

prior to submission of the proposal to the Secretary. Such notice shall include—

- “(A) the proposal;
- “(B) the methodologies underlying the proposal;
- “(C) the justifications for the proposal;
- “(D) the State’s projections regarding the likely effect and impact of the proposal on individuals eligible for assistance and providers or suppliers of items or services under title XIX or XXI (including under any demonstration project conducted in conjunction with either of those titles); and
- “(E) the State’s assumptions on which the projections described in subparagraph (D) are based.

“(2) With respect to any proposal for a demonstration project, or for an amendment or extension of a demonstration project, which has not been approved or disapproved by the Secretary as of the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall—

“(A) provide public notice in the Federal Register and on the Internet website of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services of the proposal, any revisions of the proposal, and any conditions for the financing or approval of the proposal;

“(B) provide adequate opportunity for public comment on the proposal, any revisions of the proposal, and any such conditions;

“(C) approve such proposal, any revisions of the proposal, and any such conditions only if, after consideration of the public comments received, the Secretary determines that the proposal, any revisions of the proposal, and any such conditions are likely to assist in promoting the objectives of title XIX or XXI and identifies in writing the basis for such determination; and

“(D) publish on such website all documentation relating to the proposal (including the written determination required under subparagraph (C)), any revisions of the proposal, and any such conditions, including if the proposal, any revisions of the proposal, and any such conditions are approved—

“(i) the final terms and conditions for the demonstration project; and

“(ii) a list identifying each provision of title XIX or XXI, and each regulation relating to either such title, with which compliance is waived, modified, or otherwise disregarded or for which costs that would otherwise not be permitted under such title will be allowed.”.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by sections 3 through 6 shall apply to the approval on or after the date of enactment of this Act of—

(1) a waiver, experimental, pilot, or demonstration project under section 1115 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1315); and

(2) an amendment or extension of such a project.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The amendment made by section 5 shall not apply with respect to any extension of approval of a waiver, experimental, pilot, or demonstration project with respect to title XIX of the Social Security Act that was first approved before 1994 and that provides a comprehensive and preventive child health program under such project that includes screening, diagnosis, and treatment of children who have not attained age 21.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to join the distinguished ranking member from Montana, Mr. BAUCUS, in introducing the Medicaid and CHIP Safety Net Preservation Act of 2004. Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provide health insurance coverage to more

than 50 million vulnerable Americans, including pregnant women, kids, people with disabilities, and seniors in nursing homes. Preserving the integrity of each of these programs should be one of our top priorities. The bill that we are introducing today would ensure that Section 1115 of the Social Security Act—the so-called “1115 waiver authority”—does not erode the core objectives of Medicaid and CHIP.

Medicaid and CHIP form the foundation of our Nation’s health care safety net. Without them, many more Americans would be uninsured. Unfortunately, the central objectives of these entitlement programs have been threatened in recent years by short-sighted proposals to cap Federal funding, questionable administrative rules and regulations, and inappropriate waivers that essentially waive the requirements of Federal law. The Medicaid and CHIP Safety Net Preservation Act would address each of these issues by reaffirming the core requirements of Medicaid and SCHIP.

Congress created Medicaid in 1965 as Federal-State partnership to provide health insurance coverage to low-income families on welfare. Over the years, Medicaid has evolved into a multi-faceted health insurance program that serves working families, the disabled, and the elderly. Throughout the evolution of Medicaid, two aspects of the program have remained the same: Federal guidelines for program administration and shared Federal and State responsibility for financing. This structure has served the Medicaid program well. It maintains the national health care safety net, while also allowing Federal and State policymakers to tailor the program to meet local needs.

In 1997, I was joined by Senator CHAFEE in introducing the Children’s Health Insurance Program as part of the Balanced Budget Act. The purpose of this program has always been to help the children of families that do not qualify for Medicaid. At the time that CHIP was enacted, 10 million children were uninsured. Today, over 5 million children have coverage through CHIP; this includes nearly 23,000 children in the State of West Virginia. While we still have a long way to go in order to provide every child with health insurance, I believe the families touched by the CHIP program thus far would agree it serves its purpose well.

The legislation that Senator BAUCUS and I are introducing today is designed to make it very clear that certain requirements under Medicaid and CHIP are central to the overall objectives of these programs and are not subject to waiver. Specifically, this legislation would ensure that 1115 waivers are not used to impose global caps on Federal payments to Medicaid. It would protect the Federal guarantee of Medicaid for any eligible individual. Children would continue to have access to comprehensive health benefits under the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic,

and Treatment (EPSDT) program. Money intended for the care of children under CHIP would be used for that purpose. Finally, the process for reviewing and approving 1115 waivers would be more transparent, allowing greater opportunities for public notice and comment.

The Medicaid and CHIP Safety Net Preservation Act is a good first step toward preserving these critical health insurance programs. However, in order to strengthen Medicaid and CHIP for the future, we must also enact legislation that gives States the resources they need to cover eligible Medicaid beneficiaries, restores funding for the CHIP program, and allows states greater flexibility within the guidelines of the law. I urge my colleagues to support all of these important measures.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. SHELBY):

S.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. RES. 30

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

“ARTICLE—

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Article may be cited as the ‘Federal Marriage Amendment’.

“SECTION 2. MARRIAGE AMENDMENT.

