

In addition, this bill would require lenders to give firm disclosure regarding the terms of the mortgage not only within three days of application for the loan, but also at least seven days before closing. Lenders also will now need to include a statement that the consumer is not obligated on the mortgage loan just because they have received the disclosures. This will give consumers the opportunity to truly shop around for the best mortgage terms for the first time ever. They will be able to compare the payments and costs associated with a certain loan product, and decide not to sign on the dotted line if they do not like the basic terms of the loan.

Finally, the bill clarifies that lenders are subject to statutory damages for violations of Truth in Lending disclosure provisions, increases the damages for mortgage violations from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per violation, and requires that mortgage disclosures be made within the stated time frames.

The increasing rate of foreclosures across the country is troubling. Not only are individual families losing their homes and their financial nest eggs, but there is a negative ripple effect across communities and the economy. Although improved TILA disclosures are only a small part of what Congress needs to do in the upcoming year, I believe that giving consumers the information they need regarding the maximum payments they might have to pay under the terms of a loan is an important and vital part of improving the process. Borrowers need to better understand the full financial impact of entering into a particular loan early in the loan decision process, and also before they actually consummate the loan. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill and other efforts to help improve the mortgage financing process.

Mr. President, 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. 2153

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 "Mortgage Disclosure Improvement Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. ENHANCED MORTGAGE LOAN DISCLOSURES.

Section 128(b)(2) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1638(b)(2)) is amended—

- (1) by inserting "(A)" before "In the";
- (2) by striking "a residential mortgage transaction, as defined in section 103(w)" and inserting "any extension of credit that is secured by the dwelling of a consumer";
- (3) by striking "shall be made in accordance" and all that follows through "extended, or";
- (4) by striking "If the" and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting the following:

"(B) In the case of an extension of credit that is secured by the dwelling of a consumer, in addition to the other disclosures

required by subsection (a), the disclosures provided under this paragraph shall—

"(i) state in conspicuous type size and format, the following: 'You are not required to complete this agreement merely because you have received these disclosures or signed a loan application.'; and

"(ii) be furnished to the borrower not later than 7 business days before the date of consummation of the transaction, and at the time of consummation of the transaction, subject to subparagraph (D).

"(C) In the case of an extension of credit that is secured by the dwelling of a consumer, under which the annual rate of interest is variable, or with respect to which the regular payments may otherwise be variable, in addition to the other disclosures required by subsection (a), the disclosures provided under this paragraph shall—

"(i) label the payment schedule as follows: 'Payment Schedule: Payments Will Vary Based on Interest Rate Changes'; and

"(ii) state the maximum amount of the regular required payments on the loan, based on the maximum interest rate allowed, introduced with the following language in conspicuous type size and format: 'Your payment can go as high as []', the blank to be filled in with the maximum possible payment amount.

"(D) In any case in which the disclosure statement provided 7 business days before the date of consummation of the transaction contains an annual percentage rate of interest that is no longer accurate, as determined under section 107(c), the creditor shall furnish an additional, corrected statement to the borrower, not later than 3 business days before the date of consummation of the transaction."

SEC. 3. CIVIL LIABILITY.

Section 130(a) of the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1640(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(iii), by striking "not less than \$200 or greater than \$2,000" and inserting "\$5,000, such amount to be adjusted annually based on the consumer price index, to maintain current value"; and

(2) in the penultimate sentence of the undesignated matter following paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking "only for" and inserting "for";

(B) by striking "section 125 or" and inserting "section 122, section 125,";

(C) by inserting "or section 128(b)," after "128(a)."; and

(D) by inserting "or section 128(b)" before the period.

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. JOHNSON):

S. 2156. A bill to authorize and facilitate the improvement of water management by the Bureau of Reclamation, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy to increase the acquisition and analysis of water resources for irrigation, hydroelectric power, municipal, and environmental uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill entitled the SECURE Water Act, Science and Engineering to Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance Water Act to address some of the serious water-related challenges facing this country. My colleagues Senator DOMENICI, Senator CANTWELL, and Senator JOHNSON are cosponsoring this

measure and I am pleased to have their support.

Water resource issues are putting State and local water managers to the test in all areas of the country. In the western U.S., these challenges are exacerbated due to drought, population increases, environmental needs, and climate change, all of which are affecting the sustainability of water supplies. Much needs to be done to ensure that sufficient quantities of water of adequate quality are available to meet the basic needs of our citizens, as well as sustaining important economic and environmental uses.

