadequate early care, leading to more severe and prolonged illness;

Whereas nearly one out of every four Americans—over 45 million Americans—provided or arranged care for a family member or friend in the past year;

Whereas nearly all working adults are concerned about spending more time with their immediate family; and

Whereas as an increasing number of baby boomers reach retirement age in record numbers, more and more Americans are faced with the challenge of caring for older parents: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) reducing the conflict between work and family life should be a national priority; and

(B) the month of October should be designated as “National Work and Family Month”;

(2) the Senate requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe “National Work and Family Month” with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. Res. 210, which would proclaim the month of October as “National Work and Family Month.”

In Congress, we talk a lot about the importance of productivity in the workplace. We’ve all heard it many times: When workers are more productive, their wages and their living standards increase. American workers are just about the most productive in the world, and that’s the reason we have the highest standard of living of any large country. But this abstract idea we call productivity doesn’t really capture what makes modern life so much more comfortable than life in the old days. And for most Americans, the days have gotten a lot nicer over the decades, and that includes the time that Americans spend at work.

In my lifetime, the workplace has changed so much that it is unrecognizable. Work in America is a lot less backbreaking than it used to be, it involves a lot more thinking and typing on average and a lot less lifting and hauling and welding and soldering. It involves a balance, a balance between business and personal activities, and between giving and taking away. That’s a great thing. In just about every way imaginable, most Americans work in places that are far more family-friendly than in the past.

Flexible work schedules are becoming more common. In 1985, just 14 percent of workers were on flexible schedules, but now 28 percent of workers are. Flexible schedules make it easier to balance work and family. And the workweek is getting shorter, too. In 1890, the average workweek was 60 hours; by 1950 it was down to 40, and now it’s down to 35 hours a week for factory workers.

The major reason for these changes is the rapidly increasing family-friendly, free-market economy. As any employer can tell you, the competition for workers is usually just as cutthroat as the competition for customers. Very few employers in the U.S. today would put up with 1950s style working conditions, let alone 1890s style work conditions.

In most cases, if employers treat their workers wrong for very long, those workers will find something else to do with their time. But in too many cases, our Nation’s laws haven’t kept up with changes in the real-world workplace. We have laws from the industrial era that lagged behind changes in the economy. And more importantly, our laws have lagged behind changes in people’s personal lives. Yes, we’ve made some progress over the years, but there’s still a lot to be done, such as in the areas of early childhood education and elder care, two areas that I have worked on in the past, and where I know we need to do more work in the future.

Today I’d like to focus on one area where we are on the cusp of making a lot more progress, and that is the area of flex time for America’s workers. Right now, millions of employees in both the public and private sector enjoy flexible work schedules. But our industrial-era laws completely shut millions of hourly wage earners out of the world of flex-time. Over the last few Congresses, a number of proposals have been offered, by Clinton, by President Bush, and by many members of Congress, to give hourly workers in the private sector the same job flexibility that government workers already enjoy.

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of work schedule, but our industrial-age rules make it impossible for companies to do that without paying overtime wages. It's illegal. If we can amend Federal law to change the standard work period from forty hours every week to eighty hours every other week, that would be a great help to America's hourly workers. And it would make it easier for millions of workers to take more weekend trips with the kids, to make doctor's appointments without taking time off of work, and to just live a life that is a little bit less hectic. And that's what family-friendly business policies are all about.

Right now, we're seeing a fair amount of controversy over another family-friendly work proposal that goes by the name of comp-time legislation. This is another idea that has been around here for too long, and it's time for it to become law.

Congress could allow workers who work overtime a choice: either they could receive overtime pay in the form of time-and-one-half in cash, or they could receive their pay as time-and-a-half in the form of paid time off. Ten hours of work this week could mean fifteen hours off next week, if paid time off is used. This would be unbelievably valuable for workers who would appreciate some extra time with their families. And despite some of the false claims made about comp time, the law would not unionize workers. It would simply allow workers to negotiate comp-time agreements through their unions, so it would completely respect worker's rights to organize.

