I would also like to take this opportunity to comment on the Feinstein-Snowe 10 in 10 CAFE standards legislation introduced this past week as the bill is yet another piece for solving the Nation's energy crisis.

The ten in ten measure is straightforward—we increase the average mileage of each company's vehicles fleet by 10 miles per gallon in 10 years—10 in 10. This would save 2.5 million barrels of oil a day by 2025—the same amount we currently import daily from the Persian Gulf—while eliminating 420 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions, a climate change-causing greenhouse gas, from entering the atmosphere.

Certainly, we ought to be able to at least meet these goals. Yet, thus far, Congress and the administration have regrettably sent exactly the wrong message at a time when we have already witnessed a crisis—and that is, a ''can't do'' attitude, rather than the ''can do'' spirit that has defined progress in America since our fledgling days as a nation. We have the means, we have seen the demonstrated necessity, we possess the entrepreneurial spirit, what exactly is there left not to get?

There should be no question that increasing fuel economy standards an average of 1 mile per gallon across a manufacturer's fleet for the next 10 years is a challenge to which this country can rise—in fact, it is long overdue. We are long past the point of watching and waiting it out while the U.S. auto makers dither—Congress has a responsibility to provide leadership on this issue by refusing to accept the notion that ''this is as good as it gets.''

We must reject the administration's request that we just cede to the Department of Transportation our statutory authority to reform CAFE standards for passenger cars—especially as DOT has had the opportunity to increase CAFE standards for SUVs, minivans, and light pickups, but only incrementally increased the miles per gallon to 22.2 mpg by model year 2007 that is an increase of less than 1 mile per gallon. This minimal increase will save less than 2 weeks worth of gasoline each year for the next 2 decades. We can do better and under our legislation we will do better.

A wide variety of experts, including some of those who took part in the 2001 congressionally mandated National Academy of Sciences report on CAFE standards, agree that the most effective action we could take today to decrease the price of gasoline is to increase fuel economy standards for all vehicles—passenger cars and light trucks. Yet the only time we raised fuel economy standards for passenger cars was back in 1976. Think about it—in 1976, our computers were about the size of cars—and now we hold them in the palm of our hand—are we really saying the United States of America doesn't have the technological wherewithal to provide 10 more miles-per-gallon over the next 10 years, at a time when the transportation sector accounts for fully 40 percent of all the Nation's fossil fuel consumption?

Morever, we give manufacturers the flexibility to develop an entire fleet that accomplishes the overall fuel economy standard in the most cost-effective manner—it can be done and it must be done. And with a third of American drivers now considering trading their current vehicle for another that gets great fuel economy, frankly, if our auto makers had embraced higher fuel economy standards when our SUV loophole bill was first introduced in 2001, or way back in the early 1990s when an increase in CAFE was a compelling argument for that decade's energy bill, perhaps the U.S. industry would be in better shape today. Consumers certainly would be.

And how can there be any question—at this time when our reliance on foreign oil has skyrocketed from 44 percent 3 decades ago to 72 percent this year—and prices hover at near historic highs of $70 per barrel—that we must take a page from America's greatest quests—like putting a man on the Moon—to finally reduce our consumption of precious fossil fuels. We are financing the ambitions of radical leaders in some of the most volatile regions of the world to supply the energy to power America's future. This makes no sense—not when our bill, through its resulting fuel savings, would effectively develop Middle Eastern oil production within our own country within just the next 19 years.

Mr. President, these two bills, the EXTEND Act and the 10 in 10 Act, are synonymous with the security of America's future. These bills are two pieces of an overall national energy picture that we need to address now. Consumers throughout the United States, from small businesses to families, are demanding leadership on energy prices. Congress should advance past rhetoric, gimmicks, and photo-ops and move to substantive legislation such as the EXTEND Act and the 10 in 10 CAFE bill. It is imperative that Congress begin these policy discussions—we cannot wait for yet another crisis.

I look forward to working with my Senate colleagues and the administration to provide the American people the leadership they deserve on these issues.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. BYRD):

S.J. Res. 40. A joint resolution authorizing the printing and binding of a supplement to, and revised edition of, Senate Procedure; considered and passed.

S.J. RES. 40

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF SUPPLEMENT TO, AND REVISED EDITION OF, SENATE PROCEDURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each of the following documents shall be prepared under the supervision of Alan Frumin, Parliamentarian and Parliamentarian Emeritus of the Senate, and shall be printed and bound as a Senate document:

(1) A supplement to ''Riddick's Senate Procedure'', to be styled ''Frumin's Supplement to Riddick's Senate Procedure''.

(2) A revised edition of ''Riddick's Senate Procedure'', to be styled ''Frumin's Senate Procedure''.

(b) COPIES.—One thousand five hundred copies of each document described in subsection (a) shall be printed for distribution to Senators and for the use of the Senate.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 524—CONDEMNING THE UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE AND PUBLICATION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ABOUT THE TERRORIST FINANCE TRACKING PROGRAM, THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY'S TERRORIST SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM, AND OTHER VITAL COUNTER-TERRORISM PROGRAMS

Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 524

Whereas on June 22, 2006, news organizations publicly disclosed the existence of an ongoing, highly classified national security program to track terrorists' financial transactions, known formally as the ''Terrorist Finance Tracking Program'';

Whereas the President condemned the unauthorized leak and subsequent publication in the strongest possible terms, calling those acts ''disgraceful'' and explaining that public disclosure of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program ''does great harm to the United States of America'';

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury noted that this unauthorized leak of classified information and subsequent publication ''undermined a highly successful counter-terrorism program and alerted terrorists to the methods and sources used to track their money trails'';

Whereas similar to the leaks and public disclosure of the National Security Agency's Terrorist Surveillance Program, the disclosure of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program puts America's terrorist enemies on notice of tactics used to hunt them down and makes defending against further terrorist attacks more difficult;

Whereas Administration officials and the co-chairmen of the 9/11 Commission (a Democrat and a Republican) urged news organizations to refrain from publicly disclosing the existence of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program because of the probable harm to America's national security;

Whereas there have been no credible allegations of abuse or infringements on civil liberties in the execution of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program;

Whereas the 9/11 Commission in its Final Report concluded that ''information about terrorist money helps us to understand their networks, search them, and disrupt their operations'';

Whereas the 9/11 Commission had given the Administration high marks in its pursuit of terrorist-finance networks, and recommended that ''vigorous efforts to track terrorist financing must remain front and

center in U.S. counter-terrorism efforts''; and

Whereas the United States must remain vigilant in its War on Terror: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate joins the President in condemning the damaging leaks and subsequent publication of vital national security information about the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program and the National Security Agency's Terrorist Surveillance Program; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the Department of Justice should vigorously and tirelessly investigate and prosecute any and all persons responsible for the unauthorized disclosure to news organizations of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program, the National Security Agency's Terrorist Surveillance Program, and other vital counter-terrorism programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 525—TO AMEND THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO PROVIDE GREATER TRANSPARENCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. OBAMA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. RES. 525

Resolved,

SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Senate Legislative Transparency and Accountability Resolution of 2006''.

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF FLOOR PRIVILEGES FOR FORMER MEMBERS, SENATE OFFICERS, AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE WHO ARE LOBBYISTS OR SEEK FINANCIAL GAIN.

Rule XXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) inserting ''1.'' before ''Other'';

(2) inserting after ''Ex-Senators and Senators elect'' the following: '', except as provided in paragraph 2'';

(3) inserting after ''Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeants at Arms of the Senate'' the following: '', except as provided in paragraph 2'';

(4) inserting after ''Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives'' the following: '', except as provided in paragraph 2''; and

(5) adding at the end the following:

''2. (a) The floor privilege provided in paragraph 1 shall not apply to an individual covered by this paragraph who is—

''(1) a registered lobbyist or agent of a foreign principal; or

''(2) is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly, or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

''(b) The Committee on Rules and Administration may promulgate regulations to allow individuals covered by this paragraph floor privileges for ceremonial functions and events designated by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader.''.

SEC. 3. BAN ON GIFTS FROM LOBBYISTS.

Paragraph 1(a)(2) of rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) inserting ''(A)'' after ''(2)''; and

(2) adding at the end the following:

''(B) This clause shall not apply to a gift from a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal.''.

