

officials to enhance emergency communications capabilities, to achieve communications interoperability, to foster improved regional collaboration and coordination, to promote more efficient utilization of funding devoted to public safety communications, to promote research and development by both the public and private sectors for first responder communications, and for other purposes.

S. 1749

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1749, a bill to reinstate the application of the wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act to Federal contracts in areas affected by Hurricane Katrina.

S. 1779

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1779, a bill to amend the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act of 1958 to ensure the humane slaughter of nonambulatory livestock, and for other purposes.

S. 1815

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1815, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prescribe the binding oath or affirmation of renunciation and allegiance required to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, to encourage and support the efforts of prospective citizens of the United States to become citizens, and for other purposes.

S. 1859

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1859, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a Federal Fuels List, and for other purposes.

S. 1864

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1864, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain farming business machinery and equipment as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. 1867

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1867, a bill to extend to individuals evacuated from their residences as a result of Hurricane Katrina the right to use the absentee balloting and registration procedures available to military and overseas voters under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 25

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Con-

stitution of the United States to authorize the President to reduce or disapprove any appropriation in any bill presented by Congress.

S. CON. RES. 46

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 46, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Russian Federation should fully protect the freedoms of all religious communities without distinction, whether registered and unregistered, as stipulated by the Russian Constitution and international standards.

S. RES. 272

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 272, a resolution recognizing and honoring the life and achievements of Constance Baker Motley, a judge for the United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

AMENDMENT NO. 2062

At the request of Mr. KYL, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2062 proposed to H.R. 3058, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2063

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2063 proposed to H.R. 3058, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2065

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2065 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3058, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1881. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Old Mint at San

Francisco otherwise known as the "Granite Lady", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President. I rise today to join my colleagues Senators Boxer and Ensign to introduce legislation to authorize the United States Mint to issue a commemorative coin that will honor the San Francisco Old Mint and help restore this historic building in downtown San Francisco.

The San Francisco Old Mint Building is an important historical landmark for San Francisco, the State of California, and the United States.

Beginning its operations in 1854, the Old Mint Building was established to take advantage of the plentiful gold and silver mined in the West during the California Gold Rush. At one point, more than half of the money minted in the United States came from the San Francisco Mint, and it once held a third of the Nation's gold supply.

The Old Mint Building, located in the heart of the city, has been standing for more than 125 years as the oldest stone building in San Francisco.

The Greek-revivalist design of the Old Mint Building was created by architect Alfred B. Mullet, who also designed the U.S. Treasury Building and the Old Executive Office Building in Washington, DC. The San Francisco Old Mint building is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Aided by its magnificent stone structure, the Old Mint Building was able to survive the terrible San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. In fact, the Mint was the only financial institution that remained operable after the earthquake and the building was used as the treasury for the city's disaster relief funds.

The San Francisco Old Mint Building minted coins until 1937 when the building became too small and its operations moved to a larger space elsewhere in San Francisco. In the years since then, the building has deteriorated.

In 1994, the Bureau of the Mint closed the Old Mint because it could not afford the then-estimated \$20 million seismic retrofit to bring the building up to code. Since 2003, the General Services Administration transferred ownership of the building to the City of San Francisco.

The San Francisco Museum and Historical Society has proposed an exciting project to restore and rejuvenate the Old Mint Building in downtown San Francisco. A fine history museum supported by shops and a visitor's center will combine to make the building a striking and viable destination.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue 100,000 \$5 gold coins and 500,000 \$1 silver coins emblematic of the San Francisco Old Mint Building and its importance to California and the United States.

Proceeds generated from the sale of these commemorative coins will be paid to the San Francisco Museum and

Historical Society for the restoration of the Old Mint Building.

The San Francisco Old Mint is venerated by coin collectors, Californians, and millions of Americans as a national treasure and I believe it is worthy of a commemorative coin.

I believe honoring and restoring the San Francisco Old Mint building is an important historic preservation project.

Next year will mark the 100th anniversary of the building's survival of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire.

No other mint has been commemorated and because issuance of these coins would make a vital contribution to preserving this national treasure, the San Francisco Old Mint merits commemoration at this time.

I hope my colleagues will join me to support this legislation to help preserve and restore this majestic building and honor the important role it played in rebuilding the great "City by the Bay".

