

H.R. 1101. An act to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1499. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction to members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone for contributions to their individual retirement plans even if the compensation on which such contribution is based is excluded from gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2046. An act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to limit premium increases on reinstated health insurance on servicemembers who are released from active military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2066. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to establish a Federal Acquisition Service, to replace the General Supply Fund and the Information Technology Fund with an Acquisition Services Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The following concurrent resolutions were read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution honoring the life of Sister Dorothy Stang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 57th anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. Con. Res. 153. Concurrent resolution welcoming His Excellency Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan, on the occasion of his visit to the United States in May 2005 and expressing support for a strong and enduring strategic partnership between the United States and Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1098. A bill to prevent abuse of the special allowance subsidies under the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated.

POM-57. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio relative to the exclusion of the 179th Airlift Wing, Ohio Air National Guard, at the Mansfield Lahm airport from the list of base closures for the Base Realignment and Closure process; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

Whereas the 179th Airlift Wing, Ohio Air National Guard, at the Mansfield Lahm Airport in Mansfield, Ohio, has a mission "to develop highly qualified operations, logistics, support and medical professionals who provide airlift to serve the state and nation" and a vision to "be an outstanding airlift unit with a reputation for professionalism and world-class service—our customers' first choice"; and

Whereas the 179th Airlift Wing has won several awards, including the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Alan P. Tappan Memorial Trophy, and the Rusty Metcalf Award, the latter of which acknowledges the

unit as one of the best in the Air Force, and all of these awards demonstrate the high capability of the unit and the unit's ability to perform at the Mansfield Lahm Airport; and

Whereas Congress authorized a new round of the Base Realignment and Closure process to occur this year, which has the potential to affect the 179th Airlift Wing, Ohio National Guard, and the community of Mansfield that supports the unit; and

Whereas the 179th Airlift Wing is active in the community through various events and organizations, employs approximately 1,000 individuals, and provides economic support and benefits to the city of Mansfield and the surrounding communities; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 126th General Assembly of the State of Ohio supports the 179th Airlift Wing, Ohio Air National Guard, at the Mansfield Lahm Airport and firmly believes that the unit and base should not be included in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's list of proposed bases to be closed, as it is a valuable asset to the state of Ohio and the defense of our nation, and memorializes Congress to take appropriate action so that this base is not included in the Commission's list; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense of the United States, the members of the Ohio Congressional delegation, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and the news media of Ohio.

POM-58. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio relative to the exclusion of the 178th Fighter Wing, Ohio Air National Guard, at the Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport in Springfield, Ohio from the list of base closures for the Base Realignment and Closure process; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 10

Whereas the 178th Fighter Wing, Ohio Air National Guard at the Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport in Springfield, Ohio, trains the fighter pilots of the future, and its goals are to have highly trained professionals providing world-class training air combat capability and resources in times of national emergency or war and to provide protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety during natural disasters; and

Whereas in addition to working to protect our nation by sending unit members to participate in engagements around the world, the 178th Fighter Wing works in the community, participating in such activities as the Adopt-A-Family program, the Combined Federal Campaign, Help-A-Needy Family program, and Red Cross blood drives, as well as other activities; and

Whereas Congress authorized a new round of the Base Realignment and Closure process (BRAC) to occur this year, which has the potential to affect the 178th Fighter Wing, the base, and the community of Springfield that supports the base; and

Whereas the unit is a key component of the community, employing approximately 409 people in the unit, and the airport provides for air travel and cargo needs for citizens and business in the region; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 126th General Assembly of the State of Ohio supports the 178th Fighter Wing, Ohio Air National Guard at the Springfield-Beckley Municipal Airport and firmly believes that the unit and the base should not be included in the Defense Base

Closure and Realignment Commission's list of proposed bases to be closed, as it is a valuable asset to the state of Ohio and the defense of our nation, and memorializes Congress to take appropriate action so that this base is not included in the Commission's closure list; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense of the United States, the members of the Ohio Congressional delegation, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and the news media of Ohio.

POM-59. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to a postage stamp commemorating coal miners; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 108

Whereas our entire nation owes our coal miners a great deal more than we could ever repay them for the difficult and dangerous job which they perform so that we can have the fuel we need to operate our industries and to heat our homes; and

Whereas coal mining is as much of a culture as it is an industry; and

Whereas coal miners sacrifice life and limb for little recognition, and it would be proper and fitting for our nation to recognize our coal miners, past and present, for their contributions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee of the United States Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp honoring our coal miners and their contributions to our nation and its citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be delivered to the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, c/o Stamp Development, United States Postal Service, 1735 North Lynn Street, Room 5013, Arlington, VA 22209-6432, to the presiding officers of each house of congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-60. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky relative to legislation urging the Federal Communications Commission not to preempt state do not call legislation; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 191

Whereas the Commonwealth of Kentucky has enacted legislation, KRS 367.46951 et seq., to protect the privacy of Kentucky consumers from unwanted, unsolicited telemarketing phone calls and created a "zero call list" on which Kentucky consumers may place their residential phone numbers and which numbers may not be called by telemarketers for the purpose of making a telephone solicitation as defined by Kentucky law, and which list is administered by the Office of Attorney General; and