SEC. 4. TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS AND DISCLOSURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph 2 of rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f)(1) Before a Member, officer, or employee may accept transportation or lodging otherwise permissible under this paragraph from any person, other than a governmental entity, such Member, officer, or employee shall—

''(A) obtain a written certification from such person (and provide a copy of such certification to the Select Committee on Ethics) that—

''(i) the trip was not financed in whole, or in part, by a registered lobbyist or foreign agent;

''(ii) the person did not accept, directly or indirectly, funds from a registered lobbyist or foreign agent specifically earmarked for the purpose of financing the travel expenses;

''(iii) the trip was not planned, organized, or arranged by or at the request of a registered lobbyist or foreign agent; and

''(iv) registered lobbyists will not participate in or attend the trip;

''(B) provide the Select Committee on Ethics (in the case of an employee, from the supervising Member or officer), in writing—

''(i) a detailed itinerary of the trip; and

''(ii) a determination that the trip—

''(I) is primarily educational (either for the invited person or for the organization sponsoring the trip);

''(II) is consistent with the official duties of the Member, officer, or employee;

''(III) does not create an appearance of use of public office for private gain; and

''(iii) has a minimal or no recreational component; and

''(C) obtain written approval of the trip from the Select Committee on Ethics.

''(2) Not later than 30 days after completion of travel, approved under this subparagraph, the Member, officer, or employee shall file with the Select Committee on Ethics and the Secretary of the Senate a description of meetings and events attended during such travel and the names of any registered lobbyist who accompanied the Member, officer, or employee during the travel, except when disclosure of such information is deemed by the Member or supervisor under whose direct supervision the employee is employed to jeopardize the safety of an individual or adversely affect national security. Such information shall also be posted on the Member's official website not later than 30 days after the completion of the travel, except when disclosure of such information is deemed by the Member to jeopardize the safety of an individual or adversely affect national security.''.

(b) DISCLOSURE OF NONCOMMERCIAL AIR TRAVEL.—Paragraph 2 of rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) A Member, officer, or employee of the Senate shall—

''(1) disclose a flight on an aircraft that is not licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration to operate for compensation or hire, excluding a flight on an aircraft owned, operated, or leased by a governmental entity, taken in connection with the duties of the Member, officer, or employee as an officeholder or Senate officer or employee; and

''(2) with respect to the flight, file a report with the Secretary of the Senate, including the date, destination, and owner or lessee of the aircraft, the purpose of the trip, and the persons on the trip, except for any person flying the aircraft.''.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Paragraph 2(e) of rule XXXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

''(e) The Secretary of the Senate shall make available to the public all disclosures filed pursuant to subparagraphs (f) and (g) as soon as possible after they are received and such matters shall be posted on the Member's official website but no later than 30 days after the trip or flight.''.

SEC. 5. POST EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph 9 of rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) designating the first sentence as subparagraph (a);

(2) designating the second sentence as subparagraph (b); and

(3) adding at the end the following:

''(c) If an employee on the staff of a Member or on the staff of a committee whose rate of pay is equal to or greater than 75 percent of the rate of pay of a Member and employed at such rate for more than 60 days in a calendar year, upon leaving that position, becomes a registered lobbyist under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, such employee may not lobby any Member, officer, or employee of the Senate for a period of 1 year after leaving that position.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 60 days after the date of adoption of this resolution.

SEC. 6. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS OF EMPLOYMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

''14. A Member shall not directly negotiate or have any arrangement concerning prospective private employment until after the election for his or her successor has been held, unless such Member files a statement with the Secretary of the Senate, for public disclosure, regarding such negotiations or arrangements within 3 business days after the commencement of such negotiation or arrangement, including the name of the private entity or entities involved in such negotiations or arrangements, the date such negotiations or arrangements commenced, and must be signed by the Member.''.

SEC. 7. PROHIBIT OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH SPOUSE OR IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBER OF MEMBER WHO IS A REGISTERED LOBBYIST.

Rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs 10 through 12 as paragraphs 11 through 13, respectively; and

(2) inserting after paragraph 9, the following:

''10. (a) If a Member's spouse or immediate family member is a registered lobbyist under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995, or is employed or retained by such a registered lobbyist for the purpose of influencing legislation, the Member shall prohibit all staff employed by that Member (including staff in personal, committee and leadership offices) from having any official contact with the Member's spouse or immediate family member.

''(b) In this paragraph, the term 'immediate family member' means the son, daughter, stepson, stepdaughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister of the Member.''.

SEC. 8. INFLUENCING HIRING DECISIONS.

Rule XLIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

''6. No Member shall, with the intent to influence on the basis of partisan political affiliation an employment decision or employment practice of any private entity—