“Marriage in the United States shall consist only of the union of a man and a woman. Neither this Constitution, nor the constitution of any State, shall be construed to require that marriage or the legal incidents thereof be conferred upon any union other than the union of a man and a woman.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 322—DESIGNATING AUGUST 16, 2004, AS “NATIONAL AIRBORNE DAY”

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

S. RES. 322

Whereas the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces have a long and honorable history as units of adventuresome, hardy, and fierce warriors who, for the national security of the United States and the defense of freedom and peace, project the effective ground combat power of the United States by Air Force air transport to the far reaches of the battle area and, indeed, to the far corners of the world;

Whereas August 16, 2004, marks the anniversary of the first official validation of the innovative concept of inserting United States ground combat forces behind the battle line by means of a parachute;

Whereas the United States experiment of airborne infantry attack began on June 25,

1940, when the Army Parachute Test Platoon was first authorized by the United States Department of War, and was launched when 48 volunteers began training in July of 1940;

Whereas the Parachute Test Platoon performed the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940;

Whereas the success of the Parachute Test Platoon in the days immediately preceding the entry of the United States into World War II led to the formation of a formidable force of airborne units that, since then, have served with distinction and repeated success in armed hostilities;

Whereas among those units are the former 11th, 13th, and 17th Airborne Divisions, the venerable 82nd Airborne Division, the versatile 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the airborne regiments and battalions (some as components of those divisions, some as separate units) that achieved distinction as the elite 75th Ranger Regiment, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, the 187th Infantry (Airborne) Regiment, the 503rd, 507th, 508th, 517th, 541st, and 542nd Parachute Infantry Regiments, the 88th Glider Infantry Regiment, the 509th, 551st, and 555th Parachute Infantry Battalions, and the 550th Airborne Infantry Battalion;

Whereas the achievements of the airborne forces during World War II provided a basis of evolution into a diversified force of parachute and air assault units that, over the years, have fought in Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf Region, and Somalia, and have engaged in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, the Sinai Peninsula, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Bosnia, and Kosovo;

Whereas the modern-day airborne force that has evolved from those World War II beginnings is an agile, powerful force that, in large part, is composed of the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the 75th Ranger Regiment which, together with other units, comprise the quick reaction force of the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps when not operating separately under a regional combatant commander;

Whereas that modern-day airborne force also includes other elite forces composed entirely of airborne trained and qualified special operations warriors, including Army Special Forces, Marine Corps Force Reconnaissance units, Navy SEALs, and Air Force combat control teams, all or most of which comprise the forces of the United States Special Operations Command;

Whereas in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special forces units, and units of the 82nd Airborne Division and the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), together with other units of the Armed Forces, have been prosecuting the war against terrorism by carrying out combat operations in Afghanistan, training operations in the Philippines, and other operations elsewhere;

Whereas in the aftermath of the President's announcement of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, the 75th Ranger Regiment, special forces units, and units of the 82nd Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), and the 173rd Airborne Brigade, together with other units of the Armed Forces, have been prosecuting the war against terrorism, carrying out combat operations, conducting civil affair missions, and assisting in establishing democracy in Iraq;

Whereas the airborne forces are and will continue to be at the ready and the forefront until the Global War on Terrorism is concluded;

Whereas of the members and former members of the United States combat airborne

forces, all have achieved distinction by earning the right to wear the airborne's "Silver Wings of Courage", thousands have achieved the distinction of making combat jumps, 69 have earned the Medal of Honor, and hundreds have earned the Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star, or other decorations and awards for displays of such traits as heroism, gallantry, intrepidity, and valor;

Whereas the members and former members of the United States combat airborne forces are members of a proud and honorable fraternity of the profession of arms that is made exclusive by those distinctions which, together with their special skills and achievements, distinguish them as intrepid combat parachutists, special operations forces, and (in former days) glider troops; and

Whereas the history and achievements of the members and former members of the airborne forces of the United States Armed Forces warrant special expressions of the gratitude of the American people as the airborne community celebrates August 16, 2004, as the 64th anniversary of the first official jump by the Army Parachute Test Platoon: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 16, 2004, as "National Airborne Day"; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on Federal, State, and local administrators and the people of the United States to observe "National Airborne Day" with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to submit a Senate resolution which designates August 16, 2004 as "National Airborne Day."

Our friend and former colleague, the late Senator Strom Thurmond, introduced this resolution in past years. Senator Thurmond served with the 82nd Airborne Division, one of the first airborne divisions to be organized in the U.S. Army.

During a 2-year period during World War II, the regiments of the 82nd Airborne served in Italy at Anzio, in France at Normandy, and at the Battle of the Bulge.

As a member of the 82nd Airborne Division, Senator Strom Thurmond participated in the landings at Normandy in June 1944.

Later this year we will celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the D-Day landings and the Battle of Bulge.

On June 25, 1940, the War Department authorized the Parachute Test Platoon to experiment with the potential use of airborne troops. The Parachute Test Platoon, which was composed of 48 volunteers, performed the first official Army parachute jump on August 16, 1940. The success of the Platoon led to the formation of a large and successful airborne contingent that has served from World War II until the present.

The 11th, 13th, 17th, and 101st Airborne Divisions and numerous other regimental and battalion size airborne units were also organized following the success of the Parachute Test Platoon. In the last 64 years, these airborne forces have performed in important military and peace-keeping operations all over the world, including Operation Iraqi Freedom, and it is only appropriate that we designate a day to salute the contributions they have made to this Nation.

Through passage of "National Airborne Day," the Senate will reaffirm our support for the members of the airborne community.

I would like to thank Airborne veterans and Airborne units for their tireless commitment to our Nation's defense and for the ideals of duty, honor, country they embody. Airborne!

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2860. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1637, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to comply with the World Trade Organization rulings on the FSC/ETI benefit in a manner that preserves jobs and production activities in the United States, to reform and simplify the international taxation rules of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2861. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2862. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2863. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2864. Mr. SANTORUM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2865. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2866. Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Mr. CONRAD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2867. Mr. BENNETT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2868. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2869. Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida (for himself, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2870. Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2871. Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2872. Mr. GRAHAM, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2873. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2874. Mr. THOMAS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1637, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2875. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her