

S. 2158. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Washington, Senator PATTY MURRAY, in introducing the Pancreatic Islet Cell Transplantation Act of 2004, which will help to advance tremendously important research that holds the promise of a cure for the more than one million Americans with Type 1, or juvenile diabetes. The legislation is similar to the bipartisan bill, S. 518, which we introduced last year and which attracted 52 cosponsors.

As the founder and co-chair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, I have learned a great deal about this serious disease and the difficulties and heartbreak that it causes for so many Americans and their families as they await a cure. The burden of juvenile diabetes is particularly heavy for children and young people. It is the second most common disease affecting children. Moreover, it is one that they never outgrow.

In individuals with juvenile diabetes, the body's own immune system attacks the pancreas and destroys the islet cells that produce insulin. As a consequence, people with juvenile diabetes require daily insulin injections for survival. While the discovery of insulin was a landmark breakthrough in the treatment of people with diabetes, it is not a cure. People with juvenile diabetes face the constant threat of developing devastating, life-threatening conditions such as kidney failure, blindness or amputation, as well as a dramatic reduction in their quality of life.

Thankfully, there is good news for people with diabetes. We have seen some tremendous breakthroughs in diabetes research in recent years, and I am convinced that diabetes is a disease that can be cured, and will be cured in the near future.

We were all encouraged by the development of the "Edmonton Protocol," an experimental treatment developed at the University of Alberta involving the transplantation of insulin-producing pancreatic islet cells, which has been hailed as the most important advance in diabetes research since the discovery of insulin in 1920. Pancreatic islet cell transplantation has been performed on nearly 300 individuals to date, and the majority of them no longer need to take insulin to stay alive. Significant research questions, however, remain to be answered if we are to make certain that the procedure is appropriate for everyone who suffers from juvenile diabetes.

There are also non-scientific barriers to expanding islet cell transplantation, and the Pancreatic Islet Cell Transplantation Act of 2004 addresses some of them. We were extremely pleased

that a key component of S. 518 was included in the Medicare reform bill signed into law last year. That provision authorized a Medicare demonstration project to test the efficacy of pancreatic islet cell transplants for individuals with juvenile diabetes who are eligible for Medicare because they have end-stage renal disease.

The legislation we are introducing today includes the remaining two provisions from last year's legislation that were not included in the Medicare bill. These two provisions are intended to increase the supply of pancreata for islet cell transplantation and to improve the coordination of federal efforts and information regarding islet cell transplantation.

There currently are only about 2,000 pancreases donated annually, and, of these only about 500 are available each year for islet cell transplants. Moreover, most patients require islet cells from two pancreases for the procedure to work effectively. To increase the supply of available pancreases, our legislation will direct the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to grant credit to organ procurement organizations (OPOs)—for the purposes of their certification—for pancreases harvested and used for islet cell transplantation and research. While CMS considers a pancreas to have been procured for transplantation if it is used for a whole organ transplant, the OPO receives no credit towards its certification if the pancreas is procured and used for islet cell transplantation or research. Our legislation will therefore give the OPOs an incentive to step up their efforts to increase the supply of pancreases donated for this purpose.

Finally, to provide a more focused effort in the are of islet cell transplantation, our legislation requires the Diabetes Mellitus Interagency Coordinating Committee at the National Institutes of Health to include in its annual report an assessment of the Federal activities and programs related to islet cell transplantation and to make recommendations for legislative or administrative actions that might increase the supply of pancreases available for islet cell transplantation.

Islet cell transplantation offers real hope for people with diabetes. Our legislation, which is strongly supported by the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), addresses some of the specific obstacles to moving this research forward as rapidly as possible, and I urge all of my colleagues to sign on as cosponsors.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 307—HONORING THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, ITS MUNICIPALITIES AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS AS THEY CELEBRATE THE 250TH YEAR OF EXISTENCE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Mr. EDWARDS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 307

Whereas for thousands of years before the European settlers arrived, Cumberland County's streams and forests were home to native peoples who lived in the area, hunted, farmed, and buried their dead;

Whereas Cumberland County, located at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, quickly became a strong area of trade between the port city of Wilmington and the lower Cape Fear River to the southeast and the Carolina back country to the west;

