

the demand for foreign workers. The bill will provide foreign workers for low-skilled jobs that would otherwise go unfilled by admitting a limited number of workers annually through a new temporary worker program. Employers seeking to hire foreign workers through this program must first demonstrate that no qualified U.S. worker exists and that they will provide the same wage levels and working conditions as U.S. workers. Workers will be admitted for a limited period of time and will be allowed to change employers. Visas are good for 2 years and can be renewed. Qualified workers and their families would be provided an opportunity to adjust their immigration status over time.

In order to address the need for high-tech workers and to reduce the existing worker visa backlog, this legislation would allow foreign students who have earned an advanced degree in science, technology, engineering or math from U.S. universities to receive a H-1B work visa without leaving the country and without regard to the annual cap of 65,000. In addition, high-tech workers who have worked in the U.S. for three years may be allowed to adjust to permanent resident status without regard to the annual cap of 140,000. The spouses and children of immigrant workers would also be allowed to adjust status without regard to this cap.

In order to encourage more foreign students to study in the U.S., this legislation would give full-time foreign college and graduate students the opportunity to work part-time while studying at U.S. universities.

The fourth bill, the Immigrant Accountability Act of 2005, will amend the Immigration and Nationality Act in order to encourage those in the U.S. illegally to apply for legal status. The legislation would create an earned adjustment program for long-term undocumented immigrants and provide an opportunity for illegal aliens and their families to become invested stakeholders in the country if they can demonstrate that they have met all of the following requirements:

Passed national security and criminal background checks;

Resided in the U.S. for at least 5 years preceding the date of introduction;

Worked a minimum of 3 years in the U.S. preceding the date of introduction, and 6 years after introduction;

Paid all Federal and State taxes;

Registered for Military Selective Service;

Demonstrated knowledge of English language and American civics requirements;

Paid a \$2,000 fine, in addition to required application fees. Fines assessed from this program could total as much as \$12 billion.

The legislation would create a program for short-term undocumented immigrants who cannot meet the work or residence requirements. They will register with DHS and will be allowed to

apply for a visa. However, these undocumented immigrants must return to their home country to obtain the visa and be readmitted through the legal process. These undocumented immigrants will have three years to complete the application process and will be authorized to work during that time.

There is a backlog reduction provision in the bill that would exempt certain individuals, living outside the U.S., from existing caps on family-based immigrant visas. This section was originally included in the 2004 Hagel/Daschle Immigration Reform bill.

The new fines and fees created by this legislation will fund the new and expanded programs created in it. Fines assessed by this legislation could total as much as \$12 billion. A majority of the funds will come from the \$2000 fine illegal aliens would pay under the Earned Adjustment Program.

This legislation is the product of years of discussions with law enforcement, business, labor, and advocacy communities. The bills are a serious effort to meet the President's principles for reform with commonsense legislation. In March, I visited the Mariposa Nogales Port of Entry in Arizona at the U.S.-Mexico border and saw first-hand border patrol operations with U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents.

I understand that immigration reform is a complex and difficult issue. In addition to the legislation I have introduced today, there are other proposals on the table. The American people won't accept any more excuses. Now is the time for us to stop deferring tough decisions and take action on this urgent national priority.

Mr. OBAMA:

S. 1920. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a renewable diesel standard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, the House of Representatives has passed, and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is considering, legislation to increase petroleum refinery capacity in the United States. The argument is that the shortage of domestic refining capacity is contributing to the rising price of gasoline which, in turn, is squeezing families' pocketbooks and complicating our Nation's economic future. The theory is that relaxing environmental regulations will unlock long dormant investment in new domestic refining capacity.

It is incumbent upon industry and the congressional supporters of this bill to document that environmental regulation has in fact blocked such investment. Testimony has been provided on both sides of that proposition.

What seems to me to be less debatable is that any legislative effort to address deficient refining capacity should include the encouragement of domestic

nonpetroleum refinery infrastructure. If we are serious about reducing our country's dependence on imported petroleum and insulating our economy from future supply disruption shocks—whether from the volatile Middle East or natural disasters such as Katrina—encouraging the construction of more alternative fuel refineries should be part of that strategy. After all, even if we have more petroleum refineries, we won't have any more crude oil to process through them, unless we import more. That is not what I would define as "progress."

