

(3) MINORITY HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH.—The term “minority health disparities research” means basic, clinical, behavioral and health services research on minority health conditions (as defined in paragraph (2)), including research to prevent, diagnose, and treat such conditions.

(4) MINORITY.—The terms “minority” and “minorities” refer to individuals from a minority group.

(5) MINORITY GROUP.—The term “minority group” has the meaning given the term “racial and ethnic minority group” in section 1707 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-6).

(b) HEALTH DISPARITY POPULATIONS.—In this Act, including the amendments made by this Act:

(1) HEALTH DISPARITY POPULATION.—The term “health disparity population” has the meaning given such term in section 903(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 299a-1(d)(1)).

(2) HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH.—The term “health disparities research” shall include basic, clinical, behavioral, and health services research on health disparity populations (including individual members and communities of such populations) that relates to health disparities as defined under paragraph (1), including the causes of such disparities and methods to prevent, diagnose, and treat such disparities.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 321—RECOGNIZING THE LOYAL SERVICE AND OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS OF J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER TO THE UNITED STATES AND CALLING ON THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO OBSERVE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. OPPENHEIMER'S BIRTH WITH APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND THE LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 321

Whereas, from March 1943 to October 1945, J. Robert Oppenheimer was the first director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, New Mexico, which was used to design and build the nuclear weapons that ended the Second World War;

Whereas, following the end of the Second World War, Dr. Oppenheimer served as a science adviser and consultant to each of the 3 principal committees planning for the postwar control of nuclear energy, including the Secretary of War's Interim Committee on Atomic Energy, the Secretary of State's Committee on Atomic Energy, and the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee;

Whereas, from 1947 to 1952, Dr. Oppenheimer was the first chairman of the General Advisory Committee, which advised the Atomic Energy Commission on scientific and technical matters;

Whereas, from 1947 to 1954, Dr. Oppenheimer also served on defense policy committees, including the Committee on Atomic Energy of the Joint Research and Development Board, the Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the Panel on Disarmament of the Department of State;

Whereas, in addition to his service to the United States Government, Dr. Oppenheimer was the director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University from 1947 to 1965;

Whereas, in 1946, President Truman conferred on Dr. Oppenheimer the Medal for Merit “for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service” as director of the Los Alamos Laboratory and for development of the atomic bomb;

Whereas, in 1963, President Lyndon Johnson conferred on Dr. Oppenheimer the Enrico Fermi Award “for contributions to theoretical physics as a teacher and originator of ideas and for leadership of the Los Alamos Laboratory and the atomic energy program during critical years”;

Whereas April 22, 2004, is the 100th anniversary of Dr. Oppenheimer's birth: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the loyal service of J. Robert Oppenheimer to the United States and the outstanding contributions he made to theoretical physics, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the development of nuclear energy, and the common defense and security of the United States; and

(2) calls on the Secretary of Energy to observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of J. Robert Oppenheimer with appropriate ceremonies, activities, or programs at the Department of Energy and the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

SENATE RESOLUTION 320—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MARCH 7 THROUGH MARCH 13, 2004, AS “NATIONAL PATIENT SAFETY AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. GRAHAM of Florida (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GREGG, Mr. DODD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 320

Whereas patient safety is an issue of significant importance to the United States;

Whereas 1 in every 5 citizens of the United States has experienced a medical error or has a family member who has experienced a medical error;

Whereas medical errors often have serious and profound consequences;

Whereas it is estimated that injuries from preventable medical errors cost the United States economy between \$17,000,000,000 and \$29,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas more people die annually from medical errors than from automobile accidents, breast cancer, and AIDS;

Whereas increased patient and provider education and collaboration can help avoid medical errors;

Whereas the Institute of Medicine has stated that a “critical component of a comprehensive strategy to improve patient safety is to create an environment that encourages organizations to identify errors, evaluate causes and take appropriate actions to improve performance in the future,” and further, that “a more conducive environment is needed to encourage health care professionals and organizations to identify, analyze, and report errors without threat of litigation and without compromising patients' legal rights”;

Whereas better systems can be implemented to reduce the factors that lead to medical errors;

Whereas innovative educational and research programs are being conducted by the

National Patient Safety Foundation as well as by other public and private entities to develop methods for avoiding preventable injuries and to assess the effectiveness of new techniques to increase patient safety; and

Whereas education of the public on medical errors and the factors that typically lead to medical errors empowers patients to be more effective partners with health care providers in the battle against preventable injuries from medical errors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of March 7 through March 13, 2004, as “National Patient Safety Awareness Week”;

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

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2856. Mr. FRIST (for Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 254, to authorize the President of the United States to agree to certain amendments to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States concerning the establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank, and for other purposes.

SA 2857. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mrs. DOLE)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 307, honoring the county of Cumberland, North Carolina, its municipalities and community partners as they celebrate the 250th year of the existence of Cumberland County.

SA 2858. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1997, to amend title 18, United States Code, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice to protect unborn children from assault and murder, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2859. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 1997, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2856. Mr. FRIST (for Mrs. HUTCHISON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 254, to authorize the President of the United States to agree to certain amendment to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States concerning the establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION. 1. AUTHORITY TO AGREE TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION AGREEMENT; GRANT AUTHORITY.

(a) AMENDMENT AUTHORITY.—Part 2 of subtitle D of title V of Public Law 103-182 (22 U.S.C. 290m-290m-3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 545. AUTHORITY TO AGREE TO CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION AGREEMENT.

“The President may agree to amendments to the Cooperation Agreement that—