

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-8409. A communication from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Appeals Settlement Guidelines: Construction/Real Estate—Retainage Payable" (UIL:0460 .03-10) received on July 30, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-8410. A communication from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Paul Pekar v. Commissioner" received on July 30, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-8411. A communication from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Notice 2002-53, 2002 Section 43 Inflation Adjustment" received on July 29, 2002; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-8412. A communication from the Clerk of the Court, United States Court of Federal Claims, transmitting, the Report of the Review Panel relative to a private relief bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### 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-274. A House Concurrent Resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to legislation to repeal the Rescission Act of 1946 and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act of 1964, and to restore Filipino World War II Veterans' to full United States Veterans' status and benefit; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34

Whereas, on July 26, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt called back to active duty Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, who was then serving as military adviser to the Commonwealth government in the Philippines. President Roosevelt appointed General MacArthur to command the newly formed United States Armed Forces in the Far East (USAFFE); and

Whereas, General MacArthur mobilized the entire Philippine Commonwealth Army, consisting of approximately 212,000 soldiers, into the USAFFE and reinforced approximately 10,000 American soldiers, including the 10,000-strong Philippine Scouts (who were the Filipino regulars in the American army) and the 6,000-strong Philippine Constabulary, under the command of American military forces; and

Whereas, with the destruction of the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor and the United States Air Force at Clark Field, and with the withdrawal of United States naval forces to Java, the USAFFE lost its naval and air support in the first few days of the war in the Pacific; and

Whereas, within days, Japanese troops landed in Aparri and Vigan, in Legazpi and Davao, in Lingayen, Atimonan, and Mauban, while their planes bombed military objectives and government centers. Within a few weeks, the American and Filipino forces defending Luzon were in full retreat to the stronghold where General MacArthur proposed to make a last stand—the peninsula of Bataan and the island fortress of Corregidor; and

Whereas, in the ensuing months, Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines focused all their military might against the USAFFE in Bataan and Corregidor; and

Whereas, on February 20, 1942, President Manuel Quezon and Vice President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth left Corregidor for the United States to form a government in exile. On March 11, 1942, General MacArthur left Corregidor for Australia to take over the defense of the southern Pacific area. It was upon his arrival in Melbourne that he issued his famous pledge, "I shall return"; and

Whereas, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the East Indies (Indonesia) fell before the fierce Japanese advance in the week following the attack on Pearl Harbor. The soldiers in the Philippines, under the command of Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, fought on. Their valiant struggle, the only Allied resistance in East Asia during the winter and spring of 1942, slowed down the enemy and gave Australia more time to strengthen its defenses; and

Whereas, thousands of Japanese infantrymen, supported by artillery barrages and tank fire power, pounded the Filipino-American lines. Overhead, Japan's air corps soared and bombed the foxholes, hospitals, and ammunition dumps of Bataan. From the sea the enemy warships poured lethal shells on the defenders' positions. Bataan was doomed. The defenders, weakened by hunger, disease, and fatigue, fought fiercely and many died as heroes; and

Whereas, Bataan fell on April 9, 1942. Corregidor's Voice of Freedom radio station announced, "Bataan has fallen, but the spirit that made it stand—a beacon to all the liberty-loving peoples of the world—cannot fall". As many as 36,000 Filipino and American soldiers were captured by the victorious Japanese. Forced to set out on the infamous "Death March" to San Fernando, tens of thousands died from hunger, thirst, disease, and exhaustion. Survivors were crammed into boxcars and shipped to imprisonment in Capas; and

Whereas, General Wainwright and the 12,000 Filipino and American soldiers manning the rocky fortress of Corregidor continued to fight, but after the fall of Bataan, the end was in sight for them as well. On May 6, 1942, Major General William Sharp was ordered to stop future useless sacrifice of human life in the Fortified Islands, and to surrender all troops under his command in the Visayan Islands and Mindanao. Corregidor fell almost five months to the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Organized military resistance to the invasion of the Philippines ended that day; and

Whereas, many Filipino officers and men refused to heed the order to surrender. They fled to the hills with their arms and, with the help of the civilian population, waged a relentless guerrilla war against the invaders. The guerrillas, almost without arms at the beginning, hungry, and unclothed, gave battle to the enemy from every nook and corner of the land. For three seemingly interminable years and despite unbelievable hardships, they carried the torch of freedom; and

Whereas, it was against the backdrop of Bataan, Corregidor, and other theaters of battle, where alien soldiers under the United States flag fought bravely and fiercely, that the United States Congress amended the naturalization provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940; and