Whereas the upper Cape Fear Valley in present Cumberland County experienced an early migration of Highland Scots beginning in 1739, many of whom settled in the area known as "The Bluff" along side the Cape Fear River 4 miles south of the Lower Little River;

Whereas in 1754, the area known as Cumberland County was formed from lands carved from Bladen County and was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of George II, King of England, an area which reflected a mixture of ethnic and national backgrounds;

Whereas each municipality was individually chartered: Falcon in 1913; Fayetteville in 1762; Godwin in 1905; Hope Mills in 1891; Linden in 1913; Spring Lake in 1951; Stedman in 1913; and Wade in 1913;

Whereas on June 20, 1775, 13 months before the Declaration of Independence, a group of Cumberland County's active patriots signed "The Association" later called the "Liberty Point Resolves", a document that vowed to "Go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety"; a marker at the point lists the signers of "The Association";

Whereas the period of the American Revolution was a time of divided loyalties in Cumberland County, and a considerable portion of the population, especially Highland Scots, were staunchly loyal to the British Crown, among them was the famous Scottish heroine Flora McDonald;

Whereas African-American people, both slaves and free citizens, were represented in the early population of Cumberland County, and during the American Revolution several of the county's free African-Americans fought for the patriot cause; among the notables was the midwife Aunt Hannah Mallet (1755-1857) who died at the age of 102; she delivered hundreds of babies in her lifetime, and she typified the courage and vital role of the early 19th-century African-American community;

Whereas in 1783, the towns of Campbellton and Cross Creek merged to become Fayetteville, the first town in the United States named in honor of the Revolutionary War hero, Marquis de Lafayette;

Whereas in November 1789, the North Carolina General Assembly voted to adopt and ratify the United States Constitution at the Market House in Fayetteville, then known as the State House;

Whereas in 1789, the University of North Carolina, the first State university chartered

in the United States, was chartered by the North Carolina General Assembly in Fayetteville, it being the first State university;

Whereas in 1793, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company was organized in Cumberland County; it has the distinction of being the oldest military unit in the South in continuous existence;

Whereas in 1816, the Fayetteville Observer was founded as a weekly newspaper; it is now published daily and is North Carolina's oldest newspaper still in publication;

Whereas in 1825, the Marquis de Lafayette visited the city named for him and stayed in the McRae family home that once stood on the site of the Historic Courthouse on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville;

Whereas in 1831, the Great Fire destroyed the State House (the Market House) and many other buildings and caused more damage than the 1871 Chicago fire or the 1906 San Francisco earthquake;

Whereas in 1865, General William T. Sherman brought the Union Army to Cumberland County, destroying the Confederate arsenal and effectively bringing the county back into the Union;

Whereas in 1867, 7 visionary African-American citizens of Cumberland County paid about \$136 for 2 lots on Gillespie Street and formed the self-perpetuating Board of Trustees of the Howard School for the education of African-American youth; this school later became Fayetteville State University (FSU), which now offers 41 undergraduate programs, 22 graduate programs, and 1 doctoral program; FSU has 18 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA) and 2 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championships;

Whereas in 1914, Babe Ruth, the New York Yankee great, hit his first homerun as a professional at the old ballpark on Gillespie Street in Cumberland County, and in doing so, the 19-year-old "babe" so amazed the crowd, that George Herman Ruth was forever known by the nickname, "Babe", bestowed upon him while playing in Cumberland County;

Whereas in 1918, Camp Bragg was established from lands ceded from Cumberland County; it is now known as Fort Bragg, home of the 18th Airborne Corps, the 82d Airborne Division, and the United States Army Special Operations Command;

Whereas Fort Bragg was named for North Carolina native Lt. General Braxton Bragg; Fort Bragg soldiers and their families continue to be an integral part of the history and heritage of Cumberland County;

Whereas in 1919, Pope Army Airfield was established and remained part of the Army Air Corps until 1947 when the United States Air Force was established; it was home to the 43d Airlift Wing and the 18th Air Support Operations Group; Pope airmen and their families continue to be an integral part of the history and heritage of Cumberland County;

Whereas on November 1, 1956, Methodist College was chartered as a senior coeducational liberal arts college; it has grown to more than 2,100 students who hail from 48 States and 30 countries, graduated 8,145 students, and awarded associate's, bachelor's, or master's degrees in 57 majors and concentrations; Methodist College NCAA Division III athletic teams have earned 24 national championship titles;