Whereas the United States Federal Trade Commission and Federal Communications Commission have established a federal registry, the National Do Not Call Registry, on which Kentucky consumers may have their residential phone numbers placed for purposes of preventing telemarketers from making unsolicited telephone solicitations, which list is administered by the Federal Trade Commission and enforced by the Federal Trade Commission as well as the Federal Communications Commission and the Attorneys General of the 50 states; and

Whereas the Attorney General has implemented the Kentucky zero call list effectively and enforced the Kentucky and federal law in such a manner as to dramatically reduce the number of complaints from Kentucky consumers regarding unsolicited telemarketing calls; and

Whereas the Kentucky House of Representatives is aware that petitions are pending before the Federal Communications Commission which seek to declare state laws in Wisconsin, New Jersey, North Dakota and Indiana preempted by federal telemarketing legislation, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. sec. 227; and

Whereas the Kentucky House of Representatives wishes to express its satisfaction with the enforcement efforts of the Office of the Attorney General to date and its desire that these efforts continue in the future; and

Whereas neither the Telephone Consumer Protection Act nor any other federal law expressly or by reasonable implication preempts KRS 367.46951 et seq., nor any other state telemarketing legislation establishing a state do not call registry; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. The House of Representatives urges the Federal Communications Commission to clearly state that the National Do Not Call Registry does not preempt Kentucky's zero call list.

Section 2. The House of Representatives also urges the legislature of each state that has not yet done so to make a similar request to the Federal Communications Commission.

Section 3. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this Resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the presiding officer in each house of the legislature in each of the states in the Union, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and to each member of the Commonwealth of Kentucky's Congressional Delegation.

POM-61. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio relative to the Energy Policy Act of 1992; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 35S

Whereas the United States; increasing dependence on imported oil and the relative instability of foreign oil-producing countries prompted Congress to enact the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The policy goals of the Act are to reduce our nation's reliance on foreign petroleum and to improve air quality; and

Whereas to achieve these goals, certain portions of the Act establish provisions that are designed to encourage the use of alternative fuels. One such provision, 42 U.S.C. 13257(o), specifies that pursuant to rules adopted by the Department of Energy, 75% of new light duty motor vehicles acquired annually for state government fleets must be alternative fueled vehicles; and

Whereas rules adopted by the Department of Energy, which are codified at 10 C.F.R. Part 490 and are commonly known as the Energy Policy Act State and Alternative Fuel Provider Rules, exclude electric-hybrid vehicles that run in part on gasoline from the definition of "alternative fueled vehicle," thus prohibiting states from receiving credit toward the alternative fueled vehicle quota for the acquisition of an electric-hybrid vehicle; and

Whereas this inability of states to use electric-hybrid vehicles in order to receive credit toward the quota is unfortunate and, in fact, does not make sense because these vehicles exhibit excellent fuel efficiency that would serve to accomplish the policy goals of the

Energy Policy Act of 1992 by reducing dependence on petroleum products; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of the Senate of the 126th General Assembly of Ohio, request Congress to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to specify that an electric-hybrid vehicle must receive credit as being an alternative fueled vehicle for purposes of the requirement that 75% of new light duty motor vehicles acquired annually for state government fleets be alternative fueled vehicles, and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit daily authenticated copies of this resolution to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, to the members of the Ohio Congressional delegation, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, and to the news media of Ohio.

POM-62. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to highway funding; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4

Whereas the sixth short-term extension of the federal road and transit funding authorization act known as the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, or TEA 21, expires on May 31, 2005. The uncertainty regarding long-term federal funding hampers Michigan's ability to effectively plan investments in infrastructure and may contribute to delays in critical highway and transit projects; and

Whereas Michigan has long been a "donor state," contributing a greater share to the Federal Highway Trust Fund and Mass Transit Account than the share of federal transportation funds returned for use in Michigan; and

Whereas last session, the United States Senate passed highway reauthorization legislation that would have provided \$318 billion for highways and transit systems nationwide over six years and increased Michigan's rate of return on our federal transportation taxes from 90.5 percent to 95 percent. In addition, the bill would have provided up to \$300 million more for Michigan transportation systems each year, and could have created several thousand new jobs. The House passed reauthorizing legislation that would have provided \$284 billion for highways and transit systems and would have reduced Michigan's rate of return below the current level of 90.5 percent. The Conference Committee narrowed the funding difference to between \$284 and \$299 billion, but left UNRESOLVED the question of funding equity for donor states such as Michigan; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That we memorialize Congress to enact highway reauthorization legislation with a level of funding that closes the gap between federal fuel tax dollars paid by Michigan motorists and dollars received to address Michigan's transportation needs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-63. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to highway funding; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12

Whereas the sixth short-term extension of the federal road and transit funding authorization act known as the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, or TEA 21, expires on May 31, 2005. The uncertainty re-

garding long-term federal funding hampers Michigan's ability to effectively plan investments in infrastructure and may contribute to delays in critical highway and transit projects; and

Whereas Michigan has long been a "donor state," contributing a greater share to the Federal Highway Trust Fund and Mass Transit Account than the share of federal transportation funds returned for use in Michigan; and

