

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. TALENT. I ask unanimous consent that a fellow from my office, Lore Aguyo, be allowed floor privileges for the remainder of the bill.

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

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader and Democratic Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 108-199, Section 104(c)(1), announces the joint appointment of the following individual to serve as Chairman of the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program: Peter McPherson.

AMENDING THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5122 which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislation clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5122) to amend the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to permit members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance to serve for two terms.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment at the desk be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3954) was agreed to, as follows:

On page 2, line 11, strike "the date of the enactment of this Act" and insert "September 30, 2004".

The bill (H.R. 5122), as amended, was passed.

HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT JAMES EARL (JIMMY) CARTER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 446, submitted earlier today by Senator REID of Nevada.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 446) honoring former President James Earl (Jimmy) Carter on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize President Jimmy Carter on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The people of Nevada elected me to the U.S. House in 1982, so I arrived in Congress after President Carter had already left the White House. I did not have a chance to work with him.

But I have had, and I continue to have the pleasure of observing his great leadership on many important projects and issues.

What I admire most about President Carter is that he has never forgotten where he came from. Jimmy Carter was brought up on his family's peanut farm outside the small town of Plains, GA. His family home lacked electricity and indoor plumbing.

He is a product of the American dream, ascending from the red clay fields of Georgia to the most powerful office in the world.

I have heard a story that when he told his mother he was going to run for President, she replied, "President of what?"

After graduating as valedictorian of his high school class, a young Jimmy Carter enrolled in the U.S. Naval Academy. He graduated in 1946 in the top tenth of his class, and signed on as an officer under the tough but inspirational Captain Hyman Rickover in the Navy's first experimental nuclear submarine.

Due to his service, a submarine was named for him: The USS *Jimmy Carter*. This is one of the very few US Navy vessels to be named for a person still alive at the time of the commissioning.

President Carter's presidency was distinguished by his strong commitment to human rights in the world, and his commitment to justice and protection of the environment at home.

As the governor of Georgia, he had reorganized the State government to make it more responsive to the needs of the people. He did the same thing as president, separating the Department of Health, Education and Welfare into the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services. He also recognized the importance of establishing a strong national energy policy by creating a new cabinet-level department, the United States Department of Energy.

The Carter administration's foreign policy is best remembered for the peace treaty he brokered between the states of Israel and Egypt with the Camp David Accord. The unfortunate assassination of President Sadat only underscored the deep-seated animosity in that part of the world, which made this agreement so remarkable.

He also brokered the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, he aggressively developed weapons systems like cruise missiles and stealth bombers, which are still a vital part of our military arsenal.

Since leaving the White House, Jimmy Carter has redefined the role of an ex-President, using his status and standing to mediate for peace and fight disease worldwide.

He has been involved in a number of public policy, human rights, and charitable causes. His work in international public policy and conflict resolution is largely through the Carter Center, which also focuses on worldwide health care and includes a campaign to eliminate guinea worm disease.

Outside of the Carter Center, President Carter conducts diplomatic missions as an elder statesman. In 2002 the Nobel committee recognized his efforts at Camp David and the accomplishments of his post-presidency by awarding him the Nobel Peace Prize.

In addition to promoting peace and human rights through the world, President Carter has been involved with the non-profit group Habitat for Humanity since 1984.

Habitat is an ecumenical Christian housing ministry dedicated to eliminating substandard housing. Habitat volunteers have built more than 100,000 houses worldwide, providing decent and affordable homes for grateful families, including some in my home State of Nevada.

Unlike some public figures who support good causes merely by lending their name, President Carter gives his sweat to Habitat for Humanity. He hammers nails and cuts boards. Each year he leads a work project, and he and his wife Rosalyn donate a week of their time to this wonderful cause.

The late educator Booker T. Washington once said, "There are two ways of exerting one's strength: one is pushing down, the other is pulling up."

President Carter's life has been a testament to the latter. The value of his life's work cannot be measured or quantified by the years he served as President, but by the scope of all his deeds, political as well as humanitarian.

I have visited the President at his home in Plains. I have attended his Sunday School class. I am honored to have served as his Nevada finance chairman when he ran for President. President Carter is my friend, for which I am grateful.

President Carter leads by example. Living modestly and decently, he continues to stand up for the weak, the less fortunate, and those whose God-given rights have been denied.

It is my honor to wish the Naval lieutenant, Nobel Prize recipient, and 39th President of our United States, James Earl Carter, a happy 80th birthday.

I have submitted a resolution to commemorate this occasion, and Congressman LEWIS has introduced the accompanying resolution in the House. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD without intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 446) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follow:

S. RES. 446

Whereas Jimmy Carter was born in Plains, Georgia, on October 1, 1924;

Whereas Jimmy Carter attended Georgia Southwestern College and the Georgia Institute of Technology, and received a B.S. degree from the United States Naval Academy in 1946;

Whereas Jimmy Carter served honorably as a submariner in the United States Navy in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, working under Admiral Hyman Rickover in the development of the nuclear submarine program;

Whereas Jimmy Carter continued his commitment to public service, serving as Georgia State Senator and Governor of Georgia;

Whereas Jimmy Carter was elected the 39th President of the United States on November 2, 1976;

Whereas Jimmy Carter created both the Departments of Education and Energy and implemented major education policies and a comprehensive national energy program;

Whereas Jimmy Carter oversaw deregulation of the airline, energy, and banking industries;

Whereas Jimmy Carter promoted human rights as a tenet of American foreign policy and pressed nations to uphold basic human rights;

Whereas Jimmy Carter furthered diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Jimmy Carter was instrumental in the negotiation and signing of the Camp David Accord between Israel and Egypt, signaling a new era of peace between those 2 countries;

Whereas Jimmy Carter has continued his service to his country since leaving the Presidency by championing safe and affordable housing, human rights, and disease prevention;

Whereas Jimmy Carter remains actively committed to promoting peace and democracy abroad, supervising elections in fledgling democracies, and helping to defuse international crises in North Korea, Somalia, and Haiti; his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development; and

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors former President Jimmy Carter on the occasion of

his 80th birthday and extends best wishes to him and his family.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2004

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair now lay before the Senate the House message to accompany H.R. 1047, the miscellaneous tariffs bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1047) entitled "An Act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify temporarily certain rates of duty, to make other technical amendments to the trade laws, and for other purposes", and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate insist on its amendment, agree to conference with the House, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees at a ratio of 2 to 1.

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

The Presiding Officer (Mr. TALENT) appointed Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. BAUCUS conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 2004

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9 a.m. on Tuesday, October 5. 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, and that there be a period of morning business until 9:40 a.m. with the first half of the time under the control of the majority leader or his designee and the second half under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee; provided further that at 9:40 a.m., the Sen-

ate resume consideration of S. 2845, the intelligence reform bill, and the time until 9:45 a.m. be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; provided further that at 9:45 a.m. the Senate proceed to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the bill.

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

ORDER TO FILE SECOND-DEGREE AMENDMENTS

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that Members have until 9:45 tomorrow morning in order to file second-degree amendments as under rule XXII.

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

PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow at 9:45 a.m., the Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the intelligence reform bill. We have made good progress on the bill, disposing of dozens of amendments. It is my hope that cloture will be invoked tomorrow morning so that we can move toward final action on the bill. For the remainder of the bill, the Senate will work through additional amendments to the bill. Senators should, therefore, expect roll-call votes throughout the day tomorrow.

Finally, I remind everyone of the majority leader's announcement that following the conclusion of this bill, the Senate will begin consideration of the intelligence reforms related to the organization of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, 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 9:18 p.m. adjourned until Tuesday, October 5, 2004, at 9 a.m.