As the intense competition for limited water supplies increases, more refined water management strategies are necessary. One way to improve in this area is to improve the nationwide data collection and monitoring activities associated with water. The SECURE Water Act will do this by requiring an expansion of the National Streamflow Information Program and the development of a systematic groundwater monitoring program. The bill also directs the U.S. Geological Survey to formally establish a water use and availability assessment program consistent with recommendations made by the National Research Council. Better data will lead to better modeling and improved decisionmaking by State, local, and Federal water managers.

Another area needing more attention concerns the impacts of global climate change on water resources. Already well-documented is the fact that increasing temperatures are resulting in less snowpack and more rain in many regions, and changing the timing of snow-melt runoff. Moreover, at a recent hearing on climate change and water held by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the USGS indicated that current climate models are also projecting a long-term drying trend in the Southwest—the fastest growing region in the country. Fully understanding and adapting to these long-term impacts is imperative to the health and well-being of many communities. The SECURE Water Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish an Intra-Governmental Panel to help make the link between the scientific community and water managers to improve water availability forecasts and to implement adaptation strategies. The bill also requires the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate a climate change adaptation program to develop strategies and conduct feasibility studies to address water shortages, conflicts, and other impacts to water users and the environment. In addition, both Reclamation and the Department of Energy are directed to assess the effects of climate change on the water supplies needed for hydropower production, which represents the source of at least 7 percent of the Nation's electricity supply.

Finally, the SECURE Water Act recognizes that promoting the efficient use of water is critical to respond to

any of the threats that may impact available supplies. Accordingly, the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to provide financial assistance to States, tribes, and local entities to construct improvements or take actions to increase water-use efficiencies that respond to drought, climate change, or other water-related crises.

Of course, States bear the primary responsibility and authority for managing water resources in this country. Nonetheless, given the reality that adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, and ecology of the United States, it is imperative that the Federal government be a strong partner in assisting State and local communities to address present and future water supply challenges. The SECURE Water Act was developed with this strong partnership in mind. I look forward to starting the dialogue on this important legislation and hope that my colleagues will ultimately support its enactment.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these remarks. 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. 2156

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Science and Engineering to Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance Water Act” or the “SECURE Water Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Climate change adaptation program.
- Sec. 5. Water management improvement.
- Sec. 6. Hydroelectric power assessment.
- Sec. 7. Climate change and water intragovernmental panel.
- Sec. 8. Water data enhancement by United States Geological Survey.
- Sec. 9. Water use and availability assessment program.
- Sec. 10. Effect.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) adequate and safe supplies of water are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and ecology of the United States;

(2) systematic data-gathering with respect to, and research and development of, the water resources of the United States will help ensure the continued existence of sufficient quantities of water to support—

- (A) increasing populations;
 - (B) economic growth;
 - (C) irrigated agriculture;
 - (D) energy production; and
 - (E) the protection of aquatic ecosystems;
- (3) global climate change poses a significant challenge to the protection and use of the water resources of the United States due to an increased uncertainty with respect to the timing, form, and geographical distribution of precipitation, which may have a substantial effect on the supplies of water for agricultural, hydroelectric power, industrial, domestic supply, and environmental needs;

(4) although States bear the primary responsibility and authority for managing the

water resources of the United States, the Federal Government should support the States, as well as regional, local, and tribal governments, by carrying out—

(A) nationwide data collection and monitoring activities;

(B) relevant research; and

(C) activities to increase the efficiency of the use of water in the United States;

(5) Federal agencies that conduct water management and related activities have a responsibility—

(A) to take a lead role in assessing risks to the water resources of the United States (including risks posed by global climate change); and

(B) to develop strategies—

(i) to mitigate the potential impacts of each risk described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) to help ensure that the long-term water resources management of the United States is sustainable and will ensure sustainable quantities of water;

(6) it is critical to continue and expand research and monitoring efforts—

(A) to improve the understanding of the variability of the water cycle; and

(B) to provide basic information necessary—

(i) to manage and efficiently use the water resources of the United States; and

(ii) to identify new supplies of water that are capable of being reclaimed; and

(7) the study of water use is vital—

(A) to the understanding of the impacts of human activity on water and ecological resources; and

(B) to the assessment of whether available surface and groundwater supplies will be available to meet the future needs of the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term “Advisory Committee” means the National Advisory Committee on Water Information established—

(A) under the Office of Management and Budget Circular 92-01; and

(B) to coordinate water data collection activities.

(3) ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.—The term “assessment program” means the water availability and use assessment program established by the Secretary under section 9(a).