Whereas last session, the United States Senate passed highway reauthorization legislation that would have provided \$318 billion for highways and transit systems nationwide over six years and increased Michigan's rate of return on our federal transportation taxes from 90.5 percent to 95 percent. In addition, the bill would have provided up to \$300 million more for Michigan transportation systems each year, and could have created several thousand new jobs. The House passed reauthorizing legislation that would have provided \$284 billion for highways and transit systems and would have reduced Michigan's rate of return below the current level of 90.5 percent. The Conference Committee narrowed the funding difference to between \$284 and \$299 billion, but left unresolved the question of funding equity for donor states such as Michigan; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we memorialize Congress to enact highway reauthorization legislation with a level of funding that closes the gap between federal fuel tax dollars paid by Michigan motorists and dollars received to address Michigan's transportation needs; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-64. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota relative to the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 305S

Whereas the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station provides pilots with weather and aeronautical data to help them make critical and often lifesaving decisions; and

Whereas whether assisting University of North Dakota student pilots, coordinating air ambulance flights to our rural communities, relaying data to commercial operators flying passengers and supplies over the state, often in the worst of weather, or assisting the military in matters of national security, the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station provides an invaluable service that is intimately related to the public interest; and

Whereas the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station is responsible for the continuous monitoring of international border air space and daily support of the missions of the Minot Air Force Base, Grand Forks Air Force Base, Fargo Air National Guard, and Bismarck National Guard flight operations; and

Whereas maintaining the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station with proper staffing levels and equipment is a fundamental necessity in the continuation of these crucial services; and

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration is primarily responsible for the safety and security of aviation; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring therein:

That the Fifty-ninth Legislative Assembly urges the Federal Aviation Administration to maintain the Grand Forks Automated Flight Service Station as a federal air traffic facility properly staffed by government employees; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and to each member of the United States Senate and United States House of Representatives.

POM-65. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee relative to federal reauthorization of federal-aid highway and transit programs; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 13

Whereas legislation to reauthorize the federal-aid highway and transit programs is more than 17 months overdue; and

Whereas the six short-term program extensions enacted by the U.S. Congress have forced states and localities to delay construction of critical highway and transit projects, impeded job creation, and postponed life-saving safety improvements and the completion of congestion-reducing measures; and

Whereas further delay will increase project costs and dilute the purchasing power of federal transportation dollars; and

Whereas investments in transportation are investments in people, and our transportation network is the means through which our children return from school safely, aging Americans and the disabled gain mobility, and commuters have affordable mass transit options to get to work; and

Whereas a well-functioning transportation system is critical to America's security, productivity and global competitiveness; and

Whereas inadequate funding proposals impede the ability of the U.S. Congress to reach agreement on a long-term bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the One Hundred Fourth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the Senate hereby most fervently urges and encourages the U.S. Congress and the administration to immediately enact a well-funded, multi-year reauthorization of federal highway and transit programs, be it further

Resolved, That enrolled copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of Transportation and to each member of Tennessee's congressional delegation.

POM-66. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report procedures; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas Louisiana serves as a major energy source and hub for the entire nation; and

Whereas information that impacts energy markets throughout the nation is of critical importance to Louisiana; and

Whereas the Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), solicited public comments regarding its present policies and procedures concerning revision of information contained in the Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report; and

Whereas the Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report identifies the amount of natural gas stored and the amount withdrawn in underground storage on a weekly basis; and

Whereas the contents of such report are critical factors in the pricing of natural gas, and have a direct and immediate impact upon markets and consumers; and

Whereas the EIA's current revision policy provides that any errors in the Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report will not be corrected for up to one week; and

Whereas such policy is seriously flawed, as demonstrated by the events of November 24, 2004; and

Whereas the November 24, 2004, Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report contained information that had been submitted with a clerical error; and

Whereas shortly after such information had been submitted, EIA personnel requested that the company review the accuracy of its submission; and

Whereas within thirty minutes from EIA's request the correct information was obtained and submitted to EIA; and

Whereas although EIA and private sector personnel acted promptly and appropriately to discover and correct the clerical error, the contents of the Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report were not publicly revised, updated, or corrected, due to EIA's regulations preventing the disclosure and dissemination of such information until the next week's report; and

Whereas such failure and delay in disclosure and dissemination of the corrected information had disastrous economic consequence, in that Federal Energy Regulatory Commission analysts later estimated the cost to the marketplace in relying upon the erroneous and uncorrected information was between \$200 million and \$1 billion; and

Whereas such cost is an unconscionable burden upon consumers and businesses for an easily correctable and actually corrected error, especially when it is within the powers of agencies overseeing the report process to diminish these costs by prompt disclosure and dissemination of revised information; and

Whereas under 15 U.S.C.A. §764(b)(5), the secretary of energy has the duty to "promote stability in energy prices to the consumer, promote free and open competition in all aspects of the energy field prevent unreasonable profits . . . and promote free enterprise"; and

Whereas in light of the events of November 24th, the Energy Information Administration has proposed new policies and procedures concerning the disclosure and dissemination of revised or corrected information; and

