

such as offshore aquaculture development, water quality concerns, invasive species impacts, and a coordinated siting, permitting, and licensing process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on the Federal Government to actively pursue a unified approach to strengthen and promote the national policy on aquaculture, including as priorities—

(1) ensuring the sustainable development of production where aquaculture is economically viable, environmentally feasible, and culturally acceptable;

(2) analyzing the supply and demand for domestic and exported aquacultural products to enable the United States to compete in the global marketplace;

(3) increasing the availability of new technical and scientific information that supports aquaculture development;

(4) with regard to marine aquaculture, providing encouragement and identification of marine zones favorable to aquaculture that take into consideration desired environmental conditions and potential use conflicts; and

(5) establishing a goal of a 5-fold increase in United States aquacultural production by 2025.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution which calls upon the Federal Government to actively pursue a unified approach to strengthen our national policy on aquaculture. The United States has allowed its seafood trade deficit to reach \$7 billion by importing over 60 percent of its seafood products from foreign countries, a distressing statistic. My resolution calls for immediate action by local, State, and Federal agencies to cooperatively reduce this seafood trade deficit. The United States must step forward to meet the growing consumer demand for seafood products that are sustainable, economically viable, environmentally feasible, and culturally acceptable. In order to adequately address the seafood trade deficit, we must promote aquaculture by committing to a five fold increase in U.S. aquaculture production by the year 2025.

As early as 1878, Congress supported the managed production of fish in the wake of a decrease in marine fisheries off the Atlantic Coast. Almost 100 years later, our Nation made important strides to encourage U.S. aquaculture by enacting the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 to coordinate all appropriate Federal programs and policies involving aquaculture. Even though the National Aquaculture Act was reauthorized by P.L. 107-171 until the year 2007, the legislation still falls short of its goal to ensure coordination and promote a strong aquaculture industry. Producers need improved guidance to clarify and simplify regulations pertaining to siting and environmental issues, particularly for the timely development of aquaculture in offshore waters. The level of funding for research and development has been very, very low and tangible incentives for marine aquaculture have been lacking compared to those of the agriculture and fishing industries. Therefore, a new, unified Federal policy promoting aquaculture is vitally needed to transform U.S. aquaculture into a major industry.

The current trends in aquaculture both worldwide and in the United States necessitate prompt action by the Federal Government. The contribution of aquaculture to global supplies of fish, crustaceans, and mollusks is growing by 9.21 percent annually. But aquaculture industries in china, India, Japan, Thailand, and Indonesia have greatly surpassed the United States due in part to less expensive labor, lower property values, and weaker environmental regulations. In fact, the total value of aquaculture production is approximately \$61 billion worldwide; of this, the \$0.5 billion U.S. aquaculture industry is far outpaced by nations that have a 1 to 28 billion dollar value. Although U.S. aquaculture has been considered a minor industry over the years, it is rapidly becoming one of the fastest-growing industries and has vast, vast potential. The U.S. has two choices. We can either stand by and watch our seafood trade deficit grow larger than \$7 billion or we can seize this opportunity to promote a strong U.S. aquaculture industry to produce healthier foods and economic benefits for our citizens.

U.S. aquaculture development can meet the growing consumer demand for quality seafood products and, at the same time, relieve the pressure on overfished stocks. More than one billion people currently derive at least 20 percent of their animal protein from fish, and studies have predicted that this demand for seafood will only increase over time. Meanwhile, half of the world's main fish stocks are fully exploited or producing catches that have reached their maximum sustainable limits. A strong U.S. aquaculture industry will result in a net contribution to worldwide food availability, economic growth, and improved living standards.

In Hawaii, we are at the forefront of U.S. aquaculture through supportive research and production efforts for marine aquaculture. Hawaii first harvested offshore aquaculture products from sea cages in 1999 and the State awarded its first commercial lease for offshore aquaculture in State waters in the year 2001. The aquaculture technologies developed in Hawaii with high environmental standards can help lead the world in economically and environmentally sound aquaculture practices.

The U.S. needs to invest in our aquaculture industry today. This resolution recognizes the importance of aquaculture and calls for a coherent national approach to provide appropriate guidance for a sustainable aquaculture industry in different regions of the United States. This coherent, comprehensive strategy will contribute to worldwide food availability while providing much-needed economic growth within the United States. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 161—COM-
MENDING THE CLEMSON UNI-
VERSITY TIGERS MEN'S GOLF
TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2003 NA-
TIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 161

Whereas on Friday, May 30, 2003, the Clemson University Tigers men's golf team won the 2003 NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championship, the first National Championship for the Clemson men's golf team;

Whereas the Tigers finished the Championship with a four-round total of 1191 strokes, for 39 shots over par, beating the second place Oklahoma State University Cowboys by two strokes;

Whereas the Tigers won the National Championship on the home course of Oklahoma State University, one of the most decorated golf schools in the Nation;

Whereas the Clemson golf team was the first in NCAA history to win its conference championship, a NCAA regional title, and the National Championship in the same year;

Whereas the Tigers started the year and ended the year as the number-one ranked team in the Nation;

Whereas the Tigers finished the season with a 128-8-3 record against opponents ranked in the top 25 teams in the country, which amounts to an incredible winning percentage of 93 percent, by far the best in the Nation and the best in Clemson history;

Whereas all of the Tigers players who participated in the NCAA Championship are native-born South Carolinians;

Whereas players D.J. Trahan, Jack Ferguson, and Matt Hendrix were honored as All-Americans for the 2002-03 season;

Whereas Head Coach Larry Penley won the Golf Coaches Association of America's Dave Williams Award as the National Coach of the Year;

Whereas the Clemson University men's golf team has displayed outstanding dedication, teamwork, and sportsmanship throughout the season in achieving collegiate golf's highest honor; and

Whereas the Tigers have brought pride and honor to the State of South Carolina: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Clemson University Tigers for winning the 2003 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Golf Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all the team's players, coaches, and staff and invites them to the United States Capitol Building to be honored in an appropriate manner; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available enrolled copies of this resolution to Clemson University for appropriate display and to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to each coach and member of the 2003 NCAA Division I Men's Golf Championship team from Clemson University.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 854. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LUGAR, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 850 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr.