Whereas, in 1942, Congress reestablished the policy it had set forth during the first World War by providing for the naturalization of aliens honorably serving in the armed forces of the United States during the war. As part of the second War Powers Act, Congress waived the requirement of residence, literacy, and education for alien soldiers. The law allowed any alien who was inducted or who enlisted into the United States Army,

Navy, or Air Force during World War II to become a United States citizen; and

Whereas, even while the war was raging, alien soldiers in England, Iceland, and North Africa, who served in American military forces, could be naturalized as United States citizens. This naturalization was made possible because beginning in January 1943, naturalization officers were dispatched to foreign countries where they accepted applications, performed naturalization ceremonies, and swore into American citizenship thousands of alien soldiers; and

Whereas, while the Philippines was under Japanese occupation, approximately 7,000 Filipino soldiers were naturalized outside the Philippines. The great majority of Filipino soldiers in the country, however, were not even aware of these liberal naturalization benefits. The United States withdrew its naturalization officer from the Philippines for nine months and then allowed the law to lapse in 1946, so few Filipino veterans were able to exercise their rights in a timely manner—rights that had been supposedly earned on the battlefield for a lifetime; and

Whereas, although the Immigration Act of 1990 rectified this foreclosure of rights by permitting Filipino veterans of World War II to apply for naturalization and to receive benefits after May 1, 1991, it did not remedy the betrayal of Filipino veterans orchestrated forty-five years earlier by a cost-conscious country through the Rescission Act of 1946 and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act (1946), which declared that the service performed by many Filipino veterans was not "active service" and denied them their veterans benefits after the fact; and

Whereas, while Filipino-American veterans who served honorably in an active-duty status under the command of the USAFFE or within the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, or recognized guerrilla units, between September 1, 1939, and December 31, 1946, braved the same dangers and were entitled to apply for naturalization, only those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States or joined the Philippine Scouts before October 6, 1945, currently are entitled to the full-range of veterans benefits; and

Whereas, it should be the right of every Filipino-American veteran of World War II, who served honorably in an active-duty status under the Philippine Scouts, or recognized guerrilla units, to receive the full-range of veterans benefits, including a non-service disability burial allowance and pension, treatment for non-service connected disabilities at Veterans Hospitals in the United States, home loan guarantees, burial in a national or state veterans cemetery and headstones, contract national service life insurance and educational assistance for spouses and surviving spouses; and

Whereas, those who served in the armed forces of the United States or Philippine Scouts that enlisted prior to October 6, 1945, are eligible for full veterans' benefits, but others can only receive partial benefits. Those with limited benefits include veterans of the Philippine Scouts enlisted after October 6, 1945, Commonwealth Army of the Philippines enlisted between July 26, 1941 and June 30, 1946, and recognized guerrillas with service between April 20, 1942 and June 30, 1946. For these groups, monetary benefits are received in pesos in an amount equivalent to only half of the dollar value, regardless of whether the recipient resides in the Philippines or the United States; and

Whereas, Philippine veterans with military service with the Special Philippine Scouts who enlisted between October 6, 1945 and June 30, 1947, under Public Law 190, 79th Congress ("New Scouts") are not entitled to full

Department of Veterans Affairs benefits. They are only entitled to service-connected disability benefits. This is payable to a veteran if he is presently suffering from a disability which the Department of Veterans Affairs determined to be the result of a disease or injury incurred in or aggravated during military service. The disability must have been rated by the Department of Veterans Affairs as ten per cent or more disabling to be compensable. (No compensation may be paid for a service-connected disability rated less than ten per cent disabling.) Medical treatment is provided only for their service-connected disabilities; and

Whereas, Philippine veterans with military service in the Commonwealth Army of the Philippines and recognized guerrilla units are entitled to service-connected disability benefits only if they are presently suffering from a disability which the Department of Veterans Affairs determines to be the result of disease or injury incurred in or aggravated during military service. The disability must have been rated by the Department of Veterans Affairs as ten per cent or more to be compensable. No compensation may be paid for a service-connected disability rated less than ten per cent disabling. Benefits are payable in Philippine pesos. Medical treatment is provided only for their service-connected disabilities; and

Whereas, there is no greater duty for a nation of free men and women than the care of former soldiers and their dependents, no greater honor for a former soldier than to be laid to rest next to the soldier's comrades-in-arms, no greater act of respect that a grateful country can show a former soldier than to inter the soldier's remains on hallowed ground, and no greater tribute that future generations of freedom-loving Americans can visit upon a former soldier than to remember those sacrifices may be the soldier on the battlefield; and