This past summer, Congress passed the Energy Policy Act. As my colleagues know, that law includes a bold, bipartisan initiative to help wean our Nation from its petroleum dependency: the Renewable Fuels Standard, RFS.

The RFS establishes that the national gasoline supply will consist of at least 7.5 billion gallons of homegrown ethanol by the year 2012. The RFS also commits the country to the greater use of biodiesel in our fuel supply.

As Congress looks to expand domestic gasoline supply, a far stronger signal should be sent that the U.S. Government is serious about growing our 40 billion gallons-a-year domestic diesel industry. That's why today I am introducing legislation to create a Renewable Diesel Standard, with the goal of 2 billion gallons annually of alternative and renewable diesels by 2015.

Petrodiesel is used in a wide variety of transportation modes: transit buses; semi trucks; ships; heavy duty construction, farming and mining equipment; military vehicles; locomotives; barges; large scale generators; farm and mining equipment; and in many people's individual cars and trucks. While not as large of a market as gasoline, petrodiesel is enormously significant.

A Renewable Diesel Standard would focus alternative fuel production strongly on the world of diesel engine vehicles. And engines that use petrodiesel can also use other types of diesel fuels, like biodiesel, or Fischer Tropsch diesel, with little or no engine modification.

This interchangeability helps in time of diesel shortages. It helps keep diesel prices competitive. And, as diesel is made from domestic feedstocks, it reduces our reliance on foreign crude oil. That is good for national security—especially when diesel is the fuel for workhorse vehicles like buses, bulldozers, or military equipment that are so important in times of emergency.

In recent months, Illinois farmers have raised concerns with me regarding the high cost of diesel fuel. Imagine how biodiesel and diesel alternatives could help mitigate fuel costs for farmers who now mostly rely on diesel fuel made from foreign oil. Imagine how biodiesels or coal diesels could help truckers and other small business owners, whose profit margins are so seriously affected by unforeseen price spikes in petrodiesel for semi trucks.

For my colleagues who have staked out opposing positions in the CAFE debate, a Renewable Diesel Standard would, like the RFS, lay the groundwork for increasing “miles per gallon” per vehicle in terms of petroleum usage. And wasn’t that the underlying intent of CAFE in the first place when it was enacted in 1975—to reduce our use of petroleum, especially imported oil and petroleum products?

This bill does not propose that 10 percent of the national petrodiesel pool be strengthened with diesel alternatives. It proposes only 1 percent of the national supply.

That is hardly painful for the petroleum industry. This initiative would not in any way dent the oil industry’s record-shattering profits. It is, however, a bold initiative for those entrepreneurs who know that new diesels work and are willing to prove it by investing on a commercial scale. They know we can make diesel from soybeans, from sunflower seeds, from coal, and even from garbage. Let’s give them stronger assurance that the United States intends to capitalize on their vision, ingenuity, and expertise in the cause of energy independence.

Right now, there is an estimated 180 million gallons of biodiesel production capacity in the United States. Fifty-four companies have reported their plans to construct dedicated biodiesel plants in the near future, but those plans are dependent upon regional and national demand prospects.

Current domestic petroleum demand is estimated to be high enough in the coming years that the United States would need to construct a 400,000 barrel per day petroleum refinery each year to meet market projections. Yet no new petroleum refineries have been built in the United States in a quarter century. During the same period, however, more than 120 refineries have been built for ethanol and biodiesel, with more in the works. And the good news is: unlike petroleum refineries, our ethanol and biodiesel refineries do not require imported oil as raw material to make the finished product.

