

those most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

(2) encourages the members of the Group of Eight to act swiftly to mobilize money and resources to make the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise a reality;

(3) includes a strategic plan to prioritize the scientific and other challenges to be addressed, to coordinate research and product development efforts, and to encourage greater use of information-sharing networks and technologies;

(4) encourages the establishment of a number of coordinated global HIV vaccine development centers that would have the critical mass and scientific expertise necessary to advance the development of an HIV vaccine; and

(5) increases cooperation, communication, and sharing of information on issues related to HIV and AIDS among regulatory authorities in various countries.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution expressing the Sense of the Senate on promoting initiatives to develop an HIV vaccine.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is unlike any disease in history and has profound implications for political stability, development, and human welfare. The sheer magnitude of the crisis is overwhelming. An estimated 40,000,000 people around the world live with HIV or AIDS, and nearly 8,500 people die every day from AIDS. Last year alone, more than 3,000,000 people died from AIDS. Every 14 seconds, a child loses a parent to AIDS. An estimated 14,000,000 children have lost one or both parents to AIDS, and this number is expected to increase to 25,000,000 by 2010. According to recent projections from the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), if the pandemic spreads at this current rate, there will be 45,000,000 new infections by 2010 and nearly 70 million deaths by 2020. Sub-Saharan Africa has been hardest hit by the disease, with more than 75 percent of the people infected with HIV living in the region.

The U.S. is leading global efforts to combat the pandemic through its \$15 billion dollar Emergency Plan for AIDS relief and its commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. But the human and economic toll of the HIV pandemic demands that these activities be complemented by accelerated efforts to develop an HIV vaccine. An HIV vaccine would prevent new HIV and AIDS cases, which could save millions of lives and dramatically reduce the negative social and economic consequences of the disease. Yet, HIV vaccine development is still not prominent on national or international public health agendas.

Developing an HIV vaccine is particularly challenging because HIV is one of the most complicated viruses ever identified. In addition, many private sector biotechnology companies have not invested money and expertise in the search for an HIV vaccine. Developing an HIV vaccine, therefore, is unlikely to occur without a well-coordinated and focused global research effort.

Recently, under President Bush's leadership, the Members of the Group of Eight Industrialized Nations (G-8), during their meeting at Sea Island, endorsed the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise. The Enterprise, an international alliance working to develop an HIV vaccine, would be modeled after the Human Genome Project which brought together public and private sector researchers to map the human genetic code. Similarly, the HIV Vaccine Enterprise is intended to accelerate progress by promoting international public-private collaboration. It would coordinate the research efforts of scientists from around the globe to improve the chances of developing an HIV vaccine. President Bush also announced plans to establish a second HIV Vaccine Research and Development Center, in addition to the one at the U.S. National Institutes of Health. The new center will become a key component of the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.

The International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) has been instrumental in laying the groundwork for such an enterprise. The IAVI is an international organization that collaborates with developing countries, governments, and international agencies dedicated to accelerating the development of a vaccine to halt the AIDS epidemic. The IAVI, however, cannot accomplish this task alone. Here in the United States, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation have joined forces to help address the financial problems faced by small biotechnology companies. They founded BIO Ventures for Global Health to help small biotechnology companies address the problems they confront in developing new medical products for poor countries. The wider application of this model would greatly improve the development of vaccines and other medicines aimed at improving health in the developing world.

I commend the President's leadership on this critically important issue. The G-8's endorsement of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise is a big step forward in the development of an HIV vaccine. My resolution acknowledges the President's and the G-8's actions towards this goal and urges them to continue to cooperate with other countries, particularly those hit hardest by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, to achieve this important objective.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3546. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2062, to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

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ment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2062, to amend the procedures that apply to consideration of interstate class actions to assure fairer outcomes for class members and defendants, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION B—CLIMATE CHANGE

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Climate Stewardship Act of 2004".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
 - Title I—Federal Climate Change Research and Related Activities
 - Sec. 101. National Science Foundation fellowships.
 - Sec. 102. Commerce Department study of technology transfer barriers.
 - Sec. 103. Report on United States impact of Kyoto protocol.
 - Sec. 104. Research grants.
 - Sec. 105. Abrupt climate change research.
 - Sec. 106. NIST greenhouse gas functions.
 - Sec. 107. Development of new measurement technologies.
 - Sec. 108. Enhanced environmental measurements and standards.
 - Sec. 109. Technology development and diffusion.
 - Sec. 110. Agricultural outreach program.
 - Title II—National Greenhouse Gas Database
 - Sec. 201. National greenhouse gas database and registry established.
 - Sec. 202. Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for covered entities.
 - Sec. 203. Greenhouse gas reduction reporting.
 - Sec. 204. Measurement and verification.
 - Title III—Market-driven Greenhouse Gas Reductions
 - Subtitle A—Emission Reduction Requirements; Use of Tradeable Allowances
 - Sec. 301. Covered entities must submit allowances for emissions.
 - Sec. 302. Compliance.
 - Sec. 303. Borrowing against future reductions.
 - Sec. 304. Other uses of tradeable allowances.
 - Sec. 305. Exemption of source categories.
 - Subtitle B—Establishment and Allocation of Tradeable Allowances
 - Sec. 331. Establishment of tradeable allowances.
 - Sec. 332. Determination of tradeable allowance allocations.
 - Sec. 333. Allocation of tradeable allowances.
 - Sec. 334. Ensuring target adequacy.
 - Sec. 335. Initial allocations for early participation and accelerated participation.
 - Sec. 336. Bonus for accelerated participation.
 - Subtitle C—Climate Change Credit Corporation
 - Sec. 351. Establishment.
 - Sec. 352. Purposes and functions.
 - Subtitle D—Sequestration Accounting; Penalties
 - Sec. 371. Sequestration accounting.
 - Sec. 372. Penalties.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.