

provided for the placement of AEDs in Federal office buildings;

Whereas the Rural Access to Emergency Devices Act (Public Law 106-505, 42 U.S.C. 254c note) increased access to AEDs in rural communities;

Whereas the Community Access to Emergency Defibrillation Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-188; 42 U.S.C. 244-245) authorized the development and implementation of PAD projects; and

Whereas the Automatic Defibrillation in Adam's Memory Act authorizes the use of grant funds to establish an information clearinghouse to provide information to increase public access to defibrillation in schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the growing number of community activists, organizations, and municipal governments leading the national effort to establish public access defibrillation (PAD) programs; and

(2) encourages the continued development and implementation of PAD programs in schools, sports arenas, NASCAR race tracks, large hotels, concert halls, public housing, high-rise buildings, gated communities, buildings subject to high-security, and similar facilities to increase the survival rate for victims of cardiac arrest.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Resolution that would recognize the value and importance of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) in our Nation's communities. It is an important Resolution that sends a message of support to our communities, neighborhoods, schools and businesses.

For my colleagues who do not know, AEDs or automated external defibrillators, are devices that, when used properly, administer an electric shock through the chest wall to the heart. These devices are used on people who are suffering from heart attacks or have gone into full cardiac arrest.

Many of my colleagues may have seen these devices in airports or in other public spaces such as stadiums or shopping malls. They have been made widely visible and available because, according to the American Heart Association, "AEDs strengthen the chain of survival. They can restore a normal heart rhythm in sudden cardiac arrest victims."

What makes AEDs so valuable to our communities is that they are extremely effective and they are easy to use. A microprocessor, which is embedded in the AEDs analyzes a person's heart rhythm and determines whether an electrical shock is necessary to restore normal heart function. The American Heart Association makes clear the value of having access to AEDs—"When a person suffers a sudden cardiac arrest, for each minute that passes without defibrillation, their chance of survival decreases by 7 to 10 percent." Fortunately, many communities have realized the benefit of AEDs and have begun creating Public Access Defibrillation programs (PADs). There are a number of Public Access Defibrillation programs throughout our country, and I'm happy to say a few of them are in Ohio.

These State, local and community PAD programs are a valuable asset because they ensure that automated external defibrillation accessible and available to cardiac arrest victims in the community and provide appropriate training in performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of automated external defibrillators.

This resolution simply recognizes the Public Access Defibrillator programs for all of their good work to make it possible for communities to access these life-saving devices. My resolution also encourages the continued creation of PADs so that more people, in more places, have access to AEDs.

Finally, my Senate colleagues and I have long supported automatic external defibrillators and their increased use in communities, particularly rural communities. In fact, just this year, the Senate Labor Health and Human Services Appropriations subcommittee provides \$10,933,000 for rural and community access to emergency devices. This funding provides grants to expand placement of automatic external defibrillators and to provide for training.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution, to pass this resolution, and to encourage the continued development of Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) programs.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4043. Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 437, to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4044. Mr. FRIST (for Mr. SPECTER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2486, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and enhance education, housing, employment, medical, and other benefits for veterans and to improve and extend certain authorities relating to the administration or benefits for veterans, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4043. Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. AKAKA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 437, to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement of 1982, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE —NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2004".

SEC. 02. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States;

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago that is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States;

(3) the United States has a special political and legal responsibility to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians;

(4) under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm treaties between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States—

(A) recognized the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(B) accorded full diplomatic recognition to the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

(C) entered into treaties and conventions with the Kingdom of Hawaii to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887;

(5) pursuant to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside approximately 203,500 acres of land to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii;

(6) by setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act assists the members of the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii;

(7) approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian families reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of Hawaiian Home Lands;

(8)(A) in 1959, as part of the compact with the United States admitting Hawaii into the Union, Congress established a public trust (commonly known as the "ceded lands trust"), for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians;

(B) the public trust consists of lands, including submerged lands, natural resources, and the revenues derived from the lands; and

(C) the assets of this public trust have never been completely inventoried or segregated;

(9) Native Hawaiians have continuously sought access to the ceded lands in order to establish and maintain native settlements and distinct native communities throughout the State;

(10) the Hawaiian Home Lands and other ceded lands provide an important foundation for the ability of the Native Hawaiian community to maintain the practice of Native Hawaiian culture, language, and traditions, and for the survival and economic self-sufficiency of the Native Hawaiian people;

(11) Native Hawaiians continue to maintain other distinctly native areas in Hawaii;

(12) on November 23, 1993, Public Law 103-150 (107 Stat. 1510) (commonly known as the "Apology Resolution") was enacted into law, extending an apology on behalf of the United States to the native people of Hawaii for the United States' role in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

(13) the Apology Resolution acknowledges that the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii occurred with the active participation of agents and citizens of the United States and further acknowledges that the Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national