long-standing medical practice.'' Of interest, British army units that would be responsible for dealing with suspect chemical and biological sites are given the smallpox vaccine but still are not required to get the anthrax vaccine.

For those that have agreed to accept the anthrax vaccine among British troops, they are reporting a large number of adverse events. According to a report by the British National Gulf Veterans and Families' Association, they anticipate adverse reaction among ''at least 6,000 new cases as a result of the Iraq conflict—about 30 percent of the 22,000 troops who had the anthrax vaccination.''

In addition to the policy of our allies that military personnel should be able to make their own decisions regarding the anthrax vaccine, another reason they have made the vaccine voluntary is that we do not even know whether the anthrax vaccine is effective against inhalation or weaponized anthrax.

Furthermore, even if we had truly thought there was strong evidence that the Iraqi government had and was preparing to use biological weapons such as anthrax against the United States military, the report by Weapons Inspector David Kay in September indicates that threat has been found to be lacking or non-existent. There appears to be little evidence available that Al Qaeda or Saddam have the capability to deliver anthrax or smallpox against our troops in Iraq or Afghanistan. Even if there was such a threat, it is likely extremely small at this point. Again, if nothing else, this change in the threat to our troops requires an immediate reevaluation of DOD vaccination policy.

Even if you still think there is some potential benefit of these vaccinations, it must be further weighed against whether there is another mechanism available that would have the same effect. We in the Senate, for example, know very well that the treatment of anthrax exposure via antibiotics works very well. The Senate was faced with the choice of having those exposed undergo a course of antibiotics versus getting the anthrax vaccine and the vast majority of those exposed to anthrax choose to take the antibiotic treatment rather than volunteer to take the anthrax vaccine.

In fact, the current Majority Leader, Senator FRIST, said at the time the anthrax vaccine was offered to Senate employees potentially exposed to anthrax, ''I do not recommend widespread inoculation for people with the vaccine in the Hart Building. There are too many side effects and if there is limited chance of exposure the side effects would far outweigh any potential advantage.''

Again, in weighing the potential benefit of the vaccine versus the option of antibiotics, the vast majority decided in support of the latter option. Our military personnel certainly deserve the option that many Senate personnel chose for themselves and what it seems the Secretary of Defense chose for himself when he acknowledged on October 25, 2001—in the midst of the anthrax attacks—that he was not taking the anthrax vaccine.

When the President was running for our Nation's highest office, he said with respect to questions posed to him in the September 2000 issue of U.S. Medicine, ''The Defense Department's Anthrax Immunization Program has raised numerous health concerns and caused fear among the individuals whose lives it touches. I don't feel the current administration's anthrax immunization program has taken into account the effect of this program on the soldiers in our military and their families. Under my administration, soldiers and their families will be taken into consideration.''

Some of our nation's servicemembers and their families believe that the current policy of this Administration does not adequately take soldiers and their families into consideration. They believe we are, in fact, failing to ensure the health and well-being of our military personnel and we must do better.

Before closing, I would like to particularly note the long-standing work by Congressman CHRISTOPHER SHAYS on this issue. In a report issued by the House Committee on Government Reform in April 2000, the report states, ''many members of the armed services do not share that faith [that the DOD places in the anthrax vaccine]. They do not believe merely suggestive evidence of vaccine efficacy outweighs their concerns over the lack of evidence of long term vaccine safety. Nor do they trust DOD has learned the lessons of part military medical mistakes: atomic testing, Agent Orange, Persian Gulf war drugs, and vaccines. Heavy handed, one-sided informational materials only fuel suspicions the program understates adverse reaction risks in order to magnify the relative, admittedly marginal, benefits of the vaccine.''

Many of the findings by Congressman SHAYS, such as the concerns by military servicemembers are even more valid today with the introduction of the smallpox vaccine to the list of vaccines required by the military.

Consequently, I urge the passage of this Sense of the Senate urging the Department of Defense to reconsider the mandatory nature of its smallpox and anthrax vaccination programs and to minimize the use of these vaccines pending the current development of new and better vaccines.