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1881

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "San Francisco Old Mint Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Granite Lady played an important role in the history of the Nation.

(2) The San Francisco Mint was established pursuant to an Act of Congress of July 3, 1852, to convert miners' gold from the California gold rush into coins.

(3) The San Francisco Old Mint Building was designed by architect A.B. Mullett, who also designed the United States Treasury Building and the Old Executive Office Building.

(4) The solid construction of the Granite Lady enabled it to survive the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, making it the only financial institution that was able to operate immediately after the earthquake as the treasury for disaster relief funds for the city of San Francisco.

(5) Coins struck at the San Francisco Old Mint are distinguished by the "S" mint mark.

(6) The San Francisco Old Mint is famous for having struck many rare, legendary issues, such as the 1870-S \$3 coin, which is valued today at well over \$1,000,000, and the 1894-S dime which is comparatively rare.

(7) The San Francisco Old Mint Commemorative Coin will be the first commemorative coin to honor a United States mint facility.

#### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and in commemoration of the San Francisco Old Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 100,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, which shall—  
(A) weigh 26.73 grams;  
(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and  
(C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

#### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the San Francisco Old Mint Building, its importance to California and the history of the United States, and its role in rebuilding San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;  
(B) an inscription of the year "2006"; and  
(C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Board of the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society; and  
(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

#### SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—The coins authorized under this Act shall be struck at the San Francisco Mint, to the greatest extent possible.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2006.

#### SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

#### SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge as follows:

(1) A surcharge of \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin.

(2) A surcharge of \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the San Francisco Museum and Historical Society

for the purposes of rehabilitating the Historic Old Mint in San Francisco as a city museum and an American Coin and Gold Rush Museum.

(c) AUDITS.—The San Francisco Museum and Historical Society shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1883. A bill to amend the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 to assist property owners and Federal agencies in resolving disputes relating to private property; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President: I rise today to introduce S. 1883, the Empowering More Property Owners with Enhanced Rights Act of 2005, or the EMPOWER Act, a bill that amends the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (the Uniform Act). The EMPOWER Act will assist property owners and Federal agencies in resolving disputes relating to private property outside of the courts. I am joined by my colleague Senator BAUCUS as lead cosponsor of this bill.

In the wake of the Supreme Court decision *Kelo v. New London*, citizens around the country are calling members of Congress asking if their homes, small businesses, and family farms are safe from the power of the government. While this legislation doesn't address *Kelo* directly, the EMPOWER Act will enhance the rights of private property owners, when their property becomes a target of the federal government.

The Uniform Act applies to all Federal agencies, and was passed by Congress to "provide for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs. . . ." The Act was amended in 1987 to designate the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) as the Lead Agency, requiring it to coordinate with other Federal agencies to issue government-wide standards for eminent domain actions.

The EMPOWER Act would super-size the Uniform Act by assigning the DOT stronger responsibilities in protecting the rights of property owners. It accomplishes this goal in two significant ways. First, it establishes a Property Owners' Bill of Rights, adding new powers to property owners. Second, it establishes a Private Property Ombudsman to act as a neutral party to assist property owners, small businesses, and family farms when they are subject to Federal or federally assisted actions that affect their property.

The property owners' "Bill of Rights" includes those rights already enumerated in the Uniform Act, such as the right to just compensation, replacement housing, and relocation assistance. However, the bill would add several new rights that would significantly enhance the power of the Uniform Act. These are: the right to full

disclosure of the government's appraised value of the property in question; the right to an independent second appraisal; the right to participate in mediation or, if necessary, arbitration as an alternative to costly and time-consuming litigation; the right to be informed about their rights and access to assistance; and the right to assistance from a Property Rights Ombudsperson.

The Property Rights Ombudsperson established by the EMPOWER Act would assist property owners in negotiating the Federal bureaucracy and to act as a third-party neutral in resolving disputes. The Ombudsperson would inform the public of their rights and actively work to help property owners take full advantage of those rights. The Ombudsperson would call for mediated disputes; force arbitration if necessary; work with Federal agencies to advise them about their actions which affect private property; ensure that agencies inform affected property owners of their rights; and provide information to private citizens, citizen groups, and other interested parties regarding rights and responsibilities relating to property rights.

