

This resolution comes at a time when discussions are underway in the IWC to establish a framework, or "revised management scheme" for any future commercial whaling, should it ever occur. The resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to the IWC to insist that any RMS negotiations remain separate from discussions on whether to lift the moratorium on commercial whaling, and that any such RMS include provisions on accountability, transparency, and compliance that are part of all effective international agreements. It further calls on the U.S. delegation to insist, as part of the RMS language, that lethal scientific whaling immediately cease upon the commencement of any commercial whaling. The resolution also firmly recognizes the rights of indigenous people to whale for subsistence purposes, and calls on the U.S. delegation to firmly reject any attempts to compromise such rights or to equate commercial whaling with such rights.

In order to ensure future abundance and health of whale populations, we call on the U.S. to support the work of the Conservation Committee, and to otherwise expand whale conservation efforts. The resolution calls for the U.S. delegation to support the permanent protection of whale populations through the establishment of whale sanctuaries in which commercial whaling is prohibited. Finally, the resolution directs the U.S. to make full use of all appropriate mechanisms to change the behavior of other nations which are undermining the protection of these magnificent creatures.

I would like to again thank chairwoman SNOWE for collaborating with me on this important effort, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on this issue.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution that is both timely and vital to the future of the world's large whale populations. In little more than a month, representatives from around the world will gather in South Korea for the 57th annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission. These representatives will consider proposals to weaken or lift the moratorium on commercial whaling and expand whaling operations around the globe. It is more critical than ever that the United States remains firmly opposed to any proposals to resume commercial whaling and maintain its leadership role in shaping global whale conservation policies through the Commission.

The Commission's early attempts to regulate commercial whaling did not stop the precipitous decline of whale populations around the world. This management failure exposed a dramatic lack of knowledge and understanding of whales and their environment. In response to dwindling whale populations, the Commission declared a global moratorium on commercial

whaling in 1982. The United States was a leader in the efforts to establish this moratorium, and in the intervening decades we have continued our outspoken opposition to commercial whaling.

My colleagues and I are submitting this resolution to give needed support to the U.S. negotiators as they strive to preserve vital whale conservation measures through the International Whaling Commission. Pro-whaling countries have made clear, through numerous media outlets, that they plan to work to lift the moratorium at this year's meeting, a move that threatens to undo years of international efforts to recover whale populations. As a Nation we must stand firmly against lifting of the moratorium and the resumption of commercial whaling. But we cannot stop there. As we continue our international efforts for effective, global whale conservation we must work to close loopholes in, and end abuses of, Commission regulations. This resolution calls for the closing of a scientific whaling loophole that some countries are exploiting to allow whaling, not just in the open ocean, but in designated whale sanctuaries. Lethal scientific whaling is an outdated concept that serves no useful purpose; even the Commission's own Scientific Committee has called for the cessation of this practice. In addition to the scientific whaling provision, some countries choose to take reservations to the moratorium under which they continue to expand commercial whaling activities year after year. These unilateral actions weaken the Commission and undermine international whale conservation efforts; therefore, they must be brought to an end.

We must consider the future as we strive to ensure the sustainability of the world's whale populations. At this year's meeting, the Commission may address the critical issue of a Revised Management Scheme, or RMS, to govern whale conservation in future years. As we consider possible management systems, it is imperative that we build any RMS on a solid foundation of scientific knowledge and sustainability. If our Nation is to support any RMS, we must ensure that it addresses the need for additional research and ensure that all whaling outside the scheme ceases immediately. Any RMS that we are party to must also include provisions that we find in other international fisheries agreements, such as transparency in decision making, objective observers, and effective compliance mechanisms.

I thank my colleagues who have already signed on as co-sponsors of this resolution for their continuing commitment to marine conservation: Senators CANTWELL, LEVIN, KENNEDY, MCCAIN, LIEBERMAN, KERRY, COLLINS, BIDEN, JEFFORDS, DODD, LAUTENBERG, REED, WYDEN, BOXER, FEINSTEIN, PRYOR, and AKAKA. Their dedication to

responsible protection and management of our whale populations helps ensure the healthy functioning of marine ecosystems for generations to come.

Whales constitute a vital component of the world's marine ecosystems. Whales are some of the largest and most intelligent mammals on Earth, and conserving them requires us to uphold strong international agreements and an unwavering commitment to science-based management. Supporting whale conservation is more critical now than ever, and I urge my colleagues to support swift passage of this resolution.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 761. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 605 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill H.R. 3, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 761. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 605 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill H.R. 3, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 29, line 1, strike "Control and" and insert "Inventory, control, and".

On page 35, strike lines 15 through 21 and insert the following:

(C) PARK ROADS AND PARKWAYS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For park roads and parkways under section 204 of that title—

(I) \$320,000,000 for fiscal year 2005; and

(II) \$330,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2009.

(ii) MINIMUM ALLOCATION TO CERTAIN STATES.—A State more than 50 percent of the acreage of which is within the National Park System shall receive not less than 3 percent of any funds appropriated under this subparagraph, to be used for park transportation projects.

(iii) MODIFICATION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Any amount authorized to be appropriated under section 2001(a)(1)(A) to carry out surface transportation research shall be reduced by—

(I) for fiscal year 2005, \$29,025,031; and

(II) for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2009, \$29,638,742.

On page 140, strike lines 11 through 18, and insert the following:

"(10)(A) Recommending federally-assisted projects to implement or accommodate the use of a device capable of—

"(i) automatically capturing images of, measuring the speed of, and relating to, multiple vehicles in multiple lanes simultaneously; and

"(ii) correlating measured speeds to capture images of specific identified vehicles traveling in excess of posted speed limits in road work zones and construction areas.

"(B) Recommending appropriate measures to protect public security and privacy, including—

"(i) notice to drivers of the use of the devices described in subparagraph (A); and