As I said earlier, the flex-time and comp-time proposals would provide private sector employees the same opportunities that Federal employees currently have. These proposals would help husbands and wives balance the demands of work and family. This is the kind of legislation that Congress should be enacting to bring our laws into the 21st century. I keep hearing about the demands of work and family. This is a family-friendly work proposal that can help husbands and wives balance the demands of work and family.

I urge my colleagues to think about the need for a family-friendly work environment. I urge them to co-sponsor this resolution. Our industrial-era labor laws and labor regulations are a 19th-century phenomenon, and they need serious reform. As I said, I've been working on this along with my old friend Senator Kennedy, and I'm also grateful to have the help of Senator Dodd and Senator Alexander.

The time has come for us to see the rules that have set the pace for the private sector to build a family-friendly workplace, but I know we agree on the goal: A better life for American families.

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. President, it is a privilege to join my colleagues, Senators Hatch, Alexander and Dodd, in introducing this Senate resolution to declare October National Work-Family Month.

Eighty-five percent of Americans have day-to-day family responsibilities. Many care for children, a spouse or partner, or another family member. As our population ages, an increasing number must care for their own parents. Numerous studies have shown that in addition to increased personal responsibilities, these hard-working men and women are also spending more and more time on the job putting in longer and longer hours. As a result, many employees suffer from burnout, fatigue, or even serious illness. These concerns affect us all. Parents say their biggest daily challenge is balancing their work and their family responsibilities. It is clear that sick children recover more quickly when cared for by a parent. Senior citizens are relying more and more on their working adult children to care for them when they are ill. In fact, a study by the Kaiser Foundation in 2000 found that 34 percent of women and 24 percent of men have experienced issues that undermine their ability to draw down their Social Security benefits. Most working Americans also have the reassurance that they can draw a supply of care from their family, from their neighbors, and from each other.

There is a joy in giving the gift of our skills at work, at giving ourselves to the task at hand so thoroughly that we accomplish a task and can say to ourselves, "well done." Fortunately, most working Americans also have the reassurance that they can draw a supply of care from their family, from their neighbors, and from each other.

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There is a joy in giving the gift of our skills at work, at giving ourselves to the task at hand so thoroughly that we accomplish a task and can say to ourselves, "well done." Fortunately, most working Americans also have the reassurance that they can draw a supply of care from their family, from their neighbors, and from each other.
Whereas the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 in recognition of his efforts to seek a peaceful resolution to the situation in Tibet, and to promote non-violent methods for resolving conflict;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has personally promoted democratic self-government for Tibetans in exile as a model for securing freedom for all people, particularly freedom of religion;

Whereas the Dalai Lama has been strong voice for the basic human rights of all people, particularly of Tibet, and does not call for independence and separation from the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the Dalai Lama seeks a solution for Tibet that provides genuine autonomy for Tibetans and does not call for independence and separation from the People’s Republic of China;

Whereas the envoys of the Dalai Lama have traveled to China and Tibet twice in the past year to begin discussions with Chinese authorities on a permanent negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue;

Whereas the successful advancement of these discussions is in the strong interest of both the Chinese and Tibetan people; and

Whereas it is the policy of the United States to support substantive dialogue between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the visit of the Dalai Lama to the United States in September 2003 is warmly welcomed;

(2) the Dalai Lama should be recognized and congratulated for his consistent efforts to promote dialogue to peacefully resolve the Tibet issue, to increase the religious and cultural autonomy of the Tibetan people; and

(3) all parties to the current discussions should be encouraged by the Government of the United States to deepen these contacts in order to achieve the aspirations of the people of Tibet for genuine autonomy and basic human rights.

SENATE RESOLUTION 213—DESIGNATING AUGUST 2003, AS “NATIONAL MISSING ADULT AWARENESS MONTH”

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. EDWARDS) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 2003, as “National Missing Adult Awareness Month”;

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 214—CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG FOR WINNING THE 2003 TOUR DE FRANCE

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. CHACHTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. LUTENBERG, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. CLINTON, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 2003, as “National Missing Adult Awareness Month”;

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF WAGNER V. UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, ET AL

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

reed, That the Senate—

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