The EMPOWER Act is modeled after a highly successful program in Utah, which has led the Nation in the area of property rights. After 8 years in effect in Utah, this program has taken a great deal of the acrimony and pain out of the process of eminent domain. It has saved the state millions of dollars in litigation fees and reduced the condemnation rate by half. Most important, it has considerably improved government to citizen relations. The vast majority of those using this program in Utah are homeowners and the program has provided them with considerable relief.

The EMPOWER Act adapts the Utah model to the Federal Government. The Act does not change the rules of Federal acquisition of private property, but it does provide significant assistance to private property owners, small businesses, and family farmers when they are faced with a daunting Federal bureaucracy and the possibility of private property loss.

The EMPOWER Act goes a long way toward protecting our citizens from overbearing federal action with regard to private property rights. It takes nothing away from government but does empower citizens, and requires agencies to ensure that property owners are treated fairly. I urge my colleagues to support this Act.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mrs. DOLE, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CORZINE, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1885. A bill to encourage the effective use of community resources to combat hunger and the root causes of hunger by creating opportunity through food recovery and job training; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Food Employment Empowerment and Development Act or FEED Act along with my colleagues Senators DOLE and LINCOLN. This important, bipartisan legislation will award grants to qualified programs that effectively combat hunger while creating opportunity through food rescue programs and job training.

This legislation is inspired by some of the great work that food rescue programs in my State of New Jersey, such as Table to Table in Englewood Cliffs, Elijah's Promise in New Brunswick; the Food Bank of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, in Spring Lake; and the Community Food Bank of New Jersey in Hillside are doing.

It is a tragedy that in the United States, a country where food is plentiful, more than 34 million people are either going hungry or living on the edge of hunger. Thirteen million of those are children.

While on average New Jersey is one of the wealthiest States in the Nation, nearly 12 percent of all New Jersey households experience either hunger, food insecurity or both. Low wages, unstable employment and the high cost of living in the State leave many people in need. Senior adults in particular, faced with high housing costs, rising taxes and significant medical expenses miss meals to help make ends meet.

That is why we believe the FEED Act is so important. The FEED Act would provide eligible entities with a maximum grant of \$200,000 per year to carry out food rescue and job training activities.

Food rescue programs collect food from restaurants and businesses and turn it into nutritional meals for seniors, children, and low-income families. In turn, these meals can be distributed and served to hungry people at homeless shelters, community and youth centers, children's after-school programs, and senior citizen programs.

Such programs have proven to be very successful, encouraging partnerships between existing social service programs like welfare-to-work, meals-on-wheels, the school lunch program, and after school programs with the preparation of nutritious meals for people in need. Food rescue programs often maximize use of existing school, community, or private food service facilities and resources to run programs.

But just addressing the immediate problem of hunger by providing food is half the battle. Hunger and poverty are closely related. With hunger on the rise in America, we need to go further and address the root causes of hunger by encouraging self sufficiency and responsibility. We need to focus on opportunities that will provide for a living wage through job training and education.

Programs supported by FEED are designed to provide long-term hunger relief by helping participants find employment in the food service industry. In the food service industry, the aver-

age wage for starting jobs is \$8.81—over three dollars higher than the Federal minimum wage.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation. Together we can make progress by finding innovative, cost-effective ways to use food to feed the hungry while working to break the cycle of poverty by training the homeless and unemployed in food service preparation and delivery.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1885

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Food Employment Empowerment and Development Program Act of 2005".

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term "eligible entity" means an entity that meets the requirements of section (3)(b).

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) **VULNERABLE SUBPOPULATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term "vulnerable subpopulation" means low-income individuals, unemployed individuals, and other subpopulations identified by the Secretary as being likely to experience special risks from hunger or a special need for job training.

(B) **INCLUSIONS.**—The term "vulnerable subpopulation" includes—

(i) addicts (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));

(ii) at-risk youths (as defined in section 1432 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6472));

(iii) individuals that are basic skills deficient (as defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801));

(iv) homeless individuals (as defined in section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)));

(v) homeless youths (as defined in section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a));

(vi) individuals with disabilities (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102));

(vii) low-income individuals (as defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801)); and

(viii) older individuals (as defined in section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002)).

**SEC. 3. FOOD EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish a food employment empowerment and development program under which the Secretary shall make grants to eligible entities to encourage the effective use of community resources to combat hunger and the root causes of hunger by creating opportunity through food recovery and job training.

(b) **ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be a public agency, or private nonprofit institution, that conducts, or will conduct, 2 or more of the following activities as an integral part of the normal operation of the entity:

(1) Recovery of donated food from area restaurants, caterers, hotels, cafeterias, farms, or other food service businesses.

(2) Distribution of meals or recovered food to—

(A) nonprofit organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(B) entities that feed vulnerable subpopulations; and

(C) other agencies considered appropriate by the Secretary.

(3) Training of unemployed and underemployed adults for careers in the food service industry.

(4) Carrying out of a welfare-to-work job training program in combination with—

(A) production of school meals, such as school meals served under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.); or

(B) support for after-school programs, such as programs conducted by community learning centers (as defined in section 4201(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7171(b))).

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity may use a grant awarded under this section for—

(1) capital investments related to the operation of the eligible entity;

(2) support services for clients, including staff, of the eligible entity and individuals enrolled in job training programs;

(3) purchase of equipment and supplies related to the operation of the eligible entity or that improve or directly affect service delivery;

(4) building and kitchen renovations that improve or directly affect service delivery;

(5) educational material and services;

(6) administrative costs, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary; and

(7) additional activities determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(d) PREFERENCES.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to eligible entities that perform, or will perform, any of the following activities:

(1) Carrying out food recovery programs that are integrated with—

(A) culinary worker training programs, such as programs conducted by a food service management institute under section 21 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769b-1);

(B) school education programs; or

(C) programs of service-learning (as defined in section 101 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511)).

(2) Providing job skills training, life skills training, and case management support to vulnerable subpopulations.

(3) Integrating recovery and distribution of food with a job training program.

(4) Maximizing the use of an established school, community, or private food service facility or resource in meal preparation and culinary skills training.

(5) Providing job skills training, life skills training, and case management support to vulnerable subpopulations.

(e) ELIGIBILITY FOR JOB TRAINING.—To be eligible to receive job training assistance from an eligible entity using a grant made available under this section, an individual shall be a member of a vulnerable subpopulation.

(f) PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.—The Secretary shall establish, for each year of the program, performance indicators and expected levels of performance for meal and food distribution and job training for eligible entities to continue to receive and use grants under this section.

(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to eligible entities that receive grants under this section to as-

sist the eligible entities in carrying out programs under this section using the grants.

(2) FORM.—Technical assistance for a program provided under this subsection includes—

(A) maintenance of a website, newsletters, email communications, and other tools to promote shared communications, expertise, and best practices;

(B) hosting of an annual meeting or other forums to provide education and outreach to all programs participants;

(C) collection of data for each program to ensure that the performance indicators and purposes of the program are met or exceeded;

(D) intervention (if necessary) to assist an eligible entity to carry out the program in a manner that meets or exceeds the performance indicators and purposes of the program;

(E) consultation and assistance to an eligible entity to assist the eligible entity in providing the best services practicable to the community served by the eligible entity, including consultation and assistance related to—

(i) strategic plans;

(ii) board development;

(iii) fund development;

(iv) mission development; and

(v) other activities considered appropriate by the Secretary;

(F) assistance considered appropriate by the Secretary regarding—

(i) the status of program participants;

(ii) the demographic characteristics of program participants that affect program services;

(iii) any new idea that could be integrated into the program; and

(iv) the review of grant proposals; and

(G) any other forms of technical assistance the Secretary considers appropriate.

(h) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—

(1) BILL EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.—An action taken by an eligible entity using a grant provided under this section shall be covered by the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791).

(2) FOOD HANDLING GUIDELINES.—In using a grant provided under this section, an eligible entity shall comply with any applicable food handling guideline established by a State or local authority.

(3) INSPECTIONS.—An eligible entity using a grant provided under this section shall be exempt from inspection under sections 303.1(d)(2)(iii) and 381.10(d)(2)(iii) of volume 9, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), if the eligible entity—

(A) has a hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) plan;

(B) has a sanitation standard operating procedure (SSOP); and

(C) otherwise complies with the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.).

