

Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 388. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a national standard in accordance with which nonresidents of a State may carry concealed firearms in the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 389. A bill to increase the number of Federal judgeships, in accordance with recommendations by the Judicial Conference, in districts that have an extraordinarily high immigration caseload; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 390. A bill to direct the exchange of certain land in Grand, San Juan, and Uintah Counties, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

S. 391. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic and North Atlantic planning areas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIDEN:

S. 392. A bill to ensure payment of United States assessments for United Nations peacekeeping operations for the 2005 through 2008 time period; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 393. A bill to transfer unspent funds for grants by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the Office of Justice Programs, and the Office on Violence Against Women to the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 394. A bill to amend the Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter Act of 1958 to ensure the humane slaughter of nonambulatory livestock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 395. A bill to require States and Indian tribes to designate specific highway routes over which hazardous materials may be transported; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat controlled foreign corporations in tax havens as domestic corporations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. 397. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals a refundable credit against income tax for the purchase of private health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 398. A bill to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act to identify and remove barriers to reducing child abuse, to provide for examinations of certain children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BUNNING (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 399. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include podiatrists as physicians for purposes of covering physicians services under the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SUNUNU (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 400. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that dependent students who take a medically necessary leave of absence do not lose health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MCCASKILL, and Mr. KOHL):

S. 401. A bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to eliminate funding shortfalls for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) for fiscal year 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BURR, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. VITTER, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 402. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for qualified timber gains; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. Res. 40. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs; from the Committee on Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. Res. 41. A resolution honoring the life and recognizing the accomplishments of Tom Mooney, president of the Ohio Federation of Teachers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. Res. 42. An original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary; from the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 43. A resolution honoring the important contribution to the Nation of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on its 150th Anniversary; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska):

S. Res. 44. A resolution commending the University of Nebraska-Lincoln women's volleyball team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Volleyball Championship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 122

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 122, a bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to extend benefits to service sector workers and firms, enhance certain trade adjustment assistance authorities, and for other purposes.

S. 214

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 214, a bill to amend chapter 35 of title 28, United States Code, to preserve the independence of United States attorneys.

S. 259

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 259, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Henry Kuualoha Giugni Kupuna Memorial Archives at the University of Hawaii.

S. 343

At the request of Mr. VOINOVICH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 343, a bill to extend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999.

S. 358

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 358, a bill to prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment.

S. 360

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 360, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand expenses which qualify for the Hope Scholarship Credit and to make the Hope Scholarship Credit and the Lifetime Learning Credit refundable.

S. 380

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 380, a bill to reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 2

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 2, a concurrent resolution expressing the bipartisan resolution on Iraq.

S. RES. 29

At the request of Mr. KYL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 29, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Martin Luther King, Jr. Day and the many lessons still to be learned from Dr. King's example of nonviolence, courage, compassion, dignity, and public service.

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 29, supra.

## AMENDMENT NO. 117

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 117 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

## AMENDMENT NO. 118

At the request of Mr. CHAMBLISS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 118 proposed to H.R. 2, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 387. A bill to prohibit the sale by the Department of Defense of parts for F-14 fighter aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to light an important issue which threatens our national security and begs the attention of Congress. The legislation I propose today seeks to end the Iranian government's acquisition of sensitive military equipment by blocking the Pentagon's sale of F-14 fighter jet parts.

It is the sensitive job of the Department of Defense to demilitarize and auction off surplus military equipment. However, recent investigations and reports have uncovered a frightening trend regarding the sale of F-14 "Tomcat" aircraft parts. U.S. customs agents have discovered F-14 parts being illegally shipped to Iran by brokers who bought F-14 surplus equipment from Department of Defense auctions.

Other than the United States, Iran is the only Nation to fly the F-14. The U.S. allowed Iran to buy 79 F-14s before its revolution in 1979. Fortunately, most of Iran's F-14s are currently grounded for lack of parts.

We know that Iran is pursuing a nuclear weapons capability. We know that the Department of State has identified Iran as the most active state sponsor of terrorism. We know that the sale of spare parts for F-14s could make it more difficult to confront the nuclear weapons capability of Iran. And yet F-14 parts are still being sold by the DoD.

Iran's F-14s, especially with the parts to get more of them airborne, greatly strengthen its ground war potential, harming our national and global security. Our country should be doing everything possible to deny the brutal regime in Tehran access to spare parts for their F-14 fleet.