Whereas in 1961, Fayetteville Technical Community College (FTCC) was founded as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center, with a faculty and staff of 9 people serving 50 students, and has since evolved into a comprehensive institution serving approximately 40,000 students annually, offering more than 121 programs;

Whereas Cumberland County's 6th courthouse, circa 1924, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is being established and dedicated, pursuant to the county's 250th anniversary, as a gallery of early prominent members of the local bar and elected county officials; and

Whereas Cumberland County and the municipalities of Falcon, Fayetteville, Godwin, Hope Mills, Linden, Spring Lake, Stedman, and Wade, along with civic groups, private businesses and military partners, are joining together to celebrate 250 years of history, culture, and diversity; the celebration will take place March 26-28, 2004: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the county of Cumberland, North Carolina, its municipalities, and other community partners for Cumberland County's 250th Anniversary Celebration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 2636. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DODD, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1805, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others.

SA 2637. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DODD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. REED, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1805, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2636. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. DODD, and Mr. DURBIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1805, to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; as follows:

On page 11, after line 19, add the following:
TITLE II—GUN SHOW LOOPHOLE CLOSING ACT OF 2004

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Gun Show Loophole Closing Act of 2004".

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(36) The term 'special firearms event'—
"(A) means any event at which 75 or more firearms are offered or exhibited for sale, exchange, or transfer, if 1 or more of the firearms has been shipped or transported in, or otherwise affects, interstate or foreign commerce;

"(B) does not include an offer or exhibit of firearms for sale, exchange, or transfer by an individual from the personal collection of that individual, at the private residence of that individual, if the individual is not required to be licensed under section 923 or 932; and

"(C) does not include an offer or exhibit of firearms for sale, exchange, or transfer at events conducted and attended by permanent or annual dues paying members, and their

immediate family, of private, not-for-profit organizations whose primary purpose is owning and maintaining real property for the purpose of hunting activities.

"(37) The term 'special firearms event licensee' means any person who has obtained and holds a valid license in compliance with section 932(d) and who is authorized to contact the national instant criminal background check system on behalf of another individual, who is not licensed under this chapter, for the purpose of conducting a background check for a potential firearms transfer at a special firearms event in accordance with section 932(c).

"(38) The term 'special firearms event vendor' means any person who is not required to be licensed under section 923 and who exhibits, sells, offers for sale, transfers, or exchanges 1 or more firearms at a special firearms event, regardless of whether or not the person arranges with the special firearms event promoter for a fixed location from which to exhibit, sell, offer for sale, transfer, or exchange 1 or more firearms."

SEC. 203. REGULATION OF FIREARMS TRANSFERS AT SPECIAL FIREARMS EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 932. Regulation of firearms transfers at special firearms events

"(a) SPECIAL FIREARMS EVENTS OPERATORS.—It shall be unlawful for a special firearms events operator to organize, plan, promote, or operate a special firearms event unless that operator—

"(1) before the commencement of the special firearms event, or in the case of a vendor who arrives after the commencement of the event, upon the arrival of the vendor, verifies the identity of each special firearms event vendor participating in the special firearms event by examining a valid identification document (as defined in section 1028(d)(2)) of the vendor containing a photograph of the vendor;

"(2) before the commencement of the special firearms event, or in the case of a vendor who arrives after the commencement of the event, upon the arrival of the vendor, requires each special firearms event vendor to sign—

"(A) a ledger with identifying information concerning the vendor; and

"(B) a notice advising the vendor of the obligations of the vendor under this chapter;

"(3) notifies each person who attends the special firearms event of the requirements of this chapter; and

"(4) maintains a copy of the records described in paragraphs (1) and (2) at the permanent place of business of the operator.

"(b) FEES.—The Attorney General shall not impose or collect any fee from special firearms event operators in connection with the requirements under this section.

"(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRANSFERORS OTHER THAN LICENSEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If any part of a firearm transaction takes place at a special firearms event, or on the curtilage of the event, it shall be unlawful for any person who is not licensed under this chapter to transfer a firearm to another person who is not licensed under this chapter, unless the firearm is transferred through a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or a special firearms event licensee in accordance with subsection (d).

"(2) CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS.—A person who is subject to the requirement under paragraph (1) shall not—