(i) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The amount of a grant provided to an eligible entity for a fiscal year under this section shall not exceed \$200,000.

(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Of the amount of funds that are made available for a fiscal year under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall use to provide technical assistance under subsection (g) not more than the greater of—

(A) 5 percent of the amount of funds that are made available for the fiscal year under paragraph (1); or

(B) \$1,000,000.

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Food Employ-

ment Empowerment and Development (FEED) Act. I am proud to join my good friends and colleagues, Senators LAUTENBERG and DOLE in introducing this legislation that aims to help feed hungry Americans and provide job training to low-income Americans in search of self-sufficiency.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that Americans throw away 96 billion pounds of food each year. This number includes the food we throw away after meals, food that loses its shelf life and food that never makes it to store shelves. Meanwhile, 36 million Americans, including 13 million children, don't know where their next meal is coming from. Many of these children will go to bed tonight on an empty stomach. This is a paradox in a land of plenty.

Several blocks from this magnificent and historic Capitol building, there is a kitchen located in the basement of a building that houses social services. In that kitchen, every day, over 4,000 meals are prepared by low-income, recovering drug addicts or unemployed persons who are training to be chefs. The dozen men and women are in a 12-week culinary arts training program and once completed, they will earn their culinary arts certification which will empower them to find a job in the culinary industry. The over 4,000 meals produced at the DC Central Kitchen each day come from a combination of donated, rescued or purchased food and are delivered to hundreds of agencies in the Washington metro area that in turn feed hungry adults and children.

America's Second Harvest has a national network of foodbanks which conduct similar programs called "Community Kitchens" that achieve the same goals.

These types of programs are smart and responsible uses of resources and Senators LAUTENBERG and DOLE and I recognize a great model when we see one. We believe that by infusing some Federal support with private business, foundations, and faith-based and local non-profit resources, we can grow similar programs all across the Nation.

Again, we are taking rescued food, food that would otherwise be wasted, turning it into meals that are being prepared by people who are training to get a job to help support themselves and their family, and using the meals to feed hungry American adults and children.

I believe that all of us that are committed to helping end hunger in America agree with the old adage: "Give a man a fish and he eats for a day; teach a man to fish and he eats for a lifetime." And it is this simple concept that is the impetus for the FEED Act.

I am hopeful that this legislation will help local anti-hunger organizations in Arkansas and across the Nation who want to use this multi-pronged approach to feed the hungry, empower the unemployed and maximize food resources.

I am proud to join my colleagues in introducing this bi-partisan bill today

and I appreciate those Senators who have joined us in sponsoring this commonsense legislation. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues to ensure its speedy consideration and passage.

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#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

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#### SENATE RESOLUTION 275—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 6, 2006 AS “NATIONAL TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION WEEK”

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. AKAKA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 275

Whereas 1 in 3 female high school students reports being physically abused or sexually abused by a dating partner;

Whereas over 40 percent of male and female high school students surveyed had been victims of dating violence at least once;

Whereas violent relationships in adolescence can have serious ramifications for victims, who are at higher risk for substance abuse, eating disorders, risky sexual behavior, suicide, and adult re-victimization;

Whereas the severity of violence among intimate partners has been shown to increase if the pattern was established in adolescence;

Whereas 81 percent of parents surveyed either believed dating violence is not a problem or admitted they did not know it is a problem; and

Whereas the establishment of a “National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Week” will benefit schools, communities, and families regardless of socio-economic status, race, or gender: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 6, 2006 as “National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Week”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States, especially high schools, law enforcement, local, and State officials, and interested groups to observe the week with appropriate activities that promote awareness and prevention of the crime of teen dating violence in our communities.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution in a critical and too often overlooked subject—teen dating violence. For many decades the tragic crime of domestic violence in the United States went largely unacknowledged by the public face that our society wears. Behind smiling couples and seemingly carefree children lurked something that was better left unspoken, or so many were convinced. Fortunately, in recent years, this dreadful violence that makes a home a prison where rights, human dignity and freedom are eclipsed by fear and rage is now something that society is more willing to acknowledge, talk about and report to proper authorities. As we expose domestic violence to the light of truth and hold perpetrators accountable for their violent actions and destructive words, it is important to address the reality of the

transgenerational nature of this crime within families.