Whereas, in the words of President Abraham Lincoln, upon the establishment of the Veterans Administration (now the United States Department of Veterans Affairs), this country has a sacred duty "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan"; and awarding the full-range of veterans benefits to former soldiers is the very least that a grateful nation can do for those persons who placed themselves in harm's way to protect the United States from its enemies; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2002, the Senate concurring, that Congress and the President of the United States are requested to support legislation to repeal the Rescission Act of 1946 and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act (1946), and to restore Filipino World War II veterans' to full United States veterans' status and benefits; and be it further

*Resolved* that Hawaii's congressional delegation is again requested to continue its support for legislation and other action to ensure that Filipino-American veterans who served honorably in an active-duty status under the command of the USAFFE or within the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, or recognized guerrilla units, between September 1, 1939, and December 31, 1946, are granted the full range of veterans benefits that they were promised, that they are entitled to and that is provided to other veterans recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs; and be it further

*Resolved* that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Secretary of Vet-

erans Affairs, the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, and the Adjutant General.

POM-275. A House Concurrent Resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the establishment of state-province relations of friendship between the State of Hawaii of the United States of America and the Province of Pangasinan of the Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28 S.D.1

Whereas, the State of Hawaii is actively seeking to expand its international ties and has an abiding interest in developing goodwill, friendship, and economic relations between the people of Hawaii and the people of Asian and Pacific countries; and

Whereas, as part of its effort to achieve this goal, Hawaii has established a number of sister-state agreements with provinces in the Pacific region; and

Whereas, because of historical relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, there continues to exist valid reasons to promote international friendship and understanding for the mutual benefit of both countries to achieve lasting peace and prosperity as it serves the common interests of both countries; and

Whereas, there are historical precedents exemplifying the common desire to maintain a close cultural, commercial, and financial bridge between ethnic Filipinos living in Hawaii with their relatives, friends, and business counterparts in the Philippines, such as the previously established sister-city relationship between the City and County of Honolulu and the City of Cebu in the Provinces of Cebu and the City of Laoag in Ilocos Norte; and

Whereas, similar state-province relationships exist between the State of Hawaii and the Provinces of Cebu and Ilocos Sur, whereby cooperation and communication have served to establish exchanges in the areas of business, trade, agriculture and industry, tourism, sports, health care, social welfare, and other fields of human endeavor; and

Whereas, a similar sister state relationship would reinforce and cement this common bridge for understanding and mutual assistance between the ethnic Filipinos of both the State of Hawaii and the Province of Pangasinan; and

Whereas, there is an existing relationship between the Province of Pangasinan and the State of Hawaii because several notable citizens in Hawaii can trace their roots or have immigrated from the Province of Pangasinan, and the town of Urdaneta in Pangasinan now prominently features an "Arch of Aloha" at the gateway to the town; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2002, the Senate concurring, that Governor Benjamin Cayetano, of the State of Hawaii, or his designee, be authorized and is requested to take all necessary actions to establish a sister-state affiliation with the Province of Pangasinan; and be it further

*Resolved* that the Governor or his designee is requested to keep the Legislature of the State of Hawaii fully informed of the process establishing the relationship, and involved in its formalization to the extent practicable; and be it further

*Resolved* that the Province of Pangasinan be afforded the privileges and honors that Hawaii extends to its sister-states and provinces; and be it further

*Resolved* that if by June 30, 2007, the sister-state affiliation with the Province of

Pangasinan has not reached a sustainable basis by providing mutual economic benefits through local community support, the sister-state affiliation shall be withdrawn; and be it further

*Resolved* that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hawaii's congressional delegation, the President of the Republic of the Philippines through its Honolulu Consulate General, and the Governor and Provincial Board of the Province of Pangasinan, Philippines.