TALENT, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. BOND)) to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

SA 855. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 856. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 850 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. TALENT, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. BOND)) to the bill S. 14, supra.

SA 857. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 858. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 859. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 860. Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 840 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill S. 14, supra.

SA 861. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 862. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. VOINOVICH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. WARNER, Mr. STEVENS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BYRD, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1308, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to accelerate the increase in the refundability of the child tax credit, and for other purposes.

SA 863. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. LINCOLN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1308, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 864. Mr. CAMPBELL proposed an amendment to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 854. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LUGAR, and Ms. CANTWELL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 850 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. TALENT, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. BOND)) to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 8, strike lines 16 through 19 and insert the following:

“(4) CELLULOSIC BIOMASS ETHANOL.—For the purpose of paragraph (2), 1 gallon of cellulosic biomass ethanol—

“(A) shall be considered to be the equivalent of 1.5 gallons of renewable fuel; or

“(B) if the cellulosic biomass is derived from agricultural residue, shall be considered to be the equivalent of 2.5 gallons of renewable fuel.

SA 855. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 454, strike lines 5 through 9.

SA 856. Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 850 proposed by Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. TALENT, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. BOND)) to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 18, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 19, line 17, and insert the following:

“(p) RENEWABLE FUELS SAFE HARBOR.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, a renewable fuel used or intended to be used as a motor vehicle fuel, or any motor vehicle fuel containing renewable fuel, shall be subject to liability standards that are not less protective of human health, welfare, and the environment than any other motor vehicle fuel or fuel additive.”

SA 857. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 150, line 4, strike lines 4-11 and insert the following and renumber accordingly: **SEC. 442. DECOMMISSIONING PILOT PROGRAM**

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a decommissioning pilot program:

(1) to decommission and decontaminate the sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas in accordance with the decommissioning activities contained in the August 31, 1998 Department of Energy report on the reactor; and

(2) to develop and demonstrate advanced state-of-the art nuclear fuel management, storage, transportation, and eventual advanced nuclear technology disposition alternatives through a cooperative research and development agreement utilizing the demonstration reactor remaining from the Cooperative Power Reactor Demonstration Program (Pub. L. No. 87-315, Sec. 109, 75 Stat. 679), the Dairyland Power Cooperative La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor.

(A) The project shall include planning, research and development, design, construction and demonstration of advanced and alternative approaches to handling loading and transportation of both canned and uncannistered stainless steel and zircalloy clad nuclear fuel, and

(B) The project shall explore technical and economic feasibility of alternative approaches to nuclear fuel management and storage, transportation, and eventual advanced nuclear technology disposition alternatives.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section:

(1) for the pilot program described in subsection (a)(1) above, \$16,000,000; and

(2) for the pilot program described in subsection (a)(2) above, \$5,000,000 per year until such time as all of the nuclear fuel is removed by the Department of Energy from La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor site, but not to exceed a total of \$25,000,000.

SA 858. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; and follows:

On page 150, line 4, insert the following new section and renumber accordingly:

“SECTION. REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) the term “contract holder” means a party to a contract with the Secretary of Energy for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste entered into pursuant to section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(a)); and

“(2) the terms “Administrator”, “civilian nuclear power reactor”, “Commission”, “Department”, “disposal”, “high-level radioactive waste”, “Indian tribe”, “repository”, “reservation”, “Secretary”, “spent nuclear fuel”, “State”, “storage”, “Waste Fund”, and “Yucca Mountain site” shall have the meanings given such terms in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

(b) REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and notwithstanding Section 302(a)(5) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(a)(5)), the Secretary is authorized to take title to the spent nuclear fuel withdrawn from the demonstration reactor remaining from the Cooperative Power Reactor Demonstration Program (Pub. L. No. 87-315, Sec. 109, 75 Stat. 679), the Dairyland Power Cooperative La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor. Immediately upon the Secretary's taking title to the Dairyland Power Cooperative La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor spent nuclear fuel, the Secretary shall assume all responsibility and liability for the interim storage and permanent disposal thereof and is authorized to compensate Dairyland Power Cooperative for any costs related to operating and maintaining facilities necessary for such storage, from the date of taking title until the Secretary removes the spent nuclear fuel from the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor site. The Secretary's obligation to take title or compensate the holder of the La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor spent nuclear fuel under this subsection shall include all of such fuel, regardless of the delivery commitment schedule for such fuel under the Secretary's contract with the Dairyland Power Cooperative as the contract holder under Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(a)) or the acceptance schedule for such fuel. The settlement agreement may also include terms to—

(1) relieve any harm caused by the Secretary's failure to meet the Department's commitment, or