FEINGOLD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 287, a resolution honoring the life of and expressing the condolences of the Senate on the passing of Rosa Parks.

AMENDMENT NO. 2193

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2193 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2194

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2194 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2200

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2200 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2218

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2218 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2219

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2219 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2228

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2228 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2246

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2246 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2254

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2254 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2257

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2257 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2261

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2261 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 2262

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2262 proposed to H.R. 3010, a bill 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. BOND):

S. 1923. A bill to address small business investment companies licensed to issue participating debentures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise to support the ''Small Business Investment and Growth Act of 2005,'' which I have introduced today to facilitate increased investments in small businesses throughout this country. I am pleased to be joined by my esteemed colleagues from Missouri, Senator Jim Talent and Senator Kit Bond, in sponsoring this bill.

As Chair of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, I am committed to supporting our Nation's small businesses by increasing their access to capital. Small businesses comprise 99.7 percent of all businesses in the United States. Moreover, small businesses employ more than half, 57 percent, of the total private-sector workforce, and are responsible for the creation of more than two-thirds of all new jobs. Clearly, increasing investments in small businesses is crucial to our on-going economic success.

This bill will reform and enhance the Small Business Administration's SBIC program, a program that is vital to fostering innovation, growth, and job creation in small businesses throughout our country. Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) are privately-owned and managed venture capital investment companies that are licensed and regulated by the SBA. SBICs use their own capital, combined with funds borrowed from other private investors and supported by an SBA guarantee, to make equity and debt investments in qualifying small businesses. The SBA shares in the profits of SBICs. The structure of the program is unique and has been a model for similar public-private partnerships around the world.

The program has been successful in mobilizing private venture capital investment, and leveraging that private investment with additional funds supported by SBA guarantees. According to the SBA's annual reports to Congress, the SBIC program has provided over $17.2 billion in financing to small businesses since the beginning of Fiscal Year 1999. Each year, this financing allows small businesses to create or retain tens of thousands of jobs. For instance, according to the SBA's Office of Advocacy, in 2004 alone SBIC investments helped small businesses create or retain approximately 81,042 jobs.

There are currently two types of SBIC Programs, the Participating Securities Program and the Debenture Program. Unfortunately, the Participating Securities Program stopped issuing new financing to SBICs at the beginning of FY 2005 because the program had ceased to be a zero-subsidy program, and there were no Federal appropriations to support the program. The Debenture Program has not suffered similar losses, and is unaffected by this bill.

This bill would create a third type of SBIC program, the ''Participating Debenture'' SBIC Program, that would replace the Participating Securities program. This new program would be a ''zero-subsidy'' program, with no Federal appropriations necessary, that would provide financing with equity characteristics to small businesses. In response to two major problems suffered by the Participating Securities Program, the new Participating Debenture program would seek to a, ensure that a participating debenture is considered a debt instrument for Federal budgetary purposes, and b, prevent financial losses by the SBA by increasing the SBA's share of SBICs' profits.

Together with Senator TALENT and Senator BOND, I plan to foster a debate in the Small Business Committee about this bill and move toward a successful rejuvenation of the equity portion of the SBIC program. I believe that a full discussion about the proposal by the SBA, the SBICs, and experts in the venture capital industry will be necessary to achieve this progress.

In July 2005 a bill, H.R. 3429, was introduced in the House that would also create a new program to replace the Participating Securities program. The bill we are introducing has some elements in common with that House bill, but goes further to clarify the manner in which the SBIC program would operate, and to bring the program into greater compliance with budgetary guidelines.

This bill will allow the SBA to guarantee the repayment of the redemption price, principal, and interest for a new type of security, a ''participating debenture,'' issued by a SBIC. This type of guarantee (of principal and interest for a security issued by an SBIC) existed in the two other SBIC programs, and for those other two programs it was explicitly authorized in the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (the SBIA). This bill will also authorize the SBA to guarantee the repayment to an ''interim funding provider'' (an IFP) of any funds lost by the IFP because of the default of an SBIC during the period after the IFP has advanced monies to the SBIC, and before the IFP has been repaid for those funds. This type of guarantee existed in practice in the two other SBIC programs, but was not authorized by the SBIA Thus, this provision rectifies that problem and brings the new program into compliance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (the FCRA).