I also plan to introduce legislation early next year, as the Institute of Medicine recommended back in 1999, to establish a National Center for Military Deployment Health Research. Our nation's servicemembers deserve our best efforts to assure their health and well-being. As the IOM said in making the recommendation to establish a National Center for Military Deployment Health Research, ''Veterans' organizations were instrumental in developing the idea for a national center for the study of war-related illness and postdeployment health issues, and these organizations continue to support the national center concept.'' We owe this to our nation's servicemembers and veterans and I look forward to working with them over the coming months in the development of that long-needed legislation.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 86—CONGRATULATING THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ON THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KAZAKHSTAN AND PRAISING THE LONGSTANDING AND GROWING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND KAZAKHSTAN

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BURNS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas, on December 16, 2003, the people of the Republic of Kazakhstan will celebrate 12 years of independence, and on December 25, 2003, the United States and Kazakhstan will mark the 12th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries;

Whereas Kazakhstan in a short period of time has managed to shed totalitarian shackles and become a dynamically developing civil society in which public and private institutions are strong, effective democratic mechanisms and the rule of law are established, and basic human rights are respected;

Whereas Kazakhstan, an open country where citizens of more than 100 ethnic groups enjoy equal rights and opportunities, made a significant contribution to promoting global peace and harmony by hosting in September 2003 the Congress of the World and Traditional Religions, which brought together leaders of world religions seeking to bridge religious differences;

Whereas the Government of Kazakhstan has toughened legislation and taken other concrete steps to prevent human trafficking and end this cruel form of human mistreatment;

Whereas Kazakhstan is confidently moving toward integration with the world economic system by establishing the conditions for developing a true market economy;

Whereas the United States Government, recognizing the economic progress of Kazakhstan, granted to Kazakhstan ''market economy status'', the first such designation of any country in the Commonwealth of Independent States;

Whereas United States businesses actively participate in the development of one of the world's largest energy resources in Kazakhstan and consider the country to be an alternative and reliable source of energy;

Whereas the application to Kazakhstan of chapter 1 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (commonly referred to as the ''Jackson-Vanik amendment'') prevents Kazakhstan from achieving permanent normal trade relations status with the United States;

Whereas an independent and democratic Kazakhstan is the cornerstone of peace, stability, and prosperity in the vitally important region of Central Asia;

Whereas Kazakhstan voluntarily disarmed its nuclear arsenal, the world's fourth largest, and joined the Treaty on Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, with Annexes, Protocols, and Memorandum of Understanding, signed at Moscow on July 31,

1991 (START Treaty), and in so doing provided an example of a responsible national approach to nonproliferation;

Whereas the people of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of Nursultan Nazarbayev, are providing unconditional and firm support in the ongoing allied campaign in Afghanistan by allowing coalition forces to use the air space of Kazakhstan and the largest airport in Almaty, Kazakhstan;

Whereas Kazakhstan is taking an active part in rehabilitating Iraq and is the only country in the region of Central Asia to send a military contingent of combat engineers who in a few months have neutralized more than 300,000 explosive devices in Iraq, thereby saving thousands of lives;

Whereas, within the framework of growing military cooperation, the United States and Kazakhstan signed an Article 98 Agreement relating to the International Criminal Court;

Whereas the increasing significance of Kazakhstan to United States foreign policy has resulted in the creation of the United States-Kazakhstan Interparliamentary Friendship Group, which is designed to strengthen relations of strategic partnership between the two countries; and

Whereas Kazakhstan is an important friend and strategic ally of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) congratulates the people and Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the 12th anniversary of the independence of Kazakhstan and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States;

(2) welcomes and supports political and economic transformations achieved by Kazakhstan during its years of independence;

(3) expresses gratitude for the leadership of Kazakhstan in establishing interreligious dialogue to promote peace and harmony in the world;

(4) commends Kazakhstan on toughening measures to stop human trafficking;

(5) recognizes the need to terminate application to Kazakhstan of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (commonly known as the ''Jackson-Vanik Amendment'') and extend normal trade relations status to Kazakhstan;

