

SEC. 2. 100 PERCENT FMAP FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO A NATIVE HAWAIIAN THROUGH A FEDERALLY-QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER OR A NATIVE HAWAIIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM UNDER THE MEDICAID PROGRAM.

(a) **MEDICAID.**—The third sentence of section 1905(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(b)) is amended by inserting “, and with respect to medical assistance provided to a Native Hawaiian (as defined in section 12 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act) through a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system (as so defined) whether directly, by referral, or under contract or other arrangement between a federally-qualified health center or a Native Hawaiian health care system and another health care provider” before the period.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section applies to medical assistance provided on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 2101. A bill to decrease the matching funds requirement and authorize additional appropriations for Keweenaw National Historical Park in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Keweenaw National Historical Park bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2101

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FUNDING FOR KEWEENAW NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **MATCHING FUNDS.**—Section 8(b) of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-7(b)) is amended by striking “\$4” and inserting “\$1”.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Section 10 of Public Law 102-543 (16 U.S.C. 410yy-9) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “\$25,000,000” and inserting “\$50,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “\$3,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “\$100,000” and inserting “\$250,000”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 14, 2004, AS “NATIONAL DONOR DAY”

Mr. NELSON of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 305

Whereas National Donor Day is the largest annual 1-day lifesaving donation drive in the United States;

Whereas almost everyone is a potential organ, tissue, bone marrow, or blood donor;

Whereas at any given moment more than 80,000 people of the United States await a lifesaving organ transplant;

Whereas each day about 68 individuals receive an organ transplant, but another 18 individuals on the waiting list die because not enough organs are available;

Whereas of the nearly 30,000 people of the United States diagnosed each year with life-threatening diseases that are potentially treatable by marrow or blood stem cell transplants, ⅔ will not find a donor match within their family;

Whereas blood transfusions save 10,000 people of the United States every day;

Whereas although 60 percent of the people of the United States are eligible to donate blood, only 5 percent do;

Whereas the first 6 celebrations of National Donor Day informed millions of individuals across the United States of the need for organ and tissue donors;

Whereas as a result of past National Donor Day education efforts, more than 8,000 potential marrow and blood stem cell donors were added to the National Marrow Donor Program Registry and approximately 48,000 units of blood were collected; and

Whereas the following organizations are all partners in the National Donor Day efforts: the American Association of Blood Banks; the American Liver Foundation; the American Society of Transplant Surgeons; America’s Blood Centers; the Association of Organ Procurement Organizations; the Children’s Organ Transplant Association; the Coalition on Donation; the Emergency Nurses Association; the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation International; the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society; LifeSouth Community Blood Centers; the Marrow Foundation; the National Kidney Foundation; the National Marrow Donor Program; the National Minority Open Tissue Transplant Education Program; Saturn Corporation; United Auto Workers; and the Department of Health and Human Services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 14, 2004, as “National Donor Day”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Donor Day;

(3) urges everyone to learn about organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations, and discuss such donations with their families and friends; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 90—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NEGOTIATING, IN THE UNITED STATES-THAILAND FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

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

S. CON. RES. 90

Whereas the United States Trade Representative recently announced an intention to negotiate a free trade agreement (FTA) with Thailand;

Whereas properly structured FTAs may have important benefits for the United States, and a bilateral free trade agreement program pursued under a coherent policy and strategy may play an important role in United States trade policy;

Whereas the global automobile market is subject to inherently multilateral problems that need to be addressed on a multilateral basis, including numerous, widespread, and complex nontariff barriers maintained by major producing countries;

Whereas providing Thailand privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market would significantly erode United States leverage to negotiate reductions to global automobile market distortions in multilateral negotiations, because producers from third countries would be able to benefit from the privileged access of Thailand under the FTA;

Whereas Thailand is the second largest source of pick-up truck production in the world, with many major automobile manufacturers from outside of Thailand producing pick-up trucks there;

Whereas Thailand’s Board of Investment has actively been recruiting automobile producers from outside of Thailand, including Japan, South Korea, and India, to produce automobiles in Thailand, and some of these producers have cited Thailand’s privileged access to foreign markets through FTAs as a rationale for setting up production in Thailand;

Whereas many of these producers from outside of Thailand have moved their pick-up truck production out of their home countries and into Thailand in order to make Thailand their global pick-up truck production and export bases;

Whereas as a result of this activity by automobile producers from outside of Thailand, pick-up truck production in Thailand will soon approach 1,000,000 units annually, and could grow even larger;

Whereas given these facts, if Thailand were given privileged access to critical segments of the United States automobile market in an FTA, it could be used by third-country automobile producers as a backdoor into the United States market; however, Japan, South Korea, India, and other major producing countries would not be required to reduce their tariff and nontariff barriers to United States automobile producers, and in fact the tariff and nontariff barriers maintained by those countries would continue to distort global markets and restrict the access of United States exports to markets in those countries;

Whereas given that these third-country producers would already have privileged access to the United States market through the United States-Thailand FTA, their home countries would have less incentive to address the inherently multilateral problems in the global automobile market through negotiations on a multilateral basis; and

Whereas the United States automobile industry is a major driver of the United States economy—accounting annually for between 3 and 4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States, leading all United States industries in annual research and development spending, directly employing over 500,000 highly skilled and efficient workers in jobs that pay on average 60 percent higher than the average United States job, and supporting the jobs of over 7,000,000 other workers—and it has played a critical role in efforts to revive the United States economy: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that negotiations on access to critical segments of the United States automobile market should not take place on a piecemeal basis, but only—

(1) as part of negotiations that include all major automobile producing nations; and

(2) as part of comprehensive negotiations that address both tariff and nontariff barriers specific to the automobile industry, with progress on eliminating tariff barriers explicitly linked to concrete progress on eliminating nontariff barriers.