Whereas Congress should act to ensure that the proposed changes promote market fairness and equality by mandating the corrected information is disclosed and disseminated rapidly, and that all participants in the natural gas industry markets have the ability to obtain essential information at the same time, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to require Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report policies and procedures that mandate the prompt disclosure and dissemination of corrected information, in order to promote market equality and fairness, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-67. A House Joint Memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to funding for the Idaho National Laboratory; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 6

Whereas at the direction of the United States Government, through its Department

of Energy, a new national laboratory "Idaho National Laboratory" was, on February 1, 2005, formed from the former Argonne National Laboratory-West and Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory; and

Whereas the United States Department of Energy's stated vision for the new Idaho National Laboratory is to: enhance the Nation's energy security by becoming the pre-eminent, internationally recognized nuclear energy research, development and demonstration laboratory within ten years; establish itself as a major center for national security technology development and demonstration; be a multiprogram, national laboratory with world-class nuclear capabilities; and foster new academic, industry, government and international collaborations to produce the investment, programs and expertise that assure this vision is realized; and

Whereas the Idaho National Laboratory is considered an essential partner alongside Idaho state government, Idaho's universities and industry in carrying out the state's Science and Technology Strategic Plan and building on Idaho's key industry strengths in energy and power, imaging, new materials and nanotechnology, and ag/biotechnology; and

Whereas the state of Idaho has for fifty-six years willingly and dutifully hosted Department of Energy, Energy Research and Development Administration and Atomic Energy Commission operations at the current Idaho National Laboratory site; and

Whereas both the federal government and the state of Idaho have significant financial interests in seeing operations at the Idaho National Laboratory succeed. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we herewith respectfully petition the President and Congress to pledge continued support and provide sufficient long-term funding to assure execution of the federal government's stated, public record vision for the Idaho National Laboratory, allowing this great institution to advance, as it is uniquely able to, our collective interests in strengthened energy, national and economic security for these United States, be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Energy of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-68. A House Joint Memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) rates; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 9

Whereas Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) market electricity generated primarily by federal hydropower projects in thirty-three states served by the 1,190 consumer-owned electric utilities giving preference to public bodies and cooperatives; and

Whereas Bonneville Power Administration provides a substantial amount of the electric power consumed in Idaho, including the sale of firm and surplus electric power to Idaho's investor-owned utilities and directs wholesale power to 26 rural electric cooperatives and municipalities in Idaho serving over 250,000 Idaho citizens; and

Whereas the Administration's budget proposes to sell electric power from PMAs at

market rates rather than the current practice of selling at cost-based rates; and

Whereas the Pacific Northwest region has experienced a nearly fifty percent increase in wholesale power rates since the energy crisis of 2001–2002; and

Whereas the current federal power program of cost-based rates ensures that all federal costs, with interest, from the generation, transmission and sale of federal power are recovered from purchasers through the rates charged; and

Whereas the proposal contains a projected rate increase of twenty percent each year until it totals a one hundred percent increase, which is an escalation of significant magnitude and will severely harm the region's businesses and industries, as well as all the residents of the region; and

Whereas the budget proposal constitutes a thinly disguised tax on the millions of Americans who purchase power through utilities supplied by PMAs; and

Whereas recognizing the true costs of this proposal and assessing the economic impacts it entails, we find that the proposal is not a prudent choice and should be rejected: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That we urge the Congress to reject the Administration proposal to move PMA rates to market rates thereby ensuring the continued responsible management of power generation, transmission and sale; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States and to the Secretary of the United States Department of Energy, Samuel W. Bodman.

POM-69. A House Joint Memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to a feasibility study by the U.S. Corps of Engineers relating to the possibilities, benefits, and costs of providing flood control above Bear Lake; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

Whereas the ongoing drought in the state of Idaho has had a profound impact throughout the state, including the area of southeastern Idaho known as the Bear River Basin. Although inadequate, during times of high water such as spring runoff, Bear Lake is the major reservoir for containing flood waters of the Bear River within the Bear River Basin. The effects of drought in the Bear River Basin would be significantly reduced in the event alternative storage sites were available; and

Whereas the Bear River Basin encompasses 7,400 square miles with 2,700 square miles in the state of Idaho. Originating in Utah's Uintah Mountains, the Bear River crosses state boundaries five times, has tributaries in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and ultimately discharges into the Great Salt Lake; and

Whereas the Bear River did not naturally divert into Bear Lake. The Utah Sugar Company and the Telluride Power Company first proposed diversion of the Bear River into Bear Lake for water storage in 1898. That project was taken over by Utah Power and Light Company for the purpose of producing hydropower. The project, which included a diversion dam on the Bear River, a canal, and a pumping station was completed in 1918; and

Whereas a multistate compact between the states of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, known

as the Bear River Compact, was entered into in 1958 and amended in 1980. The Compact governs the operation of the Bear River and, for management purposes, the Compact divides the river into three segments. The three segments are known as the Upper Division, located in Utah and Wyoming, the Central Division, located in Wyoming and Idaho, and the Lower Division, located in Idaho and Utah. The Bear River Commission, made up of three members from each of the Compact states, a chairman appointed by the President of the United States, and an engineer/manager, manages the day-to-day operation of the river; and