Another section of the bill authorizes the SBA to guarantee the payment of the redemption price and interest for a trust certificate issued by a trustee of a pool of PDs. This type of guarantee existed in the two prior SBIC programs, but was not authorized by the SBIA. Similar to the current Participating Securities and Debenture SBIC programs, the Participating Debenture (PD) program will raise funds by pooling the securities issued by SBICs into a pool and selling trust certificates that represent interests in that pool. Thus, this provision rectifies that problem and brings the new program more into compliance with the FCRA.

Our bill includes all of the provisions of H.R. 3429 that address redemption and interest, and also includes several additional provisions. First, the bill includes repayment in default. It authorizes the SBA to guarantee repayment to IFPs for funds lost due to the default of an SBIC. The bill also authorizes the SBA to guarantee the payment of the redemption price and interest for trust certificates issued by a trustee of a pool of PDs. For each of the guarantees authorized here, the SBA is empowered to charge a fee.

The fee authorized above will be sufficient to reduce to zero the net cost to the SBA of each guarantee. For the other two SBIC programs, the SBIA only explicitly authorized such a fee for the first guarantee, mentioned above, and did not authorize such a fee for the other two types of guarantees. Thus, this provision rectifies that problem and brings the new program into compliance with the FCRA. This section is not found in H.R. 3429.

The obligations that each SBIC hold to repay the SBA will be identical, or ''matched'', in both size and timing to the obligations that the SBA holds to repay to the trust certificate holders that have purchased trust certificates in the pool that holds that particular SBICs' PDs. For advancing funds to an SBIC in accordance with the SBIC's license agreement with the SBA, an IFP shall have the right to receive interest from the SBIC. The manner of calculating and collecting this interest is specified. These sections is not found in H.R. 3429. The aggregate unpaid principal balance of the PDs issued by a SBIC must not exceed 200 percent of that company's private capital. In other words, the maximum ratio of the SBA's outstanding investment in the SBIC, when compared to the private investors' investment, is 2:1. This method would be identical to the two current SBIC programs.

The bill permits the SBA may authorize a trust or pool acting on behalf of the SBA to purchase PDs from an SBIC. This practice occurs in the other two SBIC programs, but is not explicitly authorized by the SBIA. The principal balance of each PD will be payable in full not later than the tenth anniversary of the date of issuance of that PD. If a SBIC fails to make this payment they default immediately and are liquidated. This was not the case in the other two SBIC programs. Thus, both of these provisions bring this new program more into compliance with the FCRA.

Our bill, unlike the House bill, adds that if an SBIC fails to repay the required principle and interest by a date no later than the tenth anniversary of the original issuance, the SBIC defaults immediately and must be liquidated. Beginning on the date of issuance, interest on the principal balance outstanding of a PD shall accrue on a daily basis, and unpaid accrued interest shall compound every six months. There are no interest payments during the first five years of a PD. All unpaid interest on a PD accruing during the first five years will be due and payable in full out of gross receipts on the fifth anniversary. Interest accruing on a PD after the fifth anniversary will be due and payable semiannually. Interest payments used to be contingent on a SBIC's profitability. In this proposal, the payments are due regardless of a SBIC's financial situation and if a payment is missed the SBA has the right to liquidate the SBIC. Thus, this provision brings this new program more into compliance with the FCRA.

In addition, the SBA is authorized to charge an additional fee, as necessary to reduce the cost of the program to zero, as that term is defined in the FCRA, but the fee is capped at 1.5 percent, this may need to be adjusted. This type of fee existed in the other two SBIC programs. If a SBIC fails to pay any principal or interest on a PD when due, the Administration, in addition to any other remedies that it may have, can demand immediate repayment of the principal balance and all accrued interest on all outstanding PDs of that SBIC. This was not the case in the other two programs; thus, this provision brings the new program more into compliance with the FCRA. If a default occurs, the SBA has the right to charge a default rate of interest. Again, this is an improvement on the existing program. Finally, if a default occurs, the SBA may apply the SBIC's private collateral, its private investments, to pay any interest or principal that the SBIC owes the SBA. Again, this is an improvement (a crucial improvement) on the existing program.

The bill offers several additions, in this regard, to the House bill. If default occurs, the SBA can charge a default rate of interest. The SBA can also make use of private investments to pay any interest or principle owed to the SBA by the SBIC. In the event of a SBIC's liquidation, a PD will be senior in priority for all purposes to any equity interests, in other words, the SBA will have first priority to reimbursement. Also, the SBIC's private collateral may, at the option of the SBA, be applied to pay accrued interest and principal of outstanding PDs.

In the event of a default by an SBIC, a PD will be senior in priority for all purposes to any equity interests, in other words, the SBA will have first priority to reimbursement. Also, the SBIC's private collateral may, at the option of the SBA, be applied to pay accrued interest and principal of outstanding PDs. The bill has an additional section for the defaults of the SBIC. The section creates rights for the SBA, in case of default, that are the same as the SBA's rights in liquidation. An SBIC also commits to invest private equity in small businesses, to match the capital raised by its PDs. An SBIC in this program shall have no other debt other than financing obtained pursuant to this program.

Unless otherwise allowed by the SBA, an SBIC may used the proceeds of a PD issued by the company to pay the principal and interest due on outstanding Pds issued by that company, if the SBIC has outstanding private equity capital invested in an amount equal to that being refinanced. This section of the Senate bill adds that an SBIC may use proceeds of a PD if it has outstanding private equity capital invested in an amount equal to that be refinanced.

Unless otherwise provided, an SBIC's gross receipts shall be used first for the payment of accrued interest on PDs, and then for repayment of PD principal and private investments into the SBIC, and then for profit distributions. Gross Receipts means all cash received by a SBIC, including proceeds of the sale of securities, management or other fees, and cash representing return of invested capital, other than capital contributed by partners, the proceeds of the issuance of PDs, and money borrowed from other sources, if any. Marketable Securities that the company distributes in kind will be distributed as if they were Gross Receipts.

When an SBIC misses a payment, the SBA may choose not to liquidate the SBIC and the SBIC may continue to operate. In such a case, a SBIC must use Gross Receipts within 10 days after receipt to repay any outstanding past due interest and past due principal. If a SBIC has no outstanding past due interest or principal, it must use Gross Receipts to prepay accrued interest. Such prepayment will be due not later than the end of the calendar quarter during which such Gross Receipts were received. Failure to prepay accrued interest will be deemed a Payment Default. At such time as there is no unpaid, accrued interest or past due principal outstanding on a SBIC's PDs, the SBIC may use Gross Receipts to prepay PD principal that is not past due. If any Gross Receipts remain, they may be paid to private investors to repay their investments. As long as there are any outstanding PDs, a SBIC may distribute Gross Receipts to its limited partners but only if they distribute at least a pro-rata share simultaneously to the administration.

If Gross Receipts remain after the payment of all required payments, remaining funds can be used for profit distributions. When all PD principal and all private capital has been repaid in full, post-amortization payments may made be made to the administration. The payments are 25 precent of their pro-rata share until private investors have received 100 percent of their principal; and thereafter, 50 percent of their pro-rata share. The order of payments are: interest payments, principal payments, pre-payments, pre-amortization payments, and post-amortization payments. This provision provides for tax distributions that are required by law, as necessary. No distribution may violate liquidity requirements or other restrictions imposed by the SBA's regulations or any State's law.

At any time a SBIC is in restricted operation or liquidation by reason of capital impairment or regulatory violation, the maturity date of the SBIC's PDs, including principal and accrued interest, is subject to acceleration at the option of the administration, and whether or not there has been such an acceleration, up to 100 percent of all Gross Receipts and unfunded private investor commitments may, at the option of the administration, be required to be distributed to the administration until all accrued interest and principal on the SBIC's PDs have been paid in full. No distributions will be made to limited partners when a SBIC is in restricted operations or liquidation due to capital impairment or regulatory violation. This section of the bill details the procedures and requirements that would apply if an SBIC provided a partial repayment to the SBA in the form of securities, rather than cash.

Another section details the schedule under which payments will be made to the SBA by an SBIC. Subject to SBA regulations and the permission of private investors, an SBIC may reinvest Gross Receipts back into small businesses. In addition, the bill provides that after re-payments have occurred in this program, the SBA's share of such re-payments shall not be reduced or recalculated. This section does not create any ownership interest for the SBA in any SBICs. Rather, the relationship is one of lender-borrower.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Too much is at stake for small businesses, and the economy as a whole, to allow this critical legislation to languish. Congress must find essential agreement and fulfill its obligation to America's small businesses. Failing to advance this bill would diminish our chances for innovation, and stifle the entrepreneurial opportunities this program will produce. Instead, we have an opportunity to support these key attributes of American small businesses.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 1924. A bill to strengthen civil-military relationships by permitting State and local governments to enter into lease purchase agreements with the United States Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I have often said here on the floor of the Senate that by working together, we in America can build a better future for all of us. Rather than limit our potential with an every-man-for-himself philosophy, we should find ways to work together. Anyone who has ever played sports can recall their coach's encouragement to use teamwork. That was good advice for athletics and it's a good idea in public policy too. America could use a little bit more of a teamwork society.