POM-276. A Senate Concurrent Resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the establishment of a center for the health, welfare, and education of children, youth, and families for Asia and the Pacific; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 69 H.D. 1

Whereas, the Millennium Young People's Congress held in Hawaii in October 1999, demonstrated the value of a collective global vision by and for the children of the world and the need for a forum for international discussion of issues facing all children and youth; and

Whereas, children and youth are the key to world peace, sustainability, and productivity in the next millennium; and

Whereas, the health, welfare, and education of children and families are part of the basic foundation and values shared globally that should be provided for all children and youth; and

Whereas, the populations of countries in Asia and the Pacific Rim are the largest and fastest growing segment of the world's population with young people representing the largest percentage of that population; and

Whereas, Hawaii's location in the middle of the Pacific Rim between Asia and the Americas, along with a diverse culture and many shared languages, provides an excellent and strategic location for meetings and exchanges as demonstrated by the Millennium Young People's Congress, to discuss the health, welfare, and rights of children as a basic foundation for all children and youth, and to research pertinent issues and alternatives concerning children and youth, and to propose viable models for societal application; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the Senate of the Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular session of 2002, the House of Representatives concurring, that the United Nations is respectfully requested to consider the establishment in Hawaii of a Center for the Health, Welfare, and Education of Children, Youth and Families for Asia and the Pacific; and be it further

*Resolved* that the President of the United States and the United States Congress are urged to support the establishment of the Center; and be it further

*Resolved* that the House and Senate Committees on Health convene an exploratory task force to develop such a proposal for consideration by the United Nations; and be it further

*Resolved* that certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations, President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President of the University of Hawaii, President of the East West Center, President of the United Nations Association in Hawaii, and members of Hawaii's Congressional Delegation.

POM-277. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to supporting the acquisition of Kahuku Ranch for the expansion of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and of Killae Village for expansion of Pu Uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 15

Whereas, the Volcanoes National Park on the Big Island consists of 217,000 acres and is one of only two national parks in this State; and

Whereas, The Volcanoes National Park attracts about 1,500,000 visitors each year who enjoy the natural beauty of the lava fields, native forests, and ocean cliffs; and

Whereas, a large parcel of land lying to the south and west of the Volcanoes National Park known as Kahuku Ranch consisting of 117,000 acres has come up for sale; and

Whereas, the Kahuku parcel contains outstanding geological, biological, cultural, scenic, and recreational value, and is the sole habitat for at least four threatened and endangered bird species endemic to Hawaii; and

Whereas, the National Park Service since 1945 has recognized that the property contained nationally significant resources and in fact, in its 1975 Master Plan, the National Park Service identified the property as a "potential addition to improve the geological, ecological, and scenic integrity of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park"; and

Whereas, the 181-acre Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park was established in 1961 to save a sacred place of refuge that for centuries offered sanctuary to any who reached its walls; and

Whereas, adjacent to Pu'uhonua O Honaunau are the remains of Ki'ilae, an ancient Hawaiian settlement dating back to the late 12th or early 13th centuries, and which remained active until about 1930, making it one of the last traditional Hawaiian villages to be abandoned; and

Whereas, significant portions of this ancient Hawaiian village remain outside of national park boundaries; and

Whereas, including these lands within the boundaries of Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park has been a goal of park management for more than three decades; and

Whereas, the park's 1972 Master Plan identified Ki'ilae Village as a proposed boundary extension and in 1992, a Boundary Expansion Study completed for the park called for adding the "balance of Ki'ilae Village"; and

Whereas, within the Ki'ilae lands the National Park Service is seeking to acquire, more than 800 archeological sites, structures, and features have been identified, including at least twenty-five caves and ten heiau, more than twenty platforms, twenty-six enclosures, over forty burial features, residential compounds, a holua slide, canoe landing sites, a water well, numerous walls, and a wide range of agricultural features; and

Whereas, in June 2001, Senator Inouye and Senator Akaka introduced a bill to authorize the addition of the Ki'ilae Village lands to Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park and in October 2001, this bill passed the United States Senate and it is anticipated that the authorization bill will pass the House of Representatives as well; and

Whereas, these acquisitions offer an opportunity rarely imagined because they would give the National Park Service an excellent chance to expand and protect native plants and archaeological sites from destruction; and

Whereas, these opportunities can benefit current and future generations of residents and tourists, because expansion of Volcanoes

National Park and Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park will preserve more open space, add to the natural environment, protect affected native species, and preserve cultural and historical sites; and

Whereas, in January 2001, the National Park Service held a series of public meetings to receive comments from the public regarding possible purchase of Kahuku Ranch and Ki'ilae Village, and the nearly 400 people in attendance at the meetings expressed overwhelming support and endorsement; now therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2002, that this body supports the acquisition by the United States National Park Service of Kahuku Ranch for expansion of the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and of Ki'ilae Village for expansion of Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park; and be it further

*Resolved* that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Director of the National Park Service, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-278. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to the establishment of a sister-state relationship between the State of Hawaii and the Municipality of Tianjin in the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 117

Whereas, Tianjin, a city in northeastern China, is one of four municipalities under the direct control of the central government of the People's Republic of China, and in 2001 had a population slightly over 10,000,000; and

Whereas, the city is made up of 13 districts, five counties, 126 villages, 93 towns, and 133 street communities; and

Whereas, the history of Tianjin begins with the opening of the Sui Dynasty's Big Canal (581-617 AD). Beginning in the mid-Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD), Tianjin became the nexus for the transport of foodstuffs and silk between south and north China. During the Ming Dynasty (1404 AD), the city figured prominently as a military center. In 1860, its importance as a business and communications center began to grow; and

Whereas, Tianjin is known as the Bright Diamond of Bohai Gulf and is the gateway to China's capital of Beijing. Tianjin is one of China's biggest business and industrial port cities and, in north China, is the biggest port city. Tianjin now ranks second in importance and size in terms of industry, business, finance, and trade in the north. Its industrial production and trade volume is second only to Shanghai in the south; and

Whereas, the city's traditional industries include mining, metallurgy, machine-building, chemicals, power production, textiles, construction materials, paper-making, foodstuffs, shipbuilding, automobile manufacturing, petroleum exploitation and processing, tractor production, fertilizer and pesticide production, and watch, television, and camera manufacturing; and

Whereas, in 1994, Tianjin's economic goal was to double its gross national product by the year 2003. With its 1997 gross national product reaching RMB 124 billion yuan (about RMB 8.26 yuan to US\$ 1), Tianjin is poised to reach that goal. By the end of 1998, 12,065 foreign-owned companies were established in Tianjin that invested a total of RMB 21.017 billion yuan (about US\$ 2.5 billion). About RMB 9.291 billion yuan (about US\$ 1.1 billion) of that amount was used for development of Tianjin; and

Whereas, in the past, business and other forms of industrial enterprises were primarily state-owned throughout China. However, under on-going nationwide reform, the proportion of businesses that are state-owned is being reduced. In Tianjin, the percentage of state-owned enterprises in 1997 was 35.7 percent versus 16.6 percent for collective ownership, and 47.7 percent for other forms, including private ownership. In the retail sector, the respective proportions were 23.7 percent, 17.3 percent, and 59 percent, respectively; and

Whereas, Tianjin has a broad science and technology base upon which to build, for example, it is home to 161 independent research institutions (117 local and 44 national). Aside from its several universities and colleges, Tianjin has six national-level laboratories and 27 national and ministerial-level technological test centers and has plans to increase its science and technology educational goals; and

Whereas, in 1984, the State Council issued a directive to establish the Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA), situated some 35 miles from Tianjin. Recently, some 3,140 foreign-invested companies have located to TEDA with a total investment of over US\$ 11 billion; and

Whereas, at present, TEDA has developed four pillar industries: electronics and communications, automobile manufacturing and mechanization, food and beverages, and biopharmacy, and is promoting four new industries: information software, bioengineering, new energies, and environmental protection; and

Whereas, in 1996, TEDA began offering a technology incubator to help small and medium-sized enterprises with funding, tax breaks, personnel, etc. Within the TEDA high-tech park, Tianjin offers preferential treatment in the form of funding, land fees, taxes, and facilities (such as water, gas, and heating). Residential and other services, shopping, and educational and recreation facilities are either already in place or are being planned; and

Whereas, for the eleven months ending November 2001, total exports from TEDA was US\$ 3.53 billion, of which foreign-funded enterprises accounted for US\$ 3.49 billion while total foreign investment in TEDA amounted to US\$ 2.3 billion; and

Whereas, Hawaii has been, since its early days, the destination of many Chinese immigrants who have helped to develop the State and its economy; and

Whereas, compared to the rest of the country, Hawaii is advantageously situated in the Pacific to better establish and maintain cultural, educational, and economic relationships with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, especially the People's Republic of China; and

Whereas, the new century we have embarked upon has been described by some as the "century of Asia" or the "China's century"; and

Whereas, like Tianjin, Hawaii is also striving to diversify its economy by expanding into environmentally clean high-technology industries including medical services and research; and

Whereas, the State also emphasizes the importance of higher education in order to create a solid foundation and workforce to serve as the basis from which to launch initiatives in high-technology development; and