Whereas as a result of two lawsuits against Utah Power and Light Company during the 1970's, which claimed damage to crops due to flooding along the Bear River, the power company is under court order to keep the Bear River within its banks. Based on the court order, in the event the irrigation season ends with Bear Lake above 5,918 feet in elevation, water is released downstream to make room in Bear Lake for the spring runoff; and

Whereas since the 1970's, millions of acre feet of water have been released to provide capacity for flood control. Releases carry the river as well as the surface water removed from Bear Lake downstream to the Great Salt Lake where the principal beneficiary is the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. The most recent releases were in 1997, 1998 and 1999; and

Whereas lowering the elevation of Bear Lake in the Lower Division for flood control also impacts water users in the Upper and Central Divisions. Under the Compact, Woodruff Narrows Reservoir located in the Upper Division is not allowed to fill whenever the elevation of Bear Lake is below 5,911 feet above sea level, affecting both ground and surface water in that area. In addition, when Woodruff Narrows Reservoir is not full, no water is available for irrigation in a ten mile stretch of river in the Central Division leaving irrigators in that area without water for their crops; and

Whereas dredging has been necessary to provide water for irrigation due to low lake levels; and

Whereas studies to date have shown that use of Bear Lake for flood control has resulted in tons of suspended sediment solids to be deposited in the lake during the spring runoff. This is highly detrimental to the ecosystem. Increases in algae blooms on Bear Lake due to nitrates being carried in have been documented; and

Whereas in the event the water had not been released in the interest of flood control, it is likely that Bear Lake would now be full or nearly full. In that event, it is probable that there would be no need to pump water out of Bear Lake for irrigation because there would be enough capacity to allow the water to flow out by gravity, there would be no need to dredge in Bear Lake in that the elevation of the lake would be high enough to make dredging unnecessary, and an elevation above 5,911 feet would allow upstream storage at the Woodruff Narrows Reservoir; and

Whereas extremely low levels in Bear Lake could cause a water emergency to be declared by the state of Utah. The declaration would lead to closer scrutiny of the natural flow rights administered under the interstate accounting system. The lack of adequate storage water to supplement natural flow could result in the curtailment of rights in Idaho; and

Whereas if alternate storage sites were available, several hundred thousand acre feet of water would still be in Bear Lake to mitigate the effects of the drought. Pursuant to the Bear River Compact, Idaho is entitled to store approximately 125,000 acre feet of water

annually and Utah about 390,000 acre feet annually. Provided adequate storage, this water, which is usually available during the spring runoff, could be stored to prevent any flooding of the Bear River. The water could then be used for irrigation, domestic and commercial development and recreation. A reservoir above Bear Lake would allow chemicals to be neutralized and suspended solids to settle out that are now entering Bear Lake. Alternative storage sites would provide for the conservation, preservation and best utilization of the water to which the state is entitled. This storage is desperately needed to allow residential, commercial and municipal development in the Bear River drainage without reducing irrigated agricultural lands; and

Whereas flood control above Bear Lake would make possible a policy that Bear Lake would be the first to fill and the last to empty. This would provide more water for irrigation, minimize fluctuations of lake levels, improve spawning habitat for Bear Lake cutthroat trout, provide boat-launching capability at Idaho state parks, and allow the filling of Woodruff Narrows Reservoir. Flood control above Bear Lake would greatly benefit the economy of all three states in the Bear River drainage; and

Whereas the United States Army Corps of Engineers is the federal agency responsible for flood control. The Corps has indicated a willingness to conduct a feasibility study of possible water storage sites upstream from Bear Lake which could be used for flood control of the Bear River. Costs of the study could range from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000 depending on the areas the study would include. The study will require an equal match of federal and nonfederal funds. However, with congressional approval, past local expenditures may be used as the local match; and

Whereas past local expenditures that have been made include \$174,000 by the state of Wyoming for the Cokeville Reservoir project on Smith's Fork, \$350,000 by the State of Wyoming for the Bear River Plan and over \$2,000,000 of state funds from Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah through the Bear River Commission for stream gaging; and

Whereas concerned citizens of the Bear River drainage, including the Bear Lake County Commission, the Bear Lake Regional Commission, Bear Lake Watch, Inc., and Love Bear Lake, Inc., are asking for Congressional approval to recognize past expenditures as the local match to make the Corps of Engineers feasibility study possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the first Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States and our Idaho delegation, as well as the Utah and Wyoming delegations in Congress, to support, work to pass and vote for legislation that will authorize and fund a feasibility study by the United States Corps of Engineers relating to the possibilities, benefits and cost of providing flood control above Bear Lake; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to allow and approve past local expenditures, equivalent to fifty percent of the total cost of the study, as the required local match and that local expenditures to be allowed and approved include \$174,000 by the state of Wyoming for the Cokeville Reservoir project on Smith's Fork, \$350,000 by the state of Wyoming for the Bear River Plan and \$2,000,000 of state funds from Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah for stream gaging; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate

and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegations representing the states of Idaho, Utah and Wyoming in the Congress of the United States.

POM-70. A House Joint Memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA); to the Committee on Finance.

Whereas the state of Idaho is very diversified in its agricultural production; and

Whereas in January 2002, the federal government announced that it was initiating negotiations on a free trade agreement involving the countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. These negotiations concluded in December 2003. Negotiations with Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic were subsequently completed and are now included in the agreement. Congress must now decide whether to ratify the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA); and

Whereas the federal government is also negotiating the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) agreement; and

Whereas both CAFTA and the FTAA would allow these foreign countries to export commodities to the United States, harming Idaho agricultural industry in the process; and

Whereas the agricultural producers of the United States cannot be expected to compete with these foreign countries under the trade agreements due to the labor practices, lack of environmental regulations and subsidized agricultural production of these foreign countries; and

Whereas sugar is an import-sensitive commodity which will be negatively impacted by CAFTA. Idaho is our nation's second-largest producer of sugarbeets and a recent University of Idaho study concludes that the demise of the sugar industry in the state would also have a serious impact on market prices relating to other Idaho crops such as potatoes and onions which would be grown in place of sugarbeets; and

Whereas the CAFTA nations already enjoy preferential, duty-free access into the United States market for 311,700 metric tons of sugar. The United States is presently the world's fourth-largest net importer of sugar under existing trade agreements and its sugar market is already oversupplied, resulting in our region's sugarbeet processing company recently announcing the temporary closure of one of its factories due to the existing low sugar marketing allocations for United States producers; and

Whereas the United States International Trade Commission in August 2004, concluded that the Central American Free Trade Agreement would actually increase the U.S. trade deficit with the region by \$100 million a year to \$24 billion a year; and

Whereas concerns over free trade agreements face the agriculture industry at a time when the domestic consumption of United States agricultural products is declining, forcing domestic producers out of business; and

Whereas the state of Idaho stands to lose thousands of jobs and millions of dollars if these free trade agreements are implemented, potentially devastating the state's agricultural industry, moving production into other supply-sensitive crops, and severely harming the state's economy as a whole; and

Whereas the economic impact of any trade agreement must be recognized and considered to maintain viable economic health of agricultural industries, as well as all industries, with an emphasis on fair trade, rather than free trade; and

Whereas the provisions of CAFTA and FTAA should be renegotiated to limit exports from foreign countries to a needs-based access, allowing the United States agricultural policy to properly function and fairly treat agricultural producers in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That in negotiating any national trade agreements, the federal government is urged to recognize the economic impact of such trade agreements on the states and consider those impacts in order to maintain the viable economic health of agricultural industries, as well as all industries, with an emphasis on fair trade, rather than free trade, and be it further

Resolved, That the federal government is urged to renegotiate the provisions of CAFTA and the FTAA to limit exports from the involved foreign countries to fairly protect agricultural producers in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-71. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana relative to the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION 10

Whereas individuals and organizations, including many congressmen, have been fighting for access to quality health care for a woman since 1996; and

Whereas the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act is bi-partisan legislation co-sponsored by Senator Mary Landrieu of Louisiana which would create a ban on "drive through" mastectomies, in which a woman is forced out of the hospital sometimes only hours after breast cancer surgery; and

Whereas this legislation would require insurance companies to cover a 48-hour hospital stay for a woman undergoing a mastectomy and a 24-hour hospital stay for a woman undergoing a lymph node dissection; and

Whereas this legislation ensures that a physician and the patient will make a decision together regarding staying at a hospital following a mastectomy; and

Whereas both the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association have taken the position that most patients require a longer hospital stay than those that "drive-by" mastectomies afford; and

Whereas among the groups supporting this legislation are the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the Association of Women's Health, the Society for Advancement of Women's Health, the Susan G. Komen Foundation, and Families USA: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-72. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ative to "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 225

Whereas Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is better known as Lou Gehrig's disease; and

Whereas ALS is a fatal neurodegenerative disease characterized by degeneration of cell bodies of the lower motor neurons in the gray matter of the anterior horns of the spinal cord; and

Whereas the initial symptom of ALS is weakness of the skeletal muscles, especially those of the extremities; and

Whereas as ALS progresses, the patient experiences difficulty in swallowing, talking and breathing; and

Whereas ALS eventually causes muscles to atrophy, and the patient becomes a functional quadriplegic; and

Whereas ALS does not affect a patient's mental capacity, so a patient remains alert and aware of the loss of motor functions and the inevitable outcome of continued deterioration and death; and

Whereas ALS occurs in adulthood, most commonly between 40 and 70 years of age, with the peak at about 55 years of age, and affects men two to three times more often than women; and

Whereas more than 5,000 new ALS patients are diagnosed annually; and

Whereas on average, patients diagnosed with ALS survive two to five years from the time of diagnosis; and

Whereas ALS has no known cause, prevention or cure; and

Whereas "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Awareness Month" will increase public awareness of ALS patients' circumstances, acknowledge the terrible impact this disease has on patients and families and recognize the research for treatment and cure of ALS: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognize the month of May 2005 as "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania; and be it further

Resolved, That the House of Representatives urge the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide additional funding for ALS research, and be it further,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the members of Congress from Pennsylvania and to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

POM-73. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas in 2002, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 was enacted on a bipartisan basis and signed into law by President George W. Bush; and

Whereas all states that accept federal Title I education funds, including Hawaii, are subject to the requirements of the Act; and

Whereas the purpose of the Act is to compel all public schools to make adequate yearly progress toward the goal of 100 percent student proficiency in math and reading by 2013-2014; and

Whereas these expectations are unreasonable for students with limited English proficiency and students with disabilities, making it impossible for many of Hawaii's

schools, that have a high population of these students, to comply with the law; and

Whereas the Act does not allow states that may already have successful accountability systems in place to use their system to comply with the spirit of the Act; and

Whereas states should be allowed to use a value-added or student growth approach in their state accountability plan; and

Whereas the Act is an under-funded mandate that causes states and school districts to spend more money than the amounts appropriated by Congress to implement the Act; and

Whereas the Act coerces participation by placing punitive financial consequences on states that refuse to participate; and

Whereas in 2004, the National Conference of State Legislatures created a bipartisan task force to study the Act, resulting in suggestions for specific changes to make the Act more workable, more responsive to variations among the states, and more effective in improving elementary education; and

Whereas the recommendations of the task force's February 2005 Final Report include the following:

(1) Substantially increasing federal funding for the Act;

(2) Reexamining the financial consequences for states that choose not to participate;

(3) Reevaluating the 100 percent proficiency goal established by the Act;

(4) Conducting a Government Accountability Office study of the compliance and proficiency costs associated with the Act;

(5) Giving the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act primacy over the Act in cases where these laws may conflict; and

(6) Providing states with much greater flexibility to meet the objectives of the adequate yearly progress provisions of the Act; and

Whereas although the Act aims to provide flexibility for states to improve academic achievement and to close the achievement gap, the task force found that little flexibility has been granted to states to implement the Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-third Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2005, the Senate concurring, That the United States Congress is respectfully requested to amend the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 according to the recommendations of the February 2005 Final Report of the National Conference of State Legislatures' Task Force on No Child Left Behind; and be it further

Resolved, That the current law and any revisions thereof recognize that under our federal system of government, education is primarily a state and local responsibility; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to allow states more flexibility to continue to work toward the goal of closing the achievement gap without the threat of losing federal funds; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to appropriate federal funding in amounts consistent with the levels authorized in the Act for education programs and expanded information systems needed to accurately reflect student, school, and school district performance and to pay the costs of ensuring student proficiency; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to authorize appropriate assessment methods and an alternative methodology for determining adequate yearly progress targets and progress for students who are not yet proficient in English and who have certain disabilities; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to amend the No Child Left Behind Act's current provisions relating to adequate yearly

progress to apply sanctions only when the same groups or subgroups within a grade level fail to meet adequate yearly progress targets in the same subject area for two consecutive years; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to amend the Act to allow flexibility in:

(1) Determining adequate yearly progress using models that measure individual student growth or growth in the same cohort of students from year to year;

(2) Calculating adequate yearly progress for students belonging to multiple groups and subgroups; and

(3) Determining whether certain categories of teachers, such as special education teachers, are highly qualified; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress is requested to modify the No Child Left Behind Act's provisions relating to school choice by limiting the option only to those students whose performance is consistently below the proficiency level; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and members of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-74. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota relative to a human life amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3017

Whereas the Legislative Assembly finds that the state of North Dakota has compelling and paramount interest in the preservation and protection of the life of all human beings; and

Whereas the Legislative Assembly finds that the life of a human being should be protected at every stage of biological development; and

Whereas the Legislative Assembly finds that abortion procedures impose significant risks to the health and life of a pregnant mother, including subjecting her to significant risk of severe depression, suicidal ideation, suicide, attempted suicide, posttraumatic stress disorders, physical injury, and a greater risk of death than risks associated with carrying the unborn child to full term and childbirth; and

Whereas the inalienable right to life is found not only in the Declaration of Independence but also in the Constitution of the United States which the senators and representatives of Congress, the members of the several state legislatures, and all federal and state executive and judicial officers are sworn to preserve, protect, and defend; and

Whereas the 5th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States guarantee that no person may be deprived of life without due process of law; and

Whereas Congress has the power and responsibility to enforce the guarantees contained in the 5th, 13th, and 14th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America, which guarantee to all persons the right not to be deprived of life without due process of law, the right to the equal protection of the law, and the right to be free from involuntary servitude and the power to enforce such guarantees include the power to expand the definition of persons entitled to such guarantees; and

Whereas abortion is a deprivation of the right to life and the right to the equal protection of the law and is the ultimate manifestation of the involuntary servitude of one human being to another: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of North Dakota, the Senate concurring therein,

That the Fifty-ninth Legislative Assembly strongly urges the Congress of the United States to pass and all state executive and judicial officers to support an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing that the inalienable right to life is vested in each human being and guaranteeing that no human being may be deprived the equal protection of the law without due process; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to each member of the North Dakota Congressional Delegation, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the Governor of North Dakota, and the Chief Justice of the North Dakota Supreme Court.