Today I rise to introduce the Base and Community Lease-Purchase Expansion Act. The purpose of this bill is to provide more opportunity for military bases to enter into cooperative agreements with the governments of the communities in which they are located.

One of the options available to the military for obtaining the facilities and office space it needs is the lease-purchase agreement. In this sort of arrangement, the military service contracts with an entity that agrees to construct a building on military land. The military then makes lease payments over a term of several years. At the end of that term the building becomes the property of the government. Current law says that the military services may enter into an agreement such as this only with a ''private contractor.''

The bill I offer today expands the range of entities with which the military can enter into these agreements so that the door can be opened to cooperative lease-purchase arrangements between the military and governments at the local and State level.

We know from the recent round of base closures and realignments that communities across the Nation are closely connected to the military installations situated nearby. The health and prosperity of one has a direct effect on the health and prosperity of the other. It is only prudent to allow the two to work together when it will benefit both the base and the community to do so. And what more stable partner could a military base have than the local government that welcomes its presence and role in the local community?

In my own State of Illinois, for example, we are very proud to be host to

Scott Air Force Base, home to the United States Transportation Command, the Air Force's Air Mobility Command, and some tireless flying units that move troops and materials all over the world in defense of our Nation. St. Clair County, where Scott Air Force Base is located, has for some time been willing to discuss with the Air Force the idea of working together on a lease-purchase agreement. That idea cannot get off the ground; much less take flight, however, so long as the current law strictly limits such agreements to private contractors.

This is just one example from my own State of Illinois. I expect there may be other military installations and their neighboring jurisdictions that also might like to work together in a similar fashion. The Base and Community Lease-Purchase Expansion Act which I introduce today will help open the door to that sort of teamwork.

America is strongest when the military and civilian parts of our society work together in partnership on projects of mutual benefit. To that end we must work to reduce barriers and seize opportunities to foster cooperation between military installations and the states and local jurisdictions in which they are located. In so doing, we lay the foundation for mutual understanding, a strong military and enduring communities.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS—OCTOBER 25, 2005

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.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 288—RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WELLINGTON MARA OF NEW YORK

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 288

Whereas Tim Wellington Mara was born on August 14, 1916 in New York City;

Whereas Wellington Mara became a ball boy for the New York Giants at the age of 9;

Whereas Wellington Mara was made coowner of the New York Giants in 1930 at the age of 14;

Whereas Wellington Mara graduated from Loyola High School, a Jesuit institution in Manhattan, and then attended Fordham University;

Whereas the only interruption in Wellington Mara's 81 years with the New York Giants organization occurred during World War II, when he served with distinction for more than 3 years in the Navy, seeing action in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters aboard aircraft carriers;

Whereas Wellington Mara was instrumental in crafting an agreement in which larger market teams shared television revenue with smaller market teams, thereby allowing football to thrive throughout the United States;

Whereas under nearly 80 years of Wellington Mara's leadership, the New York Giants made 26 postseason appearances, the second highest in league history, including 18 National Football League Divisional championships, and 6 National Football League championships;

Whereas Wellington Mara displayed an unwavering commitment to his players and coaches by finding doctors for former players, paying for medical expenses, and arranging help for their families;

Whereas Wellington Mara was an invaluable contributor to the National Football League as a member of many ownership committees and has been recognized for always putting the interests of the game ahead of what was best for the New York Giants;

Whereas, in 1997, Wellington Mara was elected to the Professional Football Hall of Fame, joining his father, Tim Mara, who was a charter member of the Hall of Fame; and

Whereas, at the end of a life dedicated to the great game of football, its fans, and players, Wellington Mara passed away on October 25, 2005, at the age of 89: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its most sincere condolences to the family of Wellington Mara, the former Ann Mumm, whom he married in 1954, their 11 children, and 40 grandchildren; and

(2) recognizes the life and accomplishments of Wellington Mara, who, for more than 8 decades, dedicated his life to the New York Giants and their millions of fans and supporters.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2268. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him 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 2269. Mr. LAUTENBERG 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 2270. Mr. LAUTENBERG 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 2271. Mr. AKAKA 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 2272. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. DEWINE) 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 2273. Mr. KENNEDY 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 2274. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. CARPER) 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 2275. Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KOHL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. DAYTON) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3010, supra.