(4) CLIMATE DIVISION.—The term “climate division” means 1 of the 359 divisions in the United States that represents 2 or more regions located within a State that are as climatically homogeneous as possible, as determined by the Administrator.

(5) COMMISSIONER.—The term “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(6) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(7) ELIGIBLE APPLICANT.—The term “eligible applicant” means any State, Indian tribe, irrigation district, water district, or other organization with water delivery authority.

(8) FEDERAL POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATION.—The term “Federal Power Marketing Administration” means—

(A) the Bonneville Power Administration;

(B) the Southeastern Power Administration;

(C) the Southwestern Power Administration; and

(D) the Western Area Power Administration.

(9) HYDROLOGIC ACCOUNTING UNIT.—The term “hydrologic accounting unit” means 1

of the 352 river basin hydrologic accounting units used by the United States Geological Survey.

(10) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b).

(11) MAJOR AQUIFER SYSTEM.—The term “major aquifer system” means a groundwater system that is—

(A) identified as a significant groundwater system by the Director; and

(B) included in the Groundwater Atlas of the United States, published by the United States Geological Survey.

(12) MAJOR RECLAMATION RIVER BASIN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “major reclamation river basin” means each major river system (including tributaries)—

(i) that is located in a service area of the Bureau of Reclamation; and

(ii) at which is located a federally authorized project of the Bureau of Reclamation.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “major reclamation river basin” includes—

(i) the Colorado River;

(ii) the Columbia River;

(iii) the Klamath River;

(iv) the Missouri River;

(v) the Rio Grande;

(vi) the Sacramento River;

(vii) the San Joaquin River; and

(viii) the Truckee River.

(13) NON-FEDERAL PARTICIPANT.—The term “non-Federal participant” means—

(A) a State, regional, or local authority;

(B) an Indian tribe or tribal organization;

or

(C) any other qualifying entity, such as a water conservation district, water conservancy district, or rural water district or association, or a nongovernmental organization.

(14) PANEL.—The term “panel” means the climate change and water intragovernmental panel established by the Secretary under section 7(a).

(15) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the regional integrated sciences and assessments program—

(A) established by the Administrator; and

(B) that is comprised of 8 regional programs that use advances in integrated climate sciences to assist decisionmaking processes.

(16) SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The term “Secretary” means—

(i) in the case of section 4, the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Commissioner); and

(ii) in the case of sections 8 and 9, the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the Director).

(17) SERVICE AREA.—The term “service area” means any area that encompasses a watershed that contains a federally authorized reclamation project that is located in any State or area described in the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U.S.C. 391).

SEC. 4. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a climate change adaptation program—

(1) to assess each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to the quantity of water resources located in a service area; and

(2) to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that strategies are developed to address potential water shortages, conflicts, and other impacts to water users located at, and the environment of, each service area.

(b) **REQUIRED ELEMENTS.**—In carrying out the program described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the United States Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the program, and each appropriate State water resource agency, to ensure that the Secretary has access to the best available scientific information with respect to presently observed and projected future impacts of global climate change on water resources;

(2) assess specific risks to the water supply of each major reclamation river basin, including any risk relating to—

- (A) a change in snowpack;
- (B) the timing of runoff; and
- (C) any increase in—

(i) the demand for water as a result of increasing temperatures; and

- (ii) the rate of reservoir evaporation;

(3) with respect to each major reclamation river basin, analyze the extent to which changes in the water supply of the United States will impact—

(A) the ability of the Secretary to deliver water to the contractors of the Secretary;

(B) hydroelectric power generation facilities;

- (C) recreation at reclamation facilities;

- (D) fish and wildlife habitat;

(E) applicable species listed as an endangered, threatened, or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(F) water quality issues (including salinity levels of each major reclamation river basin);

(4) in consultation with appropriate non-Federal participants, consider and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate each impact of water supply changes analyzed by the Secretary under paragraph (3), including strategies relating to—

(A) the modification of any reservoir storage or operating guideline in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the development of new water management, operating, or habitat restoration plans;

- (C) water conservation;

(D) improved hydrologic models and other decision support systems; and

(E) groundwater and surface water storage needs; and

(5) in consultation with the Director, the Administrator, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service), and applicable State water resource agencies, develop a monitoring plan to acquire and maintain water resources data—

(A) to strengthen the understanding of water supply trends; and

(B) to assist in each assessment and analysis conducted by the Secretary under paragraphs (2) and (3).