Mr. President, hundreds of millions of gallons of diesel are possible within the timeline proposed in my legislation, making another small but bold step to create jobs in rural America, strengthen our economic security, and improve air quality. A Renewable Diesel Standard is the right course for the Nation’s future. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this legislation, and I ask their support for swift enactment.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—COMMENDING THE GRAND OLE OPRY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY FOR ITS IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE POPULARIZATION OF COUNTRY MUSIC AND FOR ITS 8 DECADES OF MUSICAL AND BROADCAST EXCELLENCE

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 286

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry is a pioneer of commercial radio in the United States, and is the longest running continuous radio program in the United States, having operated since November 28, 1925, and having broadcasted over 4,000 consecutive Saturday evening shows on WSM Radio, Nashville, Tennessee;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry played an integral role in the commercial development of the country music industry, and in establishing Nashville, Tennessee, as “Music City USA”;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry has consistently promoted the best in live entertainment and provided a distinctive forum for connecting country music fans to musicians so as to promote the popularity of this uniquely American genre;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry serves as a unique American icon that enshrines the rich musical history of country music, and preserves the tradition and character of the genre through commemorative performances and events;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry is committed to quality performances, and the membership of the Grand Ole Opry represents the elite of country music performers, including generations of America’s most talented musicians, encompassing the music legends of old and the superstars of today that continue to define American country music;

Whereas performers at the Grand Ole Opry have included such universally recognized names as Roy Acuff, Chet Atkins, Garth Brooks, Johnny Cash, Patsy Cline, Vince Gill, Alan Jackson, Grandpa Jones, Loretta Lynn, Uncle Dave Macon, Dolly Parton, Minnie Pearl, Jim Reeves, Ernest Tubb, Hank Williams, Trisha Yearwood, and many more;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry celebrates the diversity of country music, with membership spanning both generation and genre, representing the best in folk, country, bluegrass, gospel, and comedy performances;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry continues to utilize technological innovations to develop new avenues of connecting country music to its fans, and can be seen and heard around the world via television, radio, satellite radio, and the Internet;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry provides heartening support to members of the Armed Forces by participating in the Department of Defense’s America Supports You Program, providing live performances to American Forces serving abroad via the American Forces Radio and Television Services network;

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry is recognized as the world’s premiere country music show, and continues to entertain millions of fans throughout the world, including United States Presidents and foreign dignitaries, and serves as an emissary of American music and culture; and

Whereas the Grand Ole Opry will continue to impact American culture and music, and play an important role in presenting the best in country music to new generations of fans throughout the world, touching millions with music and comedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Grand Ole Opry on the occasion of its 80th anniversary for its important role in the popularization of country music, and for its 8 decades of musical and broadcast excellence.

SENATE RESOLUTION 287—HONORING THE LIFE OF AND EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON THE PASSING OF ROSA PARKS

Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FRIST, Mr. REID, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TALENT, Mr. McCONNELL, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. THOMAS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 287

Whereas Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, as Rosa Louise McCauley, to James and Leona McCauley in Tuskegee, Alabama;

Whereas her moral clarity and quiet dignity shaped and inspired the Civil Rights Movement in the United States over the last half-century;

Whereas Rosa Parks was educated in Pine Level, Alabama, until the age of 11, when she enrolled in the Montgomery Industrial School for Girls and then went on to attend the Alabama State Teachers College High School;

Whereas on December 18, 1932, Rosa McCauley married Raymond Parks and settled in Montgomery, Alabama;

Whereas, together, Raymond and Rosa Parks worked in the Montgomery, Alabama branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), where Raymond Parks served as an active member and Rosa Parks served as a secretary and youth leader;

Whereas on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat in the “colored” section of the bus to a white man on the orders of the bus driver because the “white” section was full;

Whereas the arrest of Rosa Parks led African Americans and others to boycott the Montgomery city bus line until the buses in Montgomery were desegregated;

Whereas the 381-day Montgomery bus boycott encouraged other courageous people across the United States to organize in protest and demand equal rights for all;

Whereas most historians date the beginning of the modern-day Civil Rights Movement in the United States to December 1, 1955;

Whereas the fearless acts of civil disobedience displayed by Rosa Parks and others resulted in a legal action challenging Montgomery’s segregated public transportation system, which subsequently led to the United States Supreme Court, on November 13, 1956, affirming a district court decision that held that Montgomery segregation codes deny and deprive African Americans of the equal protection of the laws (352 U.S. 903);

Whereas in 1957, Rosa Parks moved to Detroit, Michigan;

Whereas in 1965, Representative John Conyers hired Rosa Parks as a member of his staff, where she worked in various administrative jobs for 23 years and retired in 1988 at age 75;

Whereas Rosa Parks continued her civil rights work by starting the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development in 1987, a nonprofit organization that motivates young people to reach their highest potential;

Whereas the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development offers educational programs for young people, including two signature programs: first, Pathways to Freedom, a 21-day program that introduces students to the Underground Railroad and the civil rights movement with a freedom ride across the United States and Canada, tracing the underground railroad into civil rights, and second, Learning Centers and Senior Citizens, a program that partners young people with senior citizens where the young help the senior citizens develop their computer skills and senior citizens mentor the young;

Whereas Rosa Parks has been commended for her work in the realm of civil rights with such recognitions as the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Non-violent Peace Prize, the Presidential medal of Freedom, and the Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas Time magazine named Rosa Parks one of the "100 most influential people of the 20th century"; The Henry Ford Museum in Michigan bought and exhibited the bus on which she was arrested, and The Rosa Parks Library and Museum opened in Montgomery in 2000;

Whereas in 2005, the year marking the 50th anniversary of Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat on the bus, we recognize the courage, dignity, and determination displayed by Rosa Parks as she confronted injustice and inequality; and

Whereas in 1988 Rosa Parks said: "I am leaving this legacy to all of you . . . to bring peace, justice, equality, love and a fulfillment of what our lives should be. Without vision, the people will perish, and without courage and inspiration, dreams will die—the dream of freedom and peace": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life and accomplishments of Rosa Parks and expresses its condolences on her passing.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 60—DESIGNATING THE NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AS AMERICA'S NATIONAL NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM

Mr. TALENT submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 60

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, was founded in 1990, in honor of those individuals who played in the Negro Baseball Leagues as a result of segregation in America;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum is the only public museum in the Nation that exists for the exclusive purpose of interpreting the experiences of the players in the Negro Leagues from 1920 through 1970;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum project began in the 1980s, through a large scale, grass roots, civic and fundraising effort by citizens and baseball fans in the Kansas City metropolitan area;

Whereas the first Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was located at 1615 East 18th Street in the historic "18th and Vine District", which was designated by the city of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1988, as historic in nature and the birthplace of the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the current Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was opened at 1616 East 18th Street in 1997, with a dramatic expansion of core exhibition and gallery space and over 10,000 square feet of new interpretive and educational exhibits;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum continues to receive strong support from the residents of the Kansas City metropolitan area and annually entertains over 60,000 visitors from all 50 States, and numerous foreign countries;

Whereas there remains a need to preserve the evidence of honor, courage, sacrifice, and triumph in the face of segregation of those African Americans who played in the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum seeks to educate a diverse audience through its comprehensive collection of historical materials, important artifacts, and oral histories of the participants in the Negro Leagues and the impact that segregation played in the lives of these individuals and their fans; and

Whereas a great opportunity exists to use the invaluable resources of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum to teach the Nation's school children, through on-site visits, traveling exhibits, classroom curriculum, distance learning, and other educational initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) designates the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, including the museum's future and expanded exhibits, collections library, archives, artifacts and education programs as "America's National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum";

(2) supports the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in their efforts to recognize and preserve the history of the Negro Leagues and the impact of segregation on our Nation;

(3) recognizes that the continued collection, preservation, and interpretation of the historical objects and other historical materials held by the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum enhances our knowledge and understanding of the experience of African Americans during legal segregation;

(4) commends the ongoing development and visibility of the "Power Alley" educational outreach program for teachers and students throughout the Nation sponsored by the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum;

(5) asks all Americans to join in celebrating the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and its mission of preserving and interpreting the legacy of the Negro Leagues; and

(6) encourages present and future generations to understand the sensitive issues surrounding the Negro Leagues, how they helped shape our Nation and Major League Baseball, and how the sacrifices made by Negro League players helped make baseball America's national pastime.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 2211. Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3010, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2212. Mr. OBAMA (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, and

Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2213. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REID, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DAYTON, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DODD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, and Mr. CORZINE) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2214. Mr. SUNUNU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2215. Mr. SUNUNU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2216. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2217. Mr. NELSON, of Florida (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. CORZINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2218. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2219. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2220. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2221. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1042, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2222. Mr. INOUYE (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3010, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

SA 2223. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2224. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2225. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2226. Mr. SALAZAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.

SA 2227. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2228. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2229. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2230. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2231. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3010, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.