

(Mr. BOND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3325, a bill to promote coal-to-liquid fuel activities.

S. 3500

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3500, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect and preserve access of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas to health care providers under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 3506

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3506, a bill to prohibit the unauthorized removal or use of personal information contained in a database owned, operated, or maintained by the Federal government.

S.J. RES. 35

At the request of Mr. BYRD, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 35, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify that the Constitution neither prohibits voluntary prayer nor requires prayer in schools.

S. CON. RES. 96

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 96, a concurrent resolution to commemorate, celebrate, and reaffirm the national motto of the United States on the 50th anniversary of its formal adoption.

S. CON. RES. 99

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 99, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the policy of the United States at the 58th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission.

S. RES. 460

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. MARTINEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 460, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should increase its support to the people of Somalia in their efforts to end decades of violence, establish lasting peace, form a democratically elected and stable central government, and become an effective partner in eradicating radicalism and terrorism from their country and the region.

S. RES. 482

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) were added as cospon-

sors of S. Res. 482, a resolution supporting the goals of an annual National Time-Out Day to promote patient safety and optimal outcomes in the operating room.

S. RES. 510

At the request of Mr. MARTINEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 510, a resolution designating the period beginning on June 28, 2006, and ending on July 5, 2006, as "National Clean Beaches Week", supporting the goals and ideals of that week, and recognizing the considerable value and role of beaches in the culture of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 4205

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4205 proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4205 proposed to S. 2766, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 4206

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4206 intended to be proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4211

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4211 proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4211 proposed to S. 2766, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 4215

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4215 intended to be proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4217

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4217 intended to be proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4218

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4218 intended to be proposed to S. 2766, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SUNUNU (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 3508. A bill to authorize the Moving to Work Charter program to enable public housing agencies to improve the effectiveness of Federal housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Moving to Work Charter Program Act—legislation that would expand the successful Moving to Work demonstration project. Unfortunately, today's housing programs do not always meet the needs of local communities, and public housing agencies are subjected to one-size-fits-all regulations. National rent policies often times do not satisfy distinct characteristics of individual housing markets. Therefore, my legislation will increase flexibility for PHAs to address their local housing needs.

Congress authorized the Moving to Work demonstration program in 1996, and the program has received temporary extensions since then. While the demonstration was originally intended to only be authorized for 3 years—its success has led to continued support from Congress. Moving to Work, or MTW, has been successful due its innovative and locally-designed approach to housing. Under the program, agencies are given appropriate flexibility to design programs that not only provide affordable housing, but aid residents in becoming self-sufficient. When MTW

was established there were three main goals—achieving greater cost-effectiveness, giving housing residents tools to become self-sufficient, and increasing housing choices for low-income families. When one looks at the accomplishments of the agencies that have participated in the program, it is clear that MTW was instrumental in their success in meeting these goals. For this reason, I am eager to apply MTW's proven model to worthy agencies across the country.

My legislation would establish a permanent Moving to Work Charter Program that would include up to 250 PHAs. Participating agencies would possess the same flexibility to design and implement innovative approaches as current MTW participants. While PHAs would have broader discretion, they would still be required to assist substantially the same number of low-income families they currently serve. The local flexibility and independence permitted under MTW will allow agencies to be more responsive to their local conditions, demands, and priorities. Every community has its unique housing needs that are not always best addressed by current HUD regulations.

When looking at current national rent policies, it is evident we have a system in place that encourages dependency, by creating disincentives for individuals to work. Under current law, when an individual's income increases, their rent automatically increases. In essence we are punishing residents for earning more money—money that allows them to live more responsibly and independently. MTW gives agencies the ability to establish rent policies that will encourage residents to increase their income, because they can keep more of their income. In my own state of New Hampshire, the Keene Housing Authority has created a step rent program where tenant contributions to rent are increased on a yearly basis. While their income may increase, their rent will not. This creates an environment where residents are encouraged to work. Increases in tenant rent contributions are phased in each year, providing more certainty for tenants. At the same time, they are preparing residents for entry into the housing market by giving them job training support, tools for financial planning, and homeownership opportunities. This program has resulted in real income growth for residents, without a significant increase to their rents.