(c) **REPORTING.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(1) each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to the quantity of water resources located in each major reclamation river basin;

(2) the impact of global climate change with respect to the operations of the Secretary in each major reclamation river basin;

(3) each mitigation and adaptation strategy considered and implemented by the Secretary to address each effect of global climate change described in paragraph (1);

(4) each coordination activity conducted by the Secretary with—

- (A) the Director;
- (B) the Administrator;

(C) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service); or

(D) any appropriate State water resource agency; and

(5) the implementation by the Secretary of the monitoring plan developed under subsection (b)(5).

(d) **FEASIBILITY STUDIES.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with any non-Federal participant, may conduct 1 or more studies to determine the feasibility of implementing each mitigation and adaptation strategy described in subsection (c)(3), including the construction of any water supply, water management, environmental, or habitat enhancement water infrastructure that the Secretary determines to be necessary to address the effects of global climate change on water resources located in each major reclamation river basin.

(2) **COST SHARING.**—

(A) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of the cost of a study described in paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the study.

(ii) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO FINANCIAL HARDSHIP.**—The Secretary may increase the Federal share of the cost of a study described in paragraph (1) to exceed 50 percent of the cost of the study if the Secretary determines that, due to a financial hardship, the non-Federal participant of the study is unable to contribute an amount equal to 50 percent of the cost of the study.

(B) **NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**—The non-Federal share of the cost of a study described in paragraph (1) may be provided in the form of any in-kind services that substantially contribute toward the completion of the study, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 5. WATER MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.**—The Secretary may provide any grant to, or enter into any cooperative agreement with, any eligible applicant to assist the eligible applicant in planning, designing, or constructing any improvement—

- (A) to conserve water;

- (B) to increase water use efficiency;

- (C) to facilitate water markets;

- (D) to enhance water management; or

- (E) to carry out any other activity—

(i) to address any climate-related impact to the water supply of the United States; or

(ii) to prevent any water-related crisis or conflict at any watershed that has a nexus to a Federal reclamation project located in a service area.

(2) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive a grant, or enter into a cooperative agreement with the Secretary under paragraph (1), an eligible applicant shall submit to the Secretary an application that includes a proposal of the improvement to be planned, designed, constructed, or implemented by the eligible applicant.

(3) **REQUIREMENTS OF GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—

(A) **COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS.**—Each grant and cooperative agreement entered into by the Secretary with any eligible applicant under paragraph (1) shall be in compliance with each requirement described in subparagraphs (B) through (F).

(B) **CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS OR ACTIVITIES RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary

shall not provide a grant to, or enter into a cooperative agreement with, an eligible applicant to provide financial assistance for an improvement to conserve water with respect to an agricultural operation unless the Secretary first determines that the improvement will result in a net savings in ground-water or surface water resources in the agricultural operation of the eligible applicant.

(C) **NONREIMBURSABLE FUNDS.**—Any funds provided by the Secretary to an eligible applicant through a grant or cooperative agreement under paragraph (1) shall be non-reimbursable.

(D) **TITLE TO IMPROVEMENTS.**—If an infrastructure improvement to a facility under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency is the subject of a grant or a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and an eligible applicant under paragraph (1), the Federal Government shall hold title to the improvement of the facility.

(E) **COST SHARING.**—

(i) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—The Federal share of the cost of any infrastructure improvement or activity that is the subject of a grant or a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and an eligible applicant under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost of the infrastructure improvement or activity.

(ii) **CALCULATION OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.**—In calculating the non-Federal share of the cost of an infrastructure improvement or activity proposed by an eligible applicant through an application submitted by the eligible applicant under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall—

(I) consider the value of any in-kind services that substantially contributes toward the completion of the improvement or activity, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) not consider any other amount that the eligible applicant receives from a Federal agency.

(iii) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT.**—The amount provided to an eligible applicant through a grant or cooperative agreement under paragraph (1) shall be not more than \$5,000,000.

(iv) **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.**—The non-Federal share of the cost of operating and maintaining any infrastructure improvement that is the subject of a grant or a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and an eligible applicant under paragraph (1) shall be 100 percent.

(F) **LIABILITY.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), the United States shall not be liable for monetary damages of any kind for any injury arising out of an act, omission, or occurrence that arises in relation to any facility created or improved under this section, the title of which is not held by the United States.

(ii) **EXCEPTION.**—Clause (i) shall not apply to liability for monetary damages resulting from an injury caused by any act of negligence committed by the United States (or by any officer, employee, or agent of the United States) that arises in relation to any facility created or improved under this section, the title of which is not held by the United States.