POM-75. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to the Republic of Poland and the United States Department of State's Visa Waiver Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Whereas the Republic of Poland is a free, democratic and independent nation; and

Whereas in 1999 the United States and the Republic of Poland became formal allies when Poland was granted membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and

Whereas the Republic of Poland has proven to be an indispensable ally in the global campaign against terrorism; and

Whereas the Republic of Poland has actively participated in Operation Iraqi Freedom and the Iraqi reconstruction, shedding blood along with American soldiers; and

Whereas the President of the United States and other high-ranking officials have described the Republic of Poland as "one of our closest friends"; and

Whereas on April 15, 1991, the Republic of Poland unilaterally repealed the visa obligation to United States citizens traveling to Poland; and

Whereas the United States Department of State's Visa Waiver Program currently allows approximately 23 million citizens from 27 countries to travel to the United States for tourism or business for up to 90 days without having to obtain visas for entry; and

Whereas the countries that currently participate in the Visa Waiver Program include Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the Republic of Poland be made eligible for the United States Department of State's Visa Waiver Program: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectfully urge the President and Congress of the United States to make the Republic of Poland eligible for the United States Department of State's Visa Waiver Program; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each house of Congress, to the member of Congress from Pennsylvania and to Przemyslaw Grudzinski, Ambassador of the Republic of Poland to the United States.

POM-76. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Whereas on October 15, 1990, Congress passed the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA), which provides for compassionate payments to persons or to their

beneficiaries who developed diseases as a result of exposure to radiation from U.S. atmospheric nuclear weapons testing; and

Whereas currently, a study is underway by the National Academy of Sciences and a report will be filed with Congress to address the adequacy of the initial geographic coverage provided in RECA; and

Whereas compelling anecdotal evidence has been accumulated at public meetings and in written reports, to indicate the impact of atmospheric testing on the downwinder populations in Idaho; and

Whereas preliminary evidence suggests that scientific documentation being gathered and assessed for inclusion in the report will find that risk factors present in Idaho equal or exceed the factors present in areas previously included in RECA coverage; and

Whereas members of Idaho's congressional delegation have worked and will continue to press for responsible legislative action to address the claims of Idahoans based upon radiation exposure; and

Whereas it is appropriate that members of the Idaho Legislature, speaking on behalf of the citizens of the state, express support for the efforts of Idaho's congressional delegation in their representation of downwinders in Idaho: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the members of the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, That we anticipate the findings of the National Academy of Sciences will verify the impact of testing on residents of Idaho, and we conclude that it is appropriate to compensate these downwinders in the same manner and to the same extent as those individuals previously compensated for similar exposures. We urge the members of Idaho's congressional delegation to continue in their endeavors on behalf of Idaho's citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-77. A resolution adopted by the Board of the Town of Brookhaven of the State of New York relative to the opposition of the elimination of the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-78. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta, Georgia relative to proposed cuts in Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-79. A resolution adopted by the City of Pembroke Pines, Florida relative to the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

POM-80. A resolution adopted by the California State Lands Commission relative to the lifting of the Federal Moratorium on Oil and Gas Leasing off the California Coast; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-81. A resolution adopted by Hudson County (New Jersey) Board of Chosen Freeholders relative to the Passaic River Restoration Initiative; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-82. A resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of the Town of Harrison, Hudson County, New Jersey, relative to the Passaic River Restoration Initiative; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-83. A resolution adopted by the Macomb County Board of Commissioners of the State of Michigan relative to the Social Security program; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-84. A resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Association of Counties relative to Perkins Funding; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM-85. A resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Association of Counties relative to the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM-86. A resolution adopted by the Borough of Maywood, State of New Jersey relative to cloture rules adopted by the United States Senate; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 21. A bill to provide for homeland security grant coordination and simplification, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 109-71).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska):

S. 1108. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make improvements to payments to ambulance providers in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1109. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payments to Medicare ambulance suppliers of the full cost of furnishing such services, to provide payments to rural ambulance providers and suppliers to account for the cost of serving areas with low population density, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. 1110. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to require engine coolant and antifreeze to contain a bittering agent in order to render the coolant or antifreeze unpalatable; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. ALLARD):

S. 1111. A bill to promote oil shale and tar sand development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. HAGEL):

S. 1112. A bill to make permanent the enhanced educational savings provisions for qualified tuition programs enacted as part of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Rec-

onciliation Act of 2001; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1113. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be expended for the payment or reimbursement of a drug that is prescribed for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. STEVENS):

S. 1114. A bill to establish minimum drug testing standards for major professional sports leagues; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 1115. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Indian tribes to receive charitable contributions of inventory; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 300

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 300, a bill to extend the temporary increase in payments under the medicare program for home health services furnished in a rural area.

S. 333

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) were added as cosponsors of S. 333, a bill to hold the current regime in Iran accountable for its threatening behavior and to support a transition to democracy in Iran.

S. 438

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 438, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 440

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 440, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include podiatrists as physicians for purposes of covering physicians services under the medicare program.

S. 451

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 451, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally.

S. 467

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 467, a bill to extend the applicability of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002.

S. 470

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.