The results speak for themselves. At the Keene Housing Authority 46 percent of families were working full time when their MTW program started. Today, 65 percent are working full time. They have also issued more section 8 subsidies than before and have assisted more families in need. MTW has allowed Keene Housing Authority to meet the immediate housing needs of their tenants, while also helping their tenants become more independent.

The MTW program also gives PHAs the ability to merge their funding

streams—which is ideal for modernizing or redeveloping their housing stock. PHAs can combine these funds so long as they maintain assistance to the same number of families, and use their funds to continue their efforts to provide affordable housing. Through merging funding streams, Philadelphia has been able to better leverage their federal dollars, and in turn construct hundreds of additional units.

Through community partnerships and innovative thinking at the local level, the Philadelphia PHA has been able to reach more low-income residents, while at the same time reinvigorating community development initiatives. Every community has distinctive housing needs—no one knows those local needs better than the housing agencies that are working every day to provide affordable housing options for community members. MTW allows its participants to maximize efficiency and direct resources where they feel they are most needed to address specific local needs. I specifically want to thank Senator SANTORUM for working with me on this legislation. Obviously, he has seen first hand the success of MTW in this State of Pennsylvania, and I appreciate his input on this bill.

Additionally, I would like to thank Senator CARPER for his support of this legislation. He has also witnessed the benefits of the MTW program in the State of Delaware. The Delaware State Housing Authority's MTW program has been tremendously successful in providing families with the tools to become more independent while still providing affordable housing. I look forward to working with both Senator SANTORUM and CARPER in moving this legislation forward.

By bringing more PHAs into MTW under my bill, more agencies will benefit from streamlined annual reporting and administrative procedures. By doing so, PHAs can focus more of their attention on meeting the housing needs of those they serve. Redundant and burdensome reporting requirements are time-consuming and unnecessary and take the attention away from residents. Under this legislation, PHAs will be able to work with HUD to develop more appropriate reporting requirements that compliment their housing services. For example, PHAs will have the ability to merge their waiting lists, modify inspection standards, and modify lease requirements. Small PHAs and large PHAs are vastly different—HUD should be able to work in collaboration with individual PHAs to determine which requirements pertain to certain agencies. Streamlined reporting will enable PHAs to establish local benchmarks and more purposefully evaluate their programs' effectiveness in providing affordable housing.

My legislation has the support of the local agencies across my State, as well as the endorsement of the Public Housing Authorities Directors Association, the Council of Large Public Housing

Authorities, and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. I remain committed to working with the PHAs throughout the legislative process to achieve greater flexibility, while ensuring that individuals and families have continued access to affordable housing.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. ALLEN):

S. 3510. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 to authorize grants for Partnerships for Access to Laboratory Science (PALS); to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from Virginia, Senator ALLEN, to introduce a bill designed to improve the science learning experience for students in low-income and rural schools across the country. Investing in education is about investing in our future. Today's young people will be facing a new world when they enter the workforce—a world that is globally integrated and where technology has transformed the boundaries of human capital. Our tax forms, blueprints, and x-rays can all be analyzed halfway around the world. The greatest asset we have in this country is our collective intellect, and the Nation's competitive future will depend on us nurturing the intellect of the next generation of Americans.

In order to be competitive in the coming decades, we need to ensure that we have given our students the tools to be successful in science, engineering, mathematics, and technology. The Protecting America's Competitive Edge, PACE, Acts, which I am proud to be a cosponsor of, helps provide the tools at all levels of our educational system, from kindergarten through graduate school and beyond. Unfortunately, I am concerned that we may not be paying enough attention to those students that are already in the greatest danger of not reaping the full benefits of America's innovative future, such as minorities, women, and students in low-income or rural schools.

For example, according to the National Science Foundation, only 7 percent of our scientists and engineers are Hispanic, African American, or Native American, despite the fact that they make up 24 percent of the total population. A minority scientist is also far less likely to achieve a post-graduate degree. By 2020, one-quarter of the Nation's schoolchildren will be Hispanic, and another 14 percent will be African American. That's 40 percent of our precious human capital, and we can not neglect that tremendous resource when we talk about improving our competitiveness for the future. No business could afford to leave 40% of its capital sitting idle, and neither can the United States.

That is why I introduced an amendment during the committee markup of the PACE-Energy bill, joined by Senator ALLEN, which will create a series

of outreach programs designed to get more minority elementary and secondary students excited about science, to make them want to enter these fields that will be such a crucial part of our economic future. A program like this called Hispanic Engineering Science and Technology Week, HESTEC, has been operating very successful for the past few years as the University of Texas—Pan American, and I hope to see that success replicated throughout the Nation.

But these types of programs are only one part of getting students hooked on science. We can spend all the time in the world telling students how exciting it is to be a scientist, but unless we actually let them experience that excitement—unless we let them discover the joy of scientific discovery first-hand—we will still lose them. And that is the job of the science laboratory class. A well-designed, well-equipped, well-staffed high school laboratory can be an incredibly invigorating and illuminating experience for a student. It can teach them far more about scientific principles than they can learn from a book or in a lecture, and more importantly, it teaches them the thrill of actually being a scientist. That, more than anything else, can mean the difference between a student who goes on to become a chemist, an engineer, or a medical researcher, and one who loses interest in science forever.

Unfortunately, a recent report by the National Academy of Sciences, called “America’s Lab Report: Investigations in High School Science,” made some findings that are extremely troubling for those of us who want to provide all of our students an equal opportunity to succeed in science and technology. It found that schools that have high percentages of minorities and low-income students are “less likely to have adequate laboratory facilities” and “often have lower budgets for laboratory equipment and supplies” than other schools. The study also found that students in those schools “spend less time in laboratory instruction than students in other schools.” Rural schools had some of the same problems.

We cannot expect our country to be adequately prepared for the future unless all of our students are adequately prepared for the future. And unless we do something to improve the laboratory experience for our low-income, minority, and rural students, we simply won’t be prepared. That is why I am proud to introduce the partnerships for access to laboratory science bill, originally championed by Congressman HINOJOSA, which would authorize partnerships between high-need or rural school districts, higher education institutions, and the private sector, with the goal of revitalizing the high school science labs in those schools. The bill authorizes \$50 million in matching grants to help fund comprehensive science instruction improvement plans, with the grant money able to be used for such things as purchasing scientific

equipment, renovating laboratory space, designing new experiments or methods of integrating the laboratory with traditional lectures, and providing professional development for high school science lab teachers. This last one is particularly important because one of the key conclusions from the National Academy report is that “improving high school science teachers’ capacity to lead laboratory experiences effectively is critical to advancing the educational goals of these experiences.”

We need to do a lot to ensure that our Nation stays competitive throughout the 21st century, and this bill is only one small step. But it is a sorely needed step, particularly for those students who need our help the most. I invite my colleagues to join us in support of this bill, and I look forward to working to enact this important piece of legislation.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. JEFFORDS):
S. 3515. A bill to amend title II, United States Code, to ensure that liable entities meet environmental cleanup obligations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, the Wall Street Journal recently reported on a growing phenomenon across the West—towns and cities are struggling to ensure cleanup from decades of environmental contamination on properties formally owned by Asarco, LLC.

For over a century, Asarco mined, smelted, and refined metals at sites across the country, leaving behind a legacy of lead, arsenic, and cadmium contamination in more than 90 sites in 22 Western States. But when Asarco filed for bankruptcy in August 2005 suddenly it became unclear if these contaminated sites would ever get cleaned up. Asarco’s outrageous legacy of environmental pollution stretches from Helena, MT, to El Paso, TX, and is estimated to total \$1 billion nationwide. That is money that taxpayers, not the polluting company, may now have to pay.

In my State, Asarco operated a 14-acre site in Everett from the 1800s until 1912, and two sites in Ruston, a 67-acre property and the larger 97-acre Superfund site on Commencement Bay. When Asarco declared bankruptcy last August, the citizens of Washington State were left with a \$100 million Superfund mess. In Tacoma and Ruston, Asarco contractors abandoned cleanup projects midway through, leaving piles of contaminated soil sitting in resident’s backyards. Although cleanup resumed thanks to emergency removal funds from the Environmental Protection Agency, these funds only go so far and eventually taxpayers may have to bear the brunt of the costs.

I wish I could say that Asarco is just an exceptionally bad actor, but there is evidence that the company’s irresponsible practices are more common than we knew.

That is why in October 2002, I asked the Government Accountability Office to examine how corporate polluters might be avoiding their responsibility under existing environmental law. I was pleased to be joined in requesting this study by then Environment and Public Works Chairman JEFFORDS, Judiciary Chairman LEAHY, and Superfund and Waste Management Subcommittee Chairwoman BOXER. The report found that the Environmental Protection Agency has faced significant challenges in holding polluting corporations responsible for their environmental cleanup obligations, partly due to bankruptcy laws that allow companies to avoid future cleanup costs on sites that were damaged in the past.

In many ways this report confirms what I feared back in 2002, and what became starkly evident last August, that corporate polluters are using bankruptcy and other regulatory loopholes to get out of their environmental cleanup obligations. The report has a whole section on how “businesses can organize and restructure themselves in ways that allow them to limit their expenditures for environmental cleanups.” Whether it is using the shield of bankruptcy to evade their obligations, or engaging in corporate shell games with foreign subsidiaries, the “polluter pays” principle should hold firm.

To quote again from the report, “As a result of EPA’s inaction, the federal treasury continues to be exposed to potentially enormous cleanup costs associated with businesses not currently required to provide financial assurances.”

Fortunately, the GAO provided not only a thorough analysis of the problem but also a set of detailed recommendations on how to tackle these abuses. Based on their recommendations, I authored the Cleanup Assurance and Polluter Accountability Act of 2006, which I am introducing today along with Senator JEFFORDS, the ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Committee and Senator BOXER, the ranking member of the Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Superfund and Waste Management.

My bill: Enables the bankruptcy court to examine 10 years of past transactions—instead of 2 years—between a parent company and its subsidiary for evidence that companies transferred assets to avoid environmental cleanup responsibilities; requires the National Bankruptcy Review Commission to evaluate conflicting goals between the bankruptcy code and environmental laws and to provide recommendations for action to Congress; reasserts and expands upon the 1980 requirement that the Environmental Protection Agency develop financial assurance regulations and ensure that businesses maintain appropriate financial assurances, providing evidence that they’re able to pay for cleaning up of environmental damage

should it occur; and requires companies subject to financial assurance requirements to report declarations of bankruptcy directly to the EPA with an estimation of environmental damage and an explanation of current and former owners or partners of the facility.

These measures will go a long way toward closing these costly loopholes in our bankruptcy code and protecting tax payers from unjust corporate maneuvering to evade cleanup responsibility at polluted sites.

Communities across the country continue to bear the burden of Asarco's irresponsible behavior. The GAO report confirms that this abuse is not specific to Asarco but is increasingly widespread. It will take many more years to clean up the mess that a few bad actors have left behind. We can't afford to stand by and allow another Asarco to happen. We must not ask the taxpayers to continue footing the bill for others' reckless actions. I look forward to working with my congressional colleagues to enact these protections into law.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—CELEBRATING THE 231ST BIRTHDAY OF THE ARMY AND COMMENDING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMY AS EXCEPTIONAL INDIVIDUALS WHO LIVE BY THE VALUES OF LOYALTY, DUTY, AND SELFLESS SERVICE

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas, from the first Continental Army under General Washington to the beaches of Normandy and the city streets of Iraq, the Army has protected the flame of democracy;

Whereas the citizens of the United States continue to enjoy freedom and spread the light of democracy because the men and women of the Army have stood through adversity, remained steadfast in the most difficult of circumstances, and bravely fought against the enemies of peace throughout the world;

Whereas the sacrifices of those men and women of the Army have called all citizens of the United States, both public and private, to the highest forms of citizenship;

Whereas the Army maintains its presence in 120 countries across the world, including Saudi Arabia, Korea, and Kosovo;

Whereas the accomplishments of the Army in the Global War on Terror have demonstrated the courage and strength of the men and women of the Army;

Whereas, in Iraq, the Army has brought freedom to a population once under tyrannical control, allowing the citizens of Iraq to enjoy the recent election of officials, the formation of a constitution, and the formation of the government under Prime Minister al-Maliki;

Whereas the men and women of the Army continued to provide stability and security to Iraqis by killing Abu Musab al-Zarqawi,

who was commonly known among terrorists as the "prince of al-Qaeda";

Whereas Iraq has become a better place and a great ally, which was evident when the ambassador of Iraq presented his credentials to the Secretary of State for the first time in 15 years; and

Whereas those great accomplishments add to the longstanding tradition of the Army and attest to the extraordinary capability of the men and women who serve the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) salutes the men and women of the Army;

(2) commends the men and women of the Army as exceptional individuals who live by the values of loyalty, duty, and selfless service; and

(3) recognizes that those great citizens—

(A) are the reason why the Army continues to stand as the best military force in the world; and

(B) continue to perform amazing tasks and uphold the honored traditions of the Army by adhering to the principle expressed by General Douglas MacArthur when he proudly declared that "Americans never quit."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 101—CONDEMNING THE REPRESSION OF THE IRANIAN BAHAI COMMUNITY AND CALLING FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF IRANIAN BAHAI'S

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 101

Whereas in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, and 2000, Congress, by concurrent resolution, declared that it deplores the religious persecution by the Government of Iran of the Baha'i community and holds the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith;

Whereas on March 20, 2006, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Ms. Asma Jahangir, revealed the existence of a confidential letter dated October 29, 2005, from the Chairman of the Command Headquarters of Iran's Armed Forces to the Ministry of Information, the Revolutionary Guard, and the Police Force, stating that the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei, had instructed the Command Headquarters to identify members of the Baha'i Faith in Iran and monitor their activities;

Whereas the United Nations Special Rapporteur expressed "grave concern and apprehension" about the implications of this letter for the safety of the Baha'i community;

Whereas in 2005 the Iranian Government initiated a new wave of assaults, homes raids, harassment, and detentions against Baha'is, and in December 2005, Mr. Zabihullah Mahrami died after 10 years of imprisonment on charges of apostasy due to his membership in the Baha'i Faith; and

Whereas beginning in October 2005, an anti-Baha'i campaign has been conducted in the state-sponsored Kayhan newspaper and in broadcast media: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) condemns the Government of Iran for the October 29, 2005 letter, calls on the Government of Iran to immediately cease such

activities and all activities aimed at the repression of the Iranian Baha'i community, and continues to hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding all the rights of its nationals, including members of the Baha'i community; and

(2) requests the President to—

(A) call for the Government of Iran to emancipate the Baha'i community by granting those rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international covenants on human rights;

(B) emphasize that the United States regards the human rights practices of the Government of Iran, including its treatment of the Baha'i community and other religious minorities, as a significant factor in the foreign policy of the United States Government regarding Iran; and

(C) initiate an active and consistent dialogue with other governments and the European Union in order to persuade the Government of Iran to rectify its human rights practices.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4221. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2007 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 4222. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4223. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4224. Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4225. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4226. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4227. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4228. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4229. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. TALENT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4230. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2766, supra.

SA 4231. Mr. DEWINE (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2766, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4232. Mr. DEWINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the