

S. CON. RES. 20

Whereas traumatic brain injury is a leading cause of death and disability among children and young adults in the United States;

Whereas at least 1,400,000 people in the United States sustain a traumatic brain injury each year;

Whereas each year, more than 80,000 people in the United States sustain permanent lifelong disabilities from a traumatic brain injury, that can include the serious physical, cognitive, and emotional impairments;

Whereas every 21 seconds, a person in the United States sustains a traumatic brain injury;

Whereas at least 5,300,000 people in the United States currently live with permanent disabilities resulting from a traumatic brain injury;

Whereas most cases of traumatic brain injury are preventable;

Whereas traumatic brain injuries cost the Nation \$56,300,000,000 annually;

Whereas the lack of public awareness is so vast that traumatic brain injury is known in the disability community as the Nation's "silent epidemic";

Whereas the designation of a National Brain Injury Awareness Month will work toward enhancing public awareness of traumatic brain injury; and

Whereas the Brain Injury Association of America has recognized March as Brain Injury Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the life-altering impact traumatic brain injury may have both on people living with the resultant disabilities and on their families;

(2) recognizes the need for enhanced public awareness of traumatic brain injury;

(3) supports the designation of an appropriate month as National Brain Injury Awareness Month; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Brain Injury Awareness Month with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—EXPRESSING THE GRAVE CONCERN OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE RECENT PASSAGE OF THE ANTI-SECESSION LAW BY THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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

S. CON. RES. 21

Whereas on December 9, 2003, President George W. Bush stated it is the policy of the United States to 'oppose any unilateral decision, by either China or Taiwan, to change the status quo';

Whereas in the past few years, the Government of the United States has urged both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China to maintain restraint;

Whereas the National People's Congress of People's Republic of China passed its anti-secession law on March 14, 2005, which constitutes a unilateral change to the status quo in the Taiwan Strait;

Whereas the passage of China's anti-secession law escalates tensions between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China and is an impediment to cross-strait dialogue;

Whereas the purpose of China's anti-secession law is to create a legal framework for possible use of force against Taiwan and mandates Chinese military action under certain circumstances, including when 'possibilities for a peaceful reunification should be completely exhausted';

Whereas the Department of Defense's Report on the Military Power of the People's Republic of China for Fiscal Year 2004 documents that, as of 2003, the Government of the People's Republic of China had deployed approximately 500 short-range ballistic missiles against Taiwan;

Whereas the escalating arms buildup of missiles and other offensive weapons by the People's Republic of China in areas adjacent to the Taiwan Strait is a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area;

Whereas given the recent positive developments in cross-strait relations, including the Lunar New Year charter flights and new proposals for cross-strait exchanges, it is particularly unfortunate that the National People's Congress adopted this legislation;

Whereas since its enactment in 1979, the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), which codified in law the basis for continued commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan, has been instrumental in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the Taiwan Strait;

Whereas section 2(b)(2) of the Taiwan Relations Act declares the 'peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern';

Whereas, at the time the Taiwan Relations Act was enacted into law, section 2(b)(3) of such Act made clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rested upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan would be determined by peaceful means;

Whereas section 2(b)(4) of the Taiwan Relations Act declares it the policy of the United States to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States;

Whereas section 2(b)(6) of the Taiwan Relations Act declares it the policy of the United States 'to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan'; and

Whereas any attempt to determine Taiwan's future by other than peaceful means and other than with the express consent of the people of Taiwan would be considered of grave concern to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the anti-secession law of the People's Republic of China provides a legal justification for the use of force against Taiwan, altering the status quo in the region, and thus is of grave concern to the United States;

(2) the President of the United States should direct all appropriate officials of the United States Government to reflect the grave concern with which the United States views the passage of China's anti-secession law in particular, and the growing Chinese military threats to Taiwan in general, to their counterpart officials in the Government of the People's Republic of China;

(3) the Government of the United States should reaffirm its policy that the future of

Taiwan should be resolved by peaceful means and with the consent of the people of Taiwan; and

(4) the Government of the United States should continue to encourage dialogue between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 22—CONGRATULATING BODE MILLER FOR WINNING THE 2004-2005 WORLD CUP OVERALL TITLE IN ALPINE SKIING

Mr. SUNUNU (for himself and Mr. GREGG) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 22

Whereas on March 12, 2005, Bode Miller became the first United States skier in 22 years to win the Alpine skiing World Cup overall title;

Whereas on the previous day Bode Miller won the World Cup super G title for the 2004-2005 season when he tied teammate Daron Rahlves for first place in the final super G race of the season;

Whereas Bode Miller won gold medals in the downhill and super G at the 2005 World Alpine Ski Championships in Bormio, Italy;

Whereas in the 2004-2005 season Bode Miller accomplished what only two other men have done in the history of the Alpine skiing World Cup by leading the overall standings from the season's start to finish;

Whereas Bode Miller finished the 2004-2005 World Cup season with seven victories and became only the second athlete to win in all four disciplines (slalom, giant slalom, super G, and downhill) in a single season;

Whereas Bode Miller was raised in Easton, New Hampshire, began skiing at age 3 at nearby Cannon Mountain, and began competing at age 11;

Whereas in 1990 Bode Miller became a competitive ski racer at Carrabassett Valley Academy in Maine at age 13 and debuted in World Cup competition in 1998, finishing 11th in his first race;

Whereas Bode Miller has skied in every World Cup race over the last three seasons;

Whereas Bode Miller's career accomplishments include the 2003-2004 World Cup giant slalom title, six World Cup victories in 2004, two gold medals and a silver medal at the 2003 World Alpine Ski Championships, two Olympic silver medals, and six U.S. National Championships gold medals; and

Whereas Bode Miller's 2004-2005 championship season helped the entire U.S. Ski Team complete its most successful season ever by finishing second in the final 2005 Nations Cup standings: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) congratulates Bode Miller for winning the 2004-2005 World Cup overall title in Alpine skiing and establishing himself as the top alpine skier in the world; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available an enrolled copy of this resolution to Bode Miller.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 225. Mr. TALENT (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr.