

Whereas current resources only allow health centers to serve 12 percent of the Nation's 43,000,000 uninsured individuals;

Whereas past investments to increase health center access have resulted in better health, an improved quality of life for all Americans, and a reduction in national health care expenditures;

Whereas Congress has already begun to increase access to health care services for uninsured and low-income people in advance of health care coverage proposals by expanding the availability of services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers; and

Whereas the President has proposed to double the number of people served by health centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the "Resolution to Expand Access to Community Health Centers (REACH) Initiative".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that appropriations for consolidated health centers under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b) should be increased by 100 percent over 5 fiscal years, ending in 2006, in order to double the number of individuals who receive health care services at community, migrant, homeless, and public housing health centers.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce important legislation, the Resolution to Expand Access to Community Health Centers, or the REACH Initiative. This resolution will continue to expand access to health care for the medically underserved by doubling funding for our nation's community health centers. I am joined in this effort by my good friend from South Carolina, Sen. HOLLINGS.

The goal of the REACH Initiative is simple—to make sure more people have access to health care. During the last session of Congress we set out an ambitious plan to double the federal funding for community health centers by 2006. Congress responded by increasing the funding for the program and now we are calling on Congress to continue this effort and complete the doubling plan.

Health centers are already helping millions of Americans get health care. But they can still help millions more—pregnant women, children, and anyone else who desperately needs care. The REACH Initiative will allow another 10 million women, children, and others in need to receive care at health centers by 2006. And since we began this effort, we've already increased the number of health center patients by nearly 3 million, and increased federal funding by nearly 30 percent. We're on track, we just need to stay there; and that's just what this resolution will do—keep us on track to double this important program.

Simply put, we must achieve the goal of the REACH initiative—and we can and should make it happen.

Let me close with what this initiative means in human terms.

The REACH initiative will help make sure that a young woman who has just found out she is pregnant but does not have health insurance has a place to

get prenatal care so she does not risk her health and the baby's health by waiting until late in the pregnancy.

The REACH initiative will help make sure that a 6-year-old boy who is living in a deep rural Missouri community, a community that otherwise would not have any health care providers at all, has a place to get regular checkups so he can stay healthy at home and in school.

The REACH initiative will help make sure a young couple without any place to go will be able to get their infant daughter immunized to protect her from a variety of dreaded disease.

These Americans, and millions like them, are the reasons why we must make the REACH Initiative a reality. I invite my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of this resolution. If we work together, we can make a difference and deliver care to those who are in the greatest need.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 25—RECOGNIZING AND HONORING AMERICA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 350TH ANNIVERSARY, SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF AN "AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY MONTH", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

S. CON. RES. 25

Whereas in 1654, Jewish refugees from Brazil arrived on North American shores and formally established North America's first Jewish community in New Amsterdam, now New York City;

Whereas America welcomed Jews among the millions of immigrants that streamed through our Nation's history;

Whereas the waves of Jewish immigrants arriving in America helped shape our Nation;

Whereas the American Jewish community has been intimately involved in our Nation's civic, social, economic, and cultural life;

Whereas the American Jewish community has sought to actualize the broad principles of liberty and justice that are enshrined in the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the American Jewish community is an equal participant in the religious life of our Nation;

Whereas American Jews have fought valiantly for the United States in every one of our Nation's military struggles, from the American Revolution to Operation Enduring Freedom;

Whereas not less than 16 American Jews have received the Medal of Honor;

Whereas 2004 marks the 350th anniversary of the American Jewish community;

Whereas the Library of Congress, the National Archives and Records Administration, the American Jewish Historical Society, and the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives have formed "The Commission for Commemorating 350 Years of American Jewish History" (referred to in this resolution as the "Commission") to mark this historic milestone;

Whereas the Commission will use the combined resources of its participants to promote the celebration of the Jewish experience in the United States throughout 2004; and

Whereas the Commission is designating September 2004 as "American Jewish History Month": Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes—

(A) the 350th anniversary of the American Jewish community; and

(B) "The Commission for Commemorating 350 Years of American Jewish History" and its efforts to plan, coordinate, and execute commemorative events celebrating 350 years of American Jewish history;

(2) supports the designation of an "American Jewish History Month"; and

(3) urges all Americans to share in this commemoration so as to have a greater appreciation of the role the American Jewish community has had in helping to defend and further the liberties and freedom of all Americans.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—CONDEMNING THE PUNISHMENT OF EXECUTION BY STONING AS A GROSS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas execution by stoning is an exceptionally cruel form of punishment that violates internationally accepted standards of human rights, including those set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