Whereas, both Hawaii and Tianjin share many common goals and values as both work towards achieving their economic and educational objectives in the new century, and the people of the State of Hawaii desire to form a mutually beneficial relationship between the State of Hawaii and the municipality of Tianjin to share our knowledge and

experiences in order to better assist each other in reaching our goals; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-First Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2002, that Governor Benjamin Cayetano, of the State of Hawaii, or his designee, be authorized and is requested to take all necessary actions to establish a sister-state affiliation with the municipality of Tianjin of the People's Republic of China; and be it further

*Resolved* that the Governor or his designee is requested to keep the Legislature of the State of Hawaii fully informed of the process in establishing the relationship, and involved in its formalization to the extent practicable; and be it further

*Resolved* that the municipality of Tianjin be afforded the privileges and honors that Hawaii extends to its sister-states and provinces; and be it further

*Resolved* that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to President of the United States, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hawaii's congressional delegation, and the President of the People's Republic of China and the Mayor of the municipality of Tianjin through the Los Angeles Consulate General of the People's Republic of China.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2043: A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend by five years the period for the provision by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of noninstitutional extended care services and required nursing home care, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-231).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 1871: A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a rail transportation security risk assessment, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-232).

By Mr. BAUCUS, from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 724: A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of pregnancy-related assistance for targeted low-income pregnant women. (Rept. No. 107-233).

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2237: A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance compensation for veterans with hearing loss, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-234).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1739: A bill to authorize grants to improve security on over-the-road buses. (Rept. No. 107-235).

By Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, with amendments:

S. 2335: A bill to establish the Office of Native American Affairs within the Small Business Administration, to create the Native American Small Business Development Program, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-236).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

H.R. 2546: A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit States from requiring a license or fee on account of the fact that a motor vehicle is providing interstate pre-arranged ground transportation service, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-237).

S. 1220: A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to establish a grant program for the rehabilitation, preservation, or improvement of railroad track. (Rept. No. 107-238).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2182: A bill to authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-239).

S. 2201: A bill to protect the online privacy of individuals who use the Internet. (Rept. No. 107-240).

S. 1750: A bill to make technical corrections to the HAZMAT provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act. (Rept. No. 107-241).

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 2121: A bill to make available funds under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to expand democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption programs in the Russian Federation in order to promote and strengthen democratic government and civil society in that country and to support independent media.

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

H.R. 4558: A bill to extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with an amended preamble:

S. RES. 309: A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be congratulated on the 10th anniversary of its recognition by the United States.

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment:

S. 2394: A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling containing information applicable to pediatric patients.

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and with an amended preamble:

S. CON. RES. 122: A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that security, reconciliation, and prosperity for all Cypriots can be best achieved within the context of membership in the European Union which will provide significant rights and obligations for all Cypriots, and for other purposes.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BIDEN for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

\*Richard L. Baltimore III, of New York, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Sultanate of Oman.

Nominee: Richard L. Baltimore III.

Post: Ambassador to Sultanate of Oman.

The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, Richard L. Baltimore III, None.
2. Spouse, Eszter Baltimore, none.
3. Children and Spouses, Names: Krisztina, Josephine & Natalie none.
4. Parents, Names: Richard L. Baltimore Jr., Lois M. Baltimore (dec'd) none.
5. Grandparents, Names: Richard L. Baltimore Sr., Emily Baltimore (dec'd) none.
6. Brothers and Spouses, Names: N/A none.
7. Sisters and Spouses, Names: Roslyn Baltimore, \$100, 2002, Gov. Dav.

\*Nancy J. Powell, of Iowa, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Nominee: Nancy J. Powell.

Post: Islamabad, Pakistan.

The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self, none.
2. Spouse, N/A.
3. Children and Spouses, Names: N/A.
4. Parents Names: Joseph and J. Maxine Powell None.
5. Grandparents Names: N/A.
6. Brothers and Spouses Names: William Powell none.
7. Sisters and Spouses Names: N/A.

By Mr. BAUCUS for the Committee on Finance.

\*Pamela F. Olson, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

\*Charlotte A. Lane, of West Virginia, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission for a term expiring December 16, 2009.

By Mr. KENNEDY for the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

\*Edward J. Fitzmaurice, Jr., of Texas, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2004.

\*Harry R. Hoglander, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 2005.

\*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

By Mr. HARKIN for the committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Thomas C. Dorr, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development. (The nomination was reported without the recommendation that it be confirmed.)

Thomas C. Dorr, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(The nomination was reported without the recommendation that it be confirmed.)

The nominees agreed to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

The following executive reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. BIDEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations: Treaty Doc. 105-32 South Pacific Environment Programme Agreement (Exec. Rept. No. 107-7)