

“(1) shall for each fiscal year submit a performance and accountability report under subsection (a) that incorporates the program performance report under section 1116 of this title for the Department of Homeland Security; and

“(2) shall include in each performance and accountability report an audit opinion of the Department’s internal controls over its financial reporting.”.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION OF AUDIT OPINION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall include audit opinions in performance and accountability reports under section 3516(f) of title 31, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), only for fiscal years after fiscal year 2004.

(c) **ASSERTION OF INTERNAL CONTROLS.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall include in the performance and accountability report for fiscal year 2004 submitted by the Secretary under section 3516(f) of title 31, United States Code, an assertion of the internal controls that apply to financial reporting by the Department of Homeland Security.

#### **SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Homeland Security such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the committee substitute be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1567), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

#### **UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 1248**

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the minority leader, the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 362, S. 1248, the IDEA Act Reauthorization bill, and that it be considered under the following limitations: That the following amendments be the only first-degree amendments in order, other than the committee-reported substitute amendment, and that any second-degree amendments be relevant to the first-degree amendment to which they are offered: Gregg or his designee, IDEA attorney’s fees; Gregg or his designee, IDEA funding; Gregg or his designee, IDEA paperwork reduction; Gregg or his designee, IDEA relevant; Harkin, IDEA funding; Murray, IDEA for the homeless; Clinton, coordinating data on developmental disabilities; Kennedy or his designee, IDEA relevant; Gregg-Kennedy, managers’ amendment.

I further ask that upon disposition of all amendments, the committee substitute as amended be agreed to, the bill as amended be read a third time, and the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1350, the House companion bill, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration; provided further that all after the enacting clause

be stricken, and the text of S. 1248, as amended, be inserted in lieu thereafter, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and the Senate proceed to a vote on passage, without any intervening action or debate, and following the vote the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. I further ask that after the vote on passage, S. 1248 be returned to the calendar.

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

#### **CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT**

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1531 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1531) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Chief Justice John Marshall.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of S. 1531, the Chief Justice John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act. I am the sponsor of this significant legislation and I believe its passage is indeed a tribute to the most important Chief Justice to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States since our nation’s founding.

John Marshall served as the fourth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for over 34 years. He is the longest serving Chief Justice in our Nation’s history. Throughout his years on the Supreme Court, he authored over 500 opinions, many of which significantly impacted the operations and interpretations of the Constitution. He was a distinguished leader who made a lasting impression on the Supreme Court.

For example, probably Marshall’s most famous opinion, *Marbury v. Madison*, instilled in the Supreme Court the authority to review the constitutionality of congressional acts and instituted the doctrine of judicial review. Without judicial review, the Supreme Court and the lower courts of our great nation would not have the ability to uphold and sustain the Constitution and stop any unauthorized intrusion into the sacred freedoms that great document protects.

The Marshall Court decided numerous landmark and historically significant cases that have forever fashioned the Nation’s constitutional law and history—including *McCullough v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia*, *Stuart v. Laird*, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, and *Gibbons v. Ogden*, just to name a few. These cases are still cited today by our Federal courts and State courts as impressive precedents important to recognize that establish significant legal doctrines and relevant constitutional interpretations.

Chief Justice Marshall is not only the longest serving Chief Justice in the history of the United States, but he has authored more opinions for the Court than any other Chief Justice in the Supreme Court’s history. That impressive record remains in place today.

It is noteworthy to recognize that Chief Justice Marshall also introduced and implemented the practice of allowing one justice to speak for the Court while having the remaining justices either sign on to that opinion or issue their own concurring or dissenting opinion. Prior to Chief Justice Marshall’s tenure, Justices usually wrote their own opinions and a party in a case had to thoroughly study the particular nuances in each individual Justice’s opinion in order to discover which side prevailed.

Chief Justice Marshall was also a Revolutionary War veteran, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Member of the United States House of Representatives, and Secretary of State under President John Adams.

I believe minting a coin is a fitting honor for the Great Chief Justice. This coin will commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Chief Justice Marshall, which will take place in the year 2005.