Whereas women around the world continue to be targeted disproportionately for cruel, discriminatory, and inhuman punishments by governments that refuse to protect equally the rights of all their citizens;

Whereas the brutal sentence of execution by stoning is pronounced in many countries on women who have been accused of adultery, a charge that is brought even against victims of coerced prostitution or rape;

Whereas in some places execution by stoning has been invoked as punishment for "blasphemy," thereby suppressing religious freedom and diversity and stifling political dissent;

Whereas, in July 2002, Amnesty International referred to execution by stoning as "a method specifically designed to increase the victim's suffering";

Whereas, in 2002, the European Union, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the Government of Australia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand, the President of Mexico, the Congress of Deputies of Spain, and other world leaders all condemned execution by stoning and called for clemency for individuals sentenced to stoning; and

Whereas, according to the Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of the Department of State, the sentence of execution by stoning continues to be imposed in several countries: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns the practice of execution by stoning as a gross violation of human rights and appeals to the international community to end the practice;

(2) requests the President formally to communicate this resolution to governments that permit this cruel punishment and to urge the termination of execution by stoning; and

(3) requests the President to direct the Secretary of State to work with the international community to promote adherence to international standards of human rights and repeal laws that permit execution by stoning.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Concurrent Resolution to condemn executions by stoning.

Death by stoning is an exceptionally cruel form of execution. It violates internationally accepted standards of human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Convention Against Torture. Amnesty International has noted that stoning is "a method specifically designed to increase the victim's suffering." Unfortunately, the laws of Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia, Nigeria, and several other countries permit this cruel and unusual punishment. It must be eliminated from every corner of the globe.

As those who work on women's issues have learned all too well, women around the world are subjected disproportionately to cruel, discriminatory, and inhuman punishments. Frequently their governments cannot or will not provide equal protection of the law to all their citizens—especially women and girls. In several countries, women can be sentenced to execution by stoning for "adultery," even in cases of coerced prostitution or rape. In some places, stoning has been invoked as punishment for "blasphemy," suppressing religious freedom and stifling political dissent.

The Concurrent Resolution which I have introduced would condemn execution by stoning, appeal for an end to the practice, and request the President to urge other nations' governments to terminate that cruel form of execution. If adopted by the Senate, this measure, together with Concurrent Resolution 26 just passed unanimously by the House, would put both houses of Congress on the record as firmly opposing stonings.

I urge my colleagues to join the eight original co-sponsors and me in supporting this humanitarian measure.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 27—URGING THE PRESIDENT TO REQUEST THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE TEMPORARY SAFEGUARDS ON IMPORTS OF CERTAIN STEEL PRODUCTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BOND (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. FITZGERALD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 27

Whereas, on March 5, 2002, the President, upon investigation and recommendation by

the United States International Trade Commission, proclaimed temporary tariff increases and tariff-rate quotas on certain steel imports;

Whereas neither the President nor the United States International Trade Commission could have fully anticipated the positive or negative effects of the temporary safeguards proclaimed on March 5, 2002;

Whereas steel-consuming manufacturers and fabricators across the United States have reported that the safeguard tariffs and tariff-rate quotas have contributed to substantial price increases, disrupted the availability of input steel, and negatively impacted the ability of the manufacturers and fabricators to compete in the global marketplace;

Whereas ports of entry across the United States have experienced losses of revenue as a result of the tariff increases and the tariff-rate quotas;

Whereas both a strong domestic steel industry and a strong domestic manufacturing base are vital to our national defense and economic security; and

Whereas section 204 of the Trade Act of 1974 requires that the United States International Trade Commission "shall monitor developments with respect to the domestic industry, including the progress and specific efforts made by workers and firms in the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition"; and

Whereas the United States International Trade Commission is required to submit a report on this monitoring to the President and Congress not later than September 20, 2003; Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes that a strong domestic steel industry and a strong domestic manufacturing base are vital to national defense and economic security; and

(2) urges the President to request the United States International Trade Commission, in addition to fulfilling the monitoring and reporting requirements under section 204 of the Trade Act of 1974, to monitor and report on the impact that temporary tariff increases and tariff-rate quotas on certain steel imports have had on steel-consuming industries and ports of entry in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 298. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Governments for fiscal year 2004 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal year 2003 and for fiscal years 2005 through 2013; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 299. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, and Ms. STABENOW) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra.

SA 300. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 301. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 302. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 303. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 304. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 305. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 306. Mrs. CLINTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 307. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 308. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. CORZINE, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 309. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 310. Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. REID, Mr. DODD, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 311. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 312. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 313. Mr. BYRD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 314. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 315. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 316. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 317. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 318. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. REID, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. DAYTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 319. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 23, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.