

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on “Judiciary Nominations” on Tuesday, May 2, 2006, at 4 p.m. in Room 226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 2, 2006 at 5:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the emerging threats and capabilities programs and provisions contained in the national defense authorization act for fiscal year 2007.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 2, 2006 at 3:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the readiness and management support programs and provisions contained in the national defense authorization act for fiscal year 2007.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on personnel be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 2, 2006 at 2:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the personnel programs and provisions contained in the national defense authorization act for fiscal year 2007.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND SPACE

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science and Space be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 2, 2006, at 2:30 p.m., on NSF.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMENDING THE SUPPORTERS OF THE JEFFERSON AWARDS

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of S. Res. 461, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 461) supporting and commending the supporters of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service for encouraging all citizens of the United States to embark on a life of public service and recognizing those citizens who have already performed

extraordinary deeds for their community and country.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, this week has been designated as Public Service Recognition Week and in keeping with the spirit of this important week I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the important contribution that the Jefferson Awards for Public Service have made over nearly three and a half decades.

I am pleased to be joined by Senators DURBIN, LUGAR, and BIDEN in submitting this resolution commending the American Institute for Public Service and the importance of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service. The Jefferson Awards were established on a bipartisan basis in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Robert Taft, Jr., and Sam Beard. The awards honor individuals for their achievements and contributions through public and community service.

Winners of the award for elected and appointed officials have included former Senators Robert Dole, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and John Glenn. Other winners include Rudolph Giuliani, Dr. Condoleezza Rice, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, and Robert Rubin. In addition, private citizens who have won the award include Walter Annenberg, Brian Lamb, and Oprah Winfrey.

The Jefferson Awards have honored award recipients at the national level by placing them on a “Who’s Who” list of outstanding citizens of the United States and at the same time have honored at the local level recipients as “Unsung Heroes” who accomplished extraordinary deeds for the betterment of the United States.

The Senate fully supports the goals and ideals of the Jefferson awards and during this week of Public Service Recognition, I stand on the floor of the Senate and commend the people of this organization.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, this week, we celebrate Public Service Recognition Week, a time when all Americans are asked to remember the Nation’s public workers who serve their country and the world by delivering services essential to our daily lives.

As the ranking member of the Federal Workforce Subcommittee, I wish to spotlight the dedication, commitment, and loyalty demonstrated every day by public servants. That is why I introduce annually—and the Senate passes—a resolution honoring employees at all levels of Government. In the aftermath of 9/11 and the anthrax attacks a month later, we gained a better appreciation of the critical work undertaken by public employees, such as firefighters, paramedics, nurses, and U.S. postal workers. I thank my colleagues for their quick action last week in passing my resolution, S. Res. 412, which I introduced with the support of the leadership of the Homeland

Security and Governmental Affairs Committee.

Despite the need to support public workers, far too often we take for granted these men and women whose sense of duty and devotion to country guides the work they do daily for their fellow Americans. Although our lives are enriched by the work of Federal employees, most people are unfamiliar with the Federal Executive Boards, FEB, which were created by President John F. Kennedy in 1961 to better coordinate the activities of the Federal Government outside of Washington, DC. Decisions affecting the expenditure of billions of taxpayer dollars are made in the field which affect all Americans. Having FEBs—whose members are senior agency personnel—saves time, money, and effort while ensuring that these senior employees are more in touch with State and local governments, as well as their communities.

I am especially proud of the Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board, HPFEB, which today celebrates its 50th Excellence in Federal Government Awards with a ceremony at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel. I am also pleased to note that before an FEB was even established in Hawaii, forward thinkers had already begun to honor the best in Federal service through these awards. Today’s program not only honors the 153 employees receiving awards but provides all agencies and military commands in Hawaii and the Pacific an opportunity to showcase their organizations through exhibits outside the hotel’s ballroom. Honoring today’s awardees are Federal agency heads, military commanders, State and local government officials, and members of the business community.

According to the HPFEB, the Excellence in Federal Government Awards Program recognizes outstanding Federal employees for their efforts, leadership, and initiative. The program encourages innovation and excellence in government, reinforces pride in Federal service, and helps call public attention to the broad range of services provided by Federal employees.

The HPFEB has over 90 members, senior heads of Federal agencies and military commands, who represent the over 70,000 civilian and military personnel in the Pacific region, including the Department of Defense, the Government’s largest civilian employer in Hawaii. Like its 27 counterparts nationwide, the HPFEB communicates with and partners with the community, works to reduce costs and improve efficiencies, facilitates service delivery and coordinates emergency services.

The Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board embraces its interagency coordinating role and is proud of its five primary accomplishments: creating and operating the Pacific Leadership Academy to ensure that agencies within Hawaii and the Pacific area are

training today and tomorrow's cadre of Federal leaders; celebrating the work of Federal employees through its Excellence in Government Awards, which last year honored 126 employees; supporting the Combined Federal Campaign by raising over \$6.1 million in 2005; working with Federal, State, and local governments to improve emergency planning by participating in disaster exercises, partnering with the State of Hawaii to purchase the \$70,000 system "Notifier," and developing a simultaneous broadcast telephone message system that updates emergency information; and establishing councils and working groups.

Hawaii's FEB is sponsored by the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Department of the Navy, and is headed by Ms. Gloria Uyehara, the Executive Director, who has over 30 years of career service, most recently as head of the Education and Development Office, promoting leadership development and succession planning at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. She is supported by Ms. Gerry A. Reese, who has been with the HPFEB for more than 30 years as the Executive Assistant.

Ms. Uyehara points out that today's Excellence in Federal Government Awards provides a model of excellence for all Federal employees and promotes ideas and concepts to encourage the use of best practices. Those Federal and military personnel working with the HPFEB understand the need to reach out to their community and foster cooperation among all levels of Government. These men and women exemplify the spirit of public service. Together they typify today's Federal and military personnel who work tirelessly to make democracy work.

At a time when the Federal Government faces strong competition with the public and private sector for skilled employees and the administration is pushing for greater outsourcing, it is imperative that we continue to support the Government's network of Federal executive boards, associations, and councils. It would be unwise to diminish the critical role that these entities play in identifying and instituting efficiencies and improving Government services within the communities they serve and to the Nation as a whole.

Again, I send my warmest congratulations and aloha to the members of the Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board which provides the leadership, the enthusiasm, and the expertise to ensure that Government is more responsive, innovative, and effective.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 461) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 461

Whereas one of the defining traditions of the democracy of the United States is that each person can make a difference;

Whereas the value of public and community service was a founding principle of the Government of the United States;

Whereas, for generation after generation, the citizens of the United States have desired to pass to the youth of the Nation the tradition of neighbors helping neighbors through—

- (1) local community service;
- (2) volunteerism; and
- (3) public service;

Whereas, to build stronger communities, the youth of the United States should be inspired to seek career opportunities in—

- (1) the public sector;
- (2) the nonprofit sector;
- (3) the faith-based community; and
- (4) Federal, State, and local governments;

Whereas the Jefferson Awards for Public Service are a prestigious national recognition system that was created on a nonpartisan basis in 1972 by—

- (1) Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis;
- (2) Senator Robert Taft, Jr.; and
- (3) Sam Beard;

Whereas the creators of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service sought to create an award similar to the Nobel Prize to encourage and honor individuals for their achievements and contributions in public and community service;

Whereas, for over 30 years, the supporters of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service have pioneered the promotion of civic engagement by using profiles of individual excellence, the media, and modern technology to attract and recruit all citizens of the United States to participate in the democratic processes of the Nation; and

Whereas the Jefferson Awards for Public Service have honored award recipients at—

(1) the national level, by placing the recipients on a "Who's Who" list of outstanding citizens of the United States; and

(2) the local level, by naming the recipients "Unsung Heroes" who accomplish extraordinary deeds for the betterment of the United States while going largely unnoticed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) fully supports the goals and ideals that the creators instilled into the civic engagement initiatives of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service; and

(2) salutes and acknowledges the American Institute for Public Service and the role played by the Jefferson Awards for Public Service in promoting public service in the United States.

POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDING THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO LEROY ROBERT "SATCHEL" PAIGE

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 91 and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) expressing the sense of Congress that the President should posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Leroy Robert "Satchel" Paige.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 91

Whereas Satchel Paige, who was born on July 7, 1906, in Mobile, Alabama, lived a life that was marked by his outstanding contributions to the game of baseball;

Whereas Satchel Paige was a dominating pitcher whose baseball career spanned several decades, from 1927 to 1965;

Whereas Satchel Paige played in the Negro Leagues and became famous for his unusual pitching style and his ability to strike out almost any player he faced;

Whereas Satchel Paige pitched 62 consecutive scoreless innings in 1933;

Whereas, due to the practice of segregation in baseball, Satchel Paige was prohibited for many years from playing baseball at the major league level;

Whereas Satchel Paige played for many Negro League teams, including—

- (1) the Chattanooga Black Lookouts;
- (2) the Birmingham Black Barons;
- (3) the Nashville Elite Giants;
- (4) the Mobile Tigers;
- (5) the Pittsburgh Crawfords; and
- (6) the Kansas City Monarchs;

Whereas, while pitching for the Kansas City Monarchs, Satchel Paige won 4 consecutive league pennants from 1939 to 1942, and later won a 5th pennant in 1946 with that team;

Whereas, after the desegregation of baseball, Satchel Paige signed a contract to pitch for the Cleveland Indians at age 42, and soon thereafter became the oldest rookie ever to play baseball at the major league level;

Whereas the extraordinary pitching of Satchel Paige helped the Cleveland Indians complete a championship season in 1948, as the team won the American League Championship and the World Series;

Whereas Satchel Paige threw an estimated 300 career shutouts;

Whereas, in 1971, Satchel Paige became the first Negro League player to be inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas the legendary pitching of Satchel Paige earned him numerous awards and accolades, including—

- (1) a nomination to the All Century Team by Major League Baseball as 1 of the greatest players of the 20th century; and
- (2) a selection to the 50 Legends of Baseball by the Postal Service;

Whereas, despite years of discrimination that limited the play of Satchel Paige to the Negro Leagues, his prowess on the pitching mound earned him the respect and admiration of fans and players throughout the world of baseball;

Whereas Satchel Paige passed away on June 8, 1982; and

Whereas the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States, was established in 1945 to recognize citizens of the United States who have made exceptional contributions to—

- (1) the security or national interests of the United States;