I’ve always liked the adage, “Children learn what they live.” Never is this more true than in the case of abuse and domestic violence. When children begin to enter their teen years, the relationship norms they learned watching those in parental roles become their own. The results in many junior high, high schools, and colleges across our Nation are chilling: 20 percent of surveyed male students reported witnessing someone they go to high school with physically hit a person they were dating; 58 percent of rape victims report having been raped between the ages of 12-24; 81 percent of parents surveyed either believe teen dating violence is not an issue or admit they don’t know if it is an issue; There is a clear link between adolescent dating violence and adult marital violence.

Clearly, the crime of teen dating violence, including physical, emotional, and sexual assault, is a reality for many American teenagers. Like drug abuse, it’s a reality of which many parents are unaware. It makes sense to have the people most affected by this insidious disease leading the efforts to raise awareness of and prevent the further spread of it.

The Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Initiative is a movement spearheaded by teenagers across the nation to make a stand and put a stop to teen dating violence. Led by the American Bar Association’s Steering Committee on the Unmet Needs of Children and co-sponsored by dozens of other organizations, teenagers from 20 State Teams attended a national awareness and education summit in 2004. At that time, they developed Teen Dating Violence Prevention and Awareness Toolkits to distribute to high schools across the Nation in conjunction with a proposed National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Week in early 2006.

Today, I am submitting a resolution declaring February 6-10, 2006, National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Week. Many governors, the Department of Education and the Department of Justice have already pledged to work with the goals and activities that are part of the Initiative. This resolution calls on government representatives and agencies, private organizations and public officials to promote activities in their respective communities that raise awareness of the high incidence of teen dating violence that occurs among our teens every day, as well as prevention strategies. I thank my colleagues, Senators CANTWELL, MURRAY, LIEBERMAN, MURKOWSKI, DURBIN, AKAKA and BIDEN in joining me in raising awareness of the problem. This is one major step we can take toward the goal of eliminating the tragedy of children hurting children, and I am privileged to be in a position to help lead this effort.

SENATE RESOLUTION 276—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ATTACHMENT THERAPY TECHNIQUE KNOWN AS REBIRTHING IS A DANGEROUS PRACTICE AND SHOULD BE PROHIBITED

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. BURR, and Mrs. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 276

Whereas “rebirthing” is the most dangerous form of attachment therapy, a controversial and scientifically unsupported form of therapy that claims to treat emotionally disturbed children by using physical restraints;

Whereas rebirthing techniques attempt to reenact the birth process by restraining a child with blankets or other materials and forcing the child to emerge unaided;

Whereas rebirthing techniques are based on the erroneous assumption that a reenactment of the birth process will treat children with reactive attachment disorder, a psychiatric condition characterized by the inability to form emotional attachments, by purging the child of rage resulting from past mistreatment and allowing the child to form stronger emotional attachments in the future;

Whereas attachment therapists claim rebirthing techniques create new bonds between adopted children and adoptive parents and often use rebirthing techniques in therapy sessions with adoptive families;

Whereas in 2000, Candace Newmaker, a 10-year-old child from North Carolina, died from suffocation, after being wrapped in flannel sheets, covered with pillows, and leaned on by 4 adults to simulate contractions, when Candace became trapped by the sheets because she was forcibly restrained by these adults and could not emerge through her own efforts to be reborn into her adoptive family;

Whereas between 1995 and 2005, at least 4 other children in the United States have died from other forms of attachment therapy;

Whereas the American Psychiatric Association, a national medical specialty society that focuses on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses, maintains that no scientific evidence supports the effectiveness of rebirthing techniques;

Whereas in 2002, Paul S. Appelbaum, M.D., President of the American Psychiatric Association, condemned rebirthing techniques as “extreme methods [that] pose serious risk and should not be used under any circumstances”; and

Whereas several States have enacted or are considering legislation to prohibit the use of rebirthing techniques: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) rebirthing, an attachment therapy technique that reenacts the birth process by physically restraining a child and forcing the child to emerge unaided, is dangerous, potentially life-threatening, and unsupported by scientific evidence; and

(2) each State should enact laws prohibiting the use of rebirthing techniques.

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SENATE RESOLUTION 277—SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF RED RIBBON WEEK

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. TALENT, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. DOMENICI,