The Department of Defense will tell you that it is already taking action to control the sale of F-14 parts. A few times a year they change the restriction on the sale of F-14 parts. But history has shown us that these rules are not enough. The Department has been caught still selling F-14 parts, even

when its rules forbid it. It has sold F-14 parts to companies that have turned out to be fronts for the Iranians. More recently, the DoD sold sensitive technology, including classified F-14 parts to undercover GAO investigators.

My intention with this bill is to make it crystal clear to the Department of Defense that it may not sell any F-14 parts to anyone for any reason. There should be no chance for the parts to make their way to the Iranians.

Additionally, my bill would prohibit the export of any F-14 parts that have already been sold. This prevents the parts from ending up in Iran through even the most roundabout route.

I am not trying to reform the entire military surplus sales process. I am confident that the Armed Services Committee will continue its investigations and propose some much needed changes. My bill would simply fix a very specific, but very important, problem: the sale of F-14 components that end up in the hands of Iran.

I urge the members of the Senate to support this bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## S. 387

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Arming Iran Act".

## SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON SALE BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF PARTS FOR F-14 FIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Department of Defense is responsible for demilitarizing and auctioning off sensitive surplus United States military equipment.

(2) F-14 "Tomcat" fighter aircraft have recently been retired, and their parts are being made available by auction in large quantities.

(3) Iran is the only country, besides the United States, flying F-14 fighter aircraft and is purchasing surplus parts for such aircraft from brokers.

(4) The Government Accountability Office has, as a result of undercover investigative work, declared the acquisition of the surplus United States military equipment, including parts for F-14 fighter aircraft, to be disturbingly effortless.

(5) Upon the seizure of such sensitive surplus military equipment being sold to Iran, United States customs agents have discovered these same items, having been resold by the Department of Defense, being brokered illegally to Iran again.

(6) Iran is pursuing a nuclear weapons capability, and the Department of State has identified Iran as the most active state sponsor of terrorism.

(7) Iran continues to provide funding, safe haven, training, and weapons to known terrorist groups, including Hizballah, HAMAS, the Palestine Islamic Jihad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

(8) The sale of spare parts for F-14 fighter aircraft could make it more difficult to confront the nuclear weapons capability of Iran

and would strengthen the ground war capability of Iran. To prevent these threats to regional and global security, the sale of spare parts for F-14 fighter aircraft should be prohibited.

(b) PROHIBITION ON SALE BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in paragraph (2), the Department of Defense may not sell (whether directly or indirectly) any parts for F-14 fighter aircraft, whether through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service or through another agency or element of the Department.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to the sale of parts for F-14 fighter aircraft to a museum or similar organization located in the United States that is involved in the preservation of F-14 fighter aircraft for historical purposes.

(c) PROHIBITION ON EXPORT LICENSE.—No license for the export of parts for F-14 fighter aircraft to a non-United States person or entity may be issued by the United States Government.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 389. A bill to increase the number of Federal judgeships, in accordance with recommendations by the Judicial Conference, in districts that have an extraordinarily high immigration caseload; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that authorizes the Federal judgeships recommended by the 2005 Judicial Conference for our U.S. District Courts that are overloaded with immigration cases.

It is imperative to equip our Federal agencies with the assets they need to secure our borders and enforce our immigration laws, including courts which must adjudicate criminal immigration cases that appear on their dockets. This includes our U.S. District Courts, which must try repeat immigration law violators who are charged with a felony in U.S. District Court.

The legislation I am introducing today creates eleven new Federal judgeships recommended by the Judicial Conference for the four U.S. Districts in which more than 50 percent of their criminal cases are immigration cases. Each of these Districts shares a border Mexico.

In fiscal year 2004, the Western District of Texas had 5,599 criminal case filings, 3,688 of those cases, or 65 percent, dealt with immigration. The District Court of Arizona had 4,007 criminal filings, of which 2,404 cases, that's 59 percent, were immigration filings. The Southern District of California had 2,206 immigration filings, 64 percent of the 3,400 total criminal filings. Lastly, the District of New Mexico had 2,497 criminal filings, 60 percent, or 1,502 cases, were immigration cases.

Based on these caseloads, we should already be giving these Districts new judgeships. But to increase border security and immigration enforcement efforts, as we have over the past few years, without equipping these courts