This legislation will allow the Supreme Court Historical Society to receive the necessary revenue it needs for worthwhile endeavors. The Supreme Court Historical Society is an established national organization whose programs and endeavors benefit Americans in every State in the Union. The Supreme Court Historical Society operates a Summer Institute for Teachers, with brings teachers from across the nation to Washington to study the Supreme Court and the Constitution first hand. This particular program helps to improve public school education about the role and importance of the Court in our Government.

The Supreme Court Historical Society collects antiques and historical artifacts for the use of the Court Curator’s educational displays at the Supreme Court Building. There are still many artifacts and antiques that would preserve the precious history of the Court that the Society lacks the funds to acquire.

The Supreme Court Historical Society also holds public lectures at the Supreme Court Building and around the country which usually feature current Justices on the Supreme Court and other important leaders in constitutional and legal scholarship.

The Chief Justice John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act will allow for 400,000 coins bearing the likeness of the Great Chief Justice, John Marshall, in 2005, with a surcharge of \$10 per coin. The sale of these coins has the capability to produce nearly \$4,000,000 in direct support of the Supreme Court Historical Society’s programs and functions.

Furthermore, I put a provision in this bill to ensure that there is no net

cost to the Federal Government in minting this coin. This provision is important, especially in a time when many are concerned about controlling deficit spending and making sure Congress does not unduly burden the American people with unnecessary debt.

Never in the history of this country has a coin been minted focusing on the history of the Supreme Court or on its profound influence on our constitutional form of government. Unless citizens have some form of legal training or a scholarly interest, the Supreme Court and our Federal courts are usually the least understood of the three branches of the government. Yet what it does has an impact, both direct and indirect, on the rights of every citizen.

The Chief Justice John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act has the support of every sitting Justice on the Supreme Court of the United States. It is likewise supported by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee and the former Solicitors General across party lines.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, as many have. I am confident this bill will benefit the entire country and as it will help preserve and protect the history of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate has passed the John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act, S. 1531.

As an original cosponsor of the John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act, I have worked closely with Senator HATCH to do all that we possibly can to speedily pass it into law.

This bill authorizes the Treasury Department to mint and issue coins in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall in the year 2005. Funds raised by sale of the coin will support the Supreme Court Historical Society. Sales of the coin also cover all of the costs of minting and issuing these coins, so that the American taxpayer is not bearing any cost whatsoever of this commemoration.

That sales of a coin that bears the likeness of Chief Justice Marshall will be used to the support of the Supreme Court Historical Society is fitting. The society is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to preserve and disseminate the history of the Supreme Court of the United States. Founded by Chief Justice Warren Burger, the society's mission is to provide information and historical research on our Nation's highest court. The society accomplishes this mission by conducting programs, publishing books, supporting historical research and collecting antiques and artifacts related to the Court's history. John Marshall is known as "the great Chief Justice" of the Supreme Court. Marshall served on the bench for 34 years and established many of the constitutional doctrines we revere today. He is best known and respected for the fundamental principles of checks and balance of our democratic government.

In our successful efforts to gender support for the bill, we gained over 75 cosponsors in the U.S. Senate. Given the noble cause, it was not a hard sell. Yet, the sheer numbers of bipartisan supporters are a fitting tribute to the Great Chief Justice John Marshall. We are happy to assist a worthwhile organization like the Supreme Court Historical Society.

I thank all the Senators who supported this bill—too numerous to name. I also thank the Supreme Court Historical Society for its dedication to this important cause.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1531) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

*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 "Chief Justice John Marshall Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) John Marshall served as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1801 to 1835, the longest tenure of any Chief Justice in the Nation's history;

(2) Under Marshall's leadership, the Supreme Court expounded the fundamental principles of constitutional interpretation, including judicial review, and affirmed national supremacy, both of which served to secure the newly founded United States against dissolution; and

(3) John Marshall's service to the nascent United States, not only as Chief Justice, but also as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as a member of the Virginia Congress and the United States Congress, and as Secretary of State, makes him one of the most important figures in our Nation's history.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATION.—In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Chief Justice John Marshall, the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of Chief Justice John Marshall and his contributions to the United States.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year "2005"; and

(C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Supreme Court Historical Society; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

#### SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only one facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2005.

(d) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 2005.

#### SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins minted under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7 with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins minted under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to pre-paid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

#### SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Supreme Court Historical Society for the purposes of—

(1) historical research about the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States and related topics;

(2) supporting fellowship programs, internships, and docents at the Supreme Court; and

(3) collecting and preserving antiques, artifacts, and other historical items related to the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States and related topics.

(c) AUDITS.—The Supreme Court Historical Society shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received by the Society under subsection (b).

#### SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

(a) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the minting and issuance of the coins referred to in section 3(a) shall result in no net cost to the Federal Government.

(b) PAYMENT FOR THE COINS.—The Secretary may not sell a coin referred to in section 3(a) unless the Secretary has received—

(1) full payment for the coin;

(2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the Federal Government for full payment; or

(3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution, the deposits of which are insured

by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

#### AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO DR. DOROTHY HEIGHT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1821, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1821) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Dorothy Height in recognition of her many contributions to the Nation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 1821) was read the third time and passed.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 421, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 421) to reauthorize the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 421) was read the third time and passed.

#### SOUTHERN UTE AND COLORADO INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 401, S. 551.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 551) to provide for the implementation of air quality programs developed in accordance with an Intergovernmental

Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado concerning Air Quality Control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works with an amendment.

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 551

*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 "Southern Ute and Colorado Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation Act of 2003".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress, after review and in recognition of the purposes and uniqueness of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado, finds that—

(1) the Intergovernmental Agreement is consistent with the special legal relationship between Federal Government and the Tribe; and

(2) air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement and submitted by the Tribe for approval by the Administrator may be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the implementation and enforcement of air quality control programs under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and other air quality programs developed in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement that provide for—

(1) the regulation of air quality within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; and

(2) the establishment of a Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

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

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Commission established by the State and the Tribe in accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(3) INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT.—The term "Intergovernmental Agreement" means the agreement entered into by the Tribe and the State on December 13, 1999.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term "Reservation" means the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

(5) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Colorado.

(6) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Southern Ute Indian Tribe.

#### SEC. 4. TRIBAL AUTHORITY.

(a) AIR PROGRAM APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator is authorized to treat the Tribe as a State for the purpose of any air program applications submitted to the Administrator by the Tribe under section 301(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(d)) to carry out, in a manner consistent with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Intergovernmental Agreement.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—If the Administrator approves an air program application of the Tribe, the approved program shall be applicable to all air resources within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation.

(b) TERMINATION.—If the Tribe or the State terminates the Intergovernmental Agree-

ment, the Administrator shall promptly take appropriate administrative action to withdraw treatment of the Tribe as a State for the purpose described in subsection (a)(1).

#### ISEC. 5. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

If any person fails to comply with a final civil order of the Tribe or the Commission made in accordance with a program under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or any other air quality program established under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Tribe or the Commission, as appropriate, may bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief, or for other orders in aid of enforcement, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.]

#### SEC. 5. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If any person fails to comply with a final civil order of the Tribe or the Commission made in accordance with the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) or any other air quality program established under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Tribe or the Commission, as appropriate, may bring a civil action for declaratory or injunctive relief, or for other orders in aid of enforcement, in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado.

(b) NO EFFECT ON RIGHTS OR AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act alters, amends, or modifies any right or authority of any person (as defined in section 302(e) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7601(e))) to bring a civil action under section 304 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7603).

#### SEC. 6. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

Any decision by the Commission that would be subject to appellate review if it were made by the Administrator—

(1) shall be subject to appellate review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit; and

(2) may be reviewed by the Court of Appeals applying the same standard that would be applicable to a decision of the Administrator.

#### SEC. 7. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies any provision of—

(A) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(B) Public Law 98-290 (25 U.S.C. 668 note); or

(C) any lawful administrative rule promulgated in accordance with those statutes; or

(2) affects or influences in any manner any past or prospective judicial interpretation or application of those statutes by the United States, the Tribe, the State, or any Federal, tribal, or State court.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 551), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

*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 "Southern Ute and Colorado Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation Act of 2003".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress, after review and in recognition of the purposes and uniqueness of the Intergovernmental Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado, finds that—