(6) expresses gratitude for the support and assistance of the people of Kazakhstan in the antiterrorist campaign of the United States and coalition countries and for their support for the reconstruction of Iraq;

(7) applauds the wise decision of the leadership of Kazakhstan to renounce the deployment of the nuclear weapons inherited by the country and make the world a safer place;

(8) calls upon the President to actively popularize the example set by Kazakhstan in renouncing the deployment of its nuclear weapons with respect to United States negotiations with countries that are trying to acquire, develop, or deploy nuclear weapons; and

(9) urges further strengthening of strategically important relations between Kazakhstan and the United States on all other issues of importance between the two countries.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 2217. Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. FRIST) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 339, providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress.

SA 2218. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1727, to authorize additional appropriations for the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2219. Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. HOLLINGS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 877, to regulate interstate commerce by imposing limitations and penalties on the transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic mail via the Internet.

SA 2220. Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1961, to provide for the revitalization and enhancement of the American passenger and freight rail transportation system; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SA 2221. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 177, to direct the Senate Commission on Art to select an appropriate scene commemorating the Great Compromise of our forefathers establishing a bicameral Congress with equal representation in the United States Senate, to be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and to authorize the Committees on Rules and Administration to obtain technical advice and assistance in carrying out its duties.

SA 2222. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 177, supra.

SA 2223. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LOTT) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 177, supra.

SA 2224. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1839, to extend the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SA 2225. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1267, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide the District of Columbia with autonomy over its budgets, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2226. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 910, to ensure the continuation of nonhomeland security functions of Federal agencies transferred to the Department of Homeland Security; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2217.** Mr. CRAIG (for Mr. FRIST) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 339, providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress; as follows:

On page 1, line 2, strike ''That'' and all that follows through page 3, line 3, and insert:

''That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Tuesday, November 25, 2003, through the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until such day and time as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on any day from Monday, November 24, 2003, through the remainder of the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress, on a motion offered by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or stand recessed or adjourned until such day and time as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first''.

**SA 2218.** Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1727, to authorize additional appropriations for the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert:

**''SECTION 2. PARTICIPATION BY PROJECT BENEFICIARIES.**

''(1) Section 2 of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 506) is amended by adding at the end the following:

'(b) Upon identifying a Bureau of Reclamation facility for modification, the Secretary shall notify in writing every project contractor, irrigation district, drainage district, water conservation or conservancy district, or similar special purpose political subdivision or multi-agency authority (hereafter referred to as ''project beneficiaries'') that has a contract for repayment, water service, operation, or maintenance for or from that facility. The Secretary's communication shall:

'(1) explain why the facility has been identified for possible modification;

'(2) summarize the administrative and statutory requirements to which Reclamation must adhere in the planning, design, value-engineering review, procurement, construction, and management of the modification; and

'(3) invite the project beneficiaries to participate with the Bureau of Reclamation in the planning, design, value-engineering review, cost containment, procurement, construction and management (hereafter referred to as ''joint oversight'') of the modification.

'(c) Each project beneficiary must notify the Bureau, in writing, within 30 days of its receipt of the Secretary's letter, as to its intent to participate in the joint oversight of the modification.

'(d) If a project beneficiary elects to participate in the joint oversight of the modification, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall enter into an agreement with project beneficiaries for the joint oversight of the modification. Reasonable costs incurred by the project beneficiaries resulting from participation in the joint oversight of the modification shall be credited toward repayment of the reimbursable costs under this Act.

'(e) Prior to submitting the modification reports required in section 5, the Secretary shall consider, and where appropriate implement, alternatives recommended by any project beneficiary that has chosen to participate in the joint oversight of the modification (hereafter referred to as ''participating project beneficiary''). Within 30 days after receiving such recommendations, the Secretary shall provide to the participating project beneficiaries a written response detailing proposed actions to address the recommendations. The Secretary's response to the participating project beneficiaries shall be included in the modification reports required by section 5.'

''(2) Section 4 of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 508) is amended by adding at the end:

'(e) During the construction phase of the modification, the Secretary shall consider and, where appropriate, implement alternatives recommended by participating