

Science (AAAS) Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows in 1973;

Whereas the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowship Program was the first to provide an opportunity for Ph.D.-level scientists and engineers to learn about the policymaking process while bolstering the technical expertise available to members of Congress and their staff;

Whereas members of Congress hold the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowship Program in high regard for the substantial contributions that AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows have made, serving both in personal offices and on committee staff;

Whereas Congress is increasingly involved in public policy issues of a scientific and technical nature, and recognizes the need to develop additional in-house expertise in the areas of science and engineering;

Whereas more than 800 individuals have held AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowships since 1973;

Whereas the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows represent the full range of physical, biological, and social sciences and all fields of engineering;

Whereas the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows bring to Congress new insights and ideas, extensive knowledge, and perspectives from a variety of disciplines;

Whereas the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows learn about legislative, oversight, and investigative activities through assignments that offer a wide array of responsibilities;

Whereas AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowships provide an opportunity for scientists and engineers to transition into careers in government service; and

Whereas many former AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows return to their disciplines and share knowledge with students and peers to encourage more scientists and engineers to participate in informing government processes: Now, therefore be it

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

(1) recognizes the significance of the 30th anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowship Program;

(2) acknowledges the value of over 30 years of participation in the legislative process by the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellows; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to support the use of science in governmental decision-making through the AAAS Congressional Science and Engineering Fellowship Program.

#### TINNITUS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 108, which was submitted earlier today by Senator LIEBERMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 108) supporting the goals and ideals of Tinnitus Awareness Week.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 108) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 108

Whereas 50,000,000 individuals in the United States have experienced tinnitus, the perception of noises or ringing in the ears and head when no external sound source is present;

Whereas 12,000,000 individuals in the United States experience tinnitus to an incessant and debilitating degree, such that the sounds in their ears and heads never abate, forcing them to seek assistance from a health care professional;

Whereas tinnitus is frequently caused by exposure to loud noises in the workplace, where an estimated 30,000,000 individuals in the United States are exposed to injurious levels of noise each day, and where noise-induced hearing loss is the most common occupational injury;

Whereas tinnitus is also caused by exposure to loud noises in recreational settings, where levels of sound can reach traumatic levels, and where individuals frequently are not aware that temporary ringing in the ears can become permanent after continued exposure to loud levels of sound;

Whereas in many cases, simply wearing proper hearing protection would protect individuals from damaging their hearing;

Whereas many individuals with tinnitus are told that the only solution to their condition is to learn to live with it, even though treatments for tinnitus are available that can help reduce the stress of the incessant ringing and increase the coping skills and quality of life for individuals who experience this condition; and

Whereas the American Tinnitus Association has designated the week beginning May 15, 2004, as the first National Tinnitus Awareness Week, in order to raise public awareness and to further its mission to silence tinnitus through education, advocacy, research, and support: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Tinnitus Awareness Week, as designated by the American Tinnitus Association;

(2) encourages interested groups and affected persons to promote public awareness of tinnitus, the dangers of loud noise, and the importance of hearing protection for all individuals; and

(3) commits to continuing its support of innovative hearing health research through the National Institutes of Health, particu-

larly through the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, so that treatments for tinnitus can be refined and a cure for tinnitus can be discovered.

#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 13, 2004

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, May 13. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period for morning business for up to 60 minutes, with the first half under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee and the second half hour under the control of the majority leader or his designee; provided that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1248, the IDEA reauthorization bill, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act reauthorization bill. Earlier today, we secured an agreement for finishing the IDEA bill tomorrow.

There is one outstanding issue that may require a vote or two, but it is also possible that the language will be worked out.

We, therefore, expect a vote on passage of the IDEA reauthorization bill by around 12 to 12:30 tomorrow. Additional votes are anticipated tomorrow as the Senate may consider other Legislative or Executive Calendar items that can be cleared for action.

We have a number of Members working on a range of issues, including bio- shield and the mental health parity bill. I have repeated our desire to move some of the pending nominations. That is a priority that we must begin to address as well.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:31 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, May 13, 2004, at 9:30 a.m.