(iii) **TORT CLAIMS ACT.**—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(b) **RESEARCH AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.**—The Secretary may enter into 1 or more cooperative agreements with any university, nonprofit research institution, or organization with water or power delivery authority to fund any research activity that is designed—

- (A) to conserve water resources;

(B) to increase the efficiency of the use of water resources; or

(C) to enhance the management of water resources.

(2) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SECRETARY.**—A cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and any university, institution, or organization described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) **MUTUAL BENEFIT.**—Grants or cooperative agreements made under this section may be for the mutual benefit of the United States and the entity that is provided the grant or enters into the cooperative agreement.

(d) **RELATIONSHIP TO PROJECT-SPECIFIC AUTHORITY.**—This section shall not supersede any existing project-specific funding authority.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 6. HYDROELECTRIC POWER ASSESSMENT.

(a) **DUTY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY.**—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of each Federal Power Marketing Administration, shall assess each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to water supplies that are required for the generation of hydroelectric power at each Federal water project that is applicable to a Federal Power Marketing Administration.

(b) **ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE DATA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out each assessment under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall consult with the United States Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the program, and each appropriate State water resource agency, to ensure that the Secretary of Energy has access to the best available scientific information with respect to presently observed impacts and projected future impacts of global climate change on water supplies that are used to produce hydroelectric power.

(2) **ACCESS TO DATA FOR CERTAIN ASSESSMENTS.**—In carrying out each assessment under subsection (a), with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration and the Western Area Power Administration, the Secretary of Energy shall consult with the Commissioner to access data and other information that—

(A) is collected by the Commissioner; and

(B) the Secretary of Energy determines to be necessary for the conduct of the assessment.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(1) each effect of, and risk resulting from, global climate change with respect to—

(A) water supplies used for hydroelectric power generation; and

(B) power supplies marketed by each Federal Power Marketing Administration, pursuant to—

(i) long-term power contracts;

(ii) contingent capacity contracts; and

(iii) short-term sales; and

(2) each recommendation of the Administrator of each Federal Power Marketing Administration relating to any change in any operation or contracting practice of each Federal Power Marketing Administration to address each effect and risk described in paragraph (1), including the use of purchased power to meet long-term commitments of each Federal Power Marketing Administration.

(d) **COSTS NONREIMBURSABLE.**—Any costs incurred by the Secretary of Energy in car-

rying out this section shall be nonreimbursable.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7. CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER INTRAGOVERNMENTAL PANEL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish and lead a climate change and water intragovernmental panel—

(1) to review the current scientific understanding of each impact of global climate change on the water resources of the United States; and

(2) to develop any strategy that the panel determines to be necessary to improve observational capabilities and expand data acquisition to increase the reliability and accuracy of modeling and prediction systems to benefit water managers at the Federal, State, and local levels.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The panel shall be comprised of—

(1) the Secretary;

(2) the Director;

(3) the Administrator;

(4) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service);

(5) the Commissioner; and

(6) the Chief of Engineers.

(c) **REVIEW ELEMENTS.**—In conducting the review and developing the strategy under subsection (a), the panel shall consult with State water resource agencies, the Advisory Committee, and relevant water user, environmental, and other nongovernmental organizations—

(1) to assess the extent to which the conduct of measures of streamflow, groundwater levels, soil moisture, evapotranspiration rates, evaporation rates, snowpack levels, precipitation amounts, and glacier mass is necessary to improve the understanding of the Federal Government and the States with respect to each impact of global climate change on water resources;

(2) to identify data gaps in current water monitoring networks that must be addressed to improve the capability of the Federal Government and the States to measure, analyze, and predict changes to water resources that are directly or indirectly affected by global climate change;

(3) to establish data management and communication protocols and standards to increase the quality and efficiency by which each Federal agency acquires and reports relevant data;

(4) to consider options for the establishment of a data portal to enhance access to water resource data—

(A) relating to each nationally significant watershed and aquifer located in the United States; and

(B) that is collected by each Federal agency and any other public or private entity for each nationally significant watershed and aquifer located in the United States;

(5) to expand, and integrate each initiative of the panel with, to the maximum extent possible, any interagency initiative in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, including—

(A) the national integrated drought information system of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(B) the advanced hydrologic prediction service of the National Weather Service;

(6) to facilitate the development of hydrologic models to integrate data that reflects groundwater and surface water interactions;

(7) to apply the hydrologic models developed under paragraph (6) to water resource management problems identified by the panel; and

(8) to consider the need for, and the development of, mechanisms to effectively combine global climate models, regional climate models, and hydrologic models to produce water resource information to assist water managers at the Federal, State, and local levels in the development of adaptation strategies that can be incorporated into long-term water management decisions.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the review conducted, and the strategy developed, by the panel under subsection (a).

(e) **DEMONSTRATION, RESEARCH, AND METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the panel and the Advisory Committee, may provide grants to, or enter into any contract, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, or other transaction with, an appropriate entity to carry out any demonstration, research, or methodology development project that the Secretary determines to be necessary to assist in the implementation of the strategy developed by the panel under subsection (a)(2).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) **MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FEDERAL SHARE.**—The Federal share of the cost of any demonstration, research, or methodology development project that is the subject of any grant, contract, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, or other transaction entered into between the Secretary and an appropriate entity under paragraph (1) shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

(B) **REPORT.**—An appropriate entity that receives funds from a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, or other transaction entered into between the Secretary and the appropriate entity under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary a report describing the results of the demonstration, research, or methodology development project conducted by the appropriate entity.

(f) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a) through (d) \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2009, to remain available until expended.

(2) **DEMONSTRATION, RESEARCH, AND METHODOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (e) \$10,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 8. WATER DATA ENHANCEMENT BY UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(a) **NATIONAL STREAMFLOW INFORMATION PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct a review of the national streamflow information program, including a review of—

(A) each Federal objective with respect to the establishment of a national streamgaging network; and

(B) each geographic information-based method that the Secretary used to select sites to achieve each objective reviewed under subparagraph (A).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In conducting the national streamflow information program, the Secretary shall—

(A) measure streamflow and related environmental variables in nationally significant watersheds—

(i) in a reliable and continuous manner; and

(ii) to develop a comprehensive source of information on which public and private decisions relating to the management of water resources may be based;

(B) provide for a better understanding of hydrologic extremes (including floods and droughts) through the conduct of intensive data collection activities during and following hydrologic extremes;

(C) establish a base network that provides resources that are necessary for—

(i) the monitoring of long-term changes in streamflow; and

(ii) the conduct of assessments to determine the extent to which each long-term change monitored under clause (i) is related to global climate change;

(D) integrate the national streamflow information program with data collection activities of Federal agencies and appropriate State water resource agencies (including the national drought information system)—

(i) to enhance the comprehensive understanding of water availability;

(ii) to identify any data gap with respect to water resources; and

(iii) to improve hydrologic forecasting; and

(E) incorporate principles of adaptive management in the conduct of periodic reviews of information collected under the national streamflow information program to assess whether the objectives of the national streamflow information program are being adequately addressed.

(3) IMPROVED METHODOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) improve methodologies relating to the analysis and delivery of data; and

(B) investigate, develop, and implement new methodologies and technologies to estimate or measure streamflow in a more cost-efficient manner.

(4) MEASUREMENT GOAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall increase the number of sites measured under the national streamflow information program to a quantity of not less than 4,700 sites.

(B) REQUIREMENTS OF SITES.—Each site described in subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) located in a nationally significant watershed, as determined by the Secretary; and

(ii) measured by a streamgage or any other effective means implemented by the Secretary.

(5) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the national streamgaging network established pursuant to this subsection shall be 100 percent of the cost of carrying out the national streamgaging network.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

(B) ACHIEVEMENT OF MEASUREMENT GOAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out paragraph (4) \$7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2018, to remain available until expended.

(b) NATIONAL GROUNDWATER RESOURCES MONITORING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop a systematic groundwater monitoring program for each major aquifer system located in the United States.

(2) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—In developing the monitoring program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) establish appropriate criteria for monitoring wells to ensure the acquisition of long-term, high-quality data sets, including, to the maximum extent possible, the inclusion of real-time instrumentation and reporting;

(B) in coordination with the Advisory Committee and State and local water resource agencies—

(i) assess the current scope of groundwater monitoring based on the access availability and capability of each monitoring well in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) develop and carry out a monitoring plan that maximizes coverage for each major aquifer system that is located in the United States; and

(C) prior to initiating any specific monitoring activities within a State after the date of enactment of this Act, consult and coordinate with the applicable State water resource agency with jurisdiction over the aquifer that is the subject of the monitoring activities, and comply with all applicable laws (including regulations) of the State.

(3) PROGRAM OBJECTIVES.—In carrying out the monitoring program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) provide data that is necessary for the improvement of understanding with respect to surface water and groundwater interactions;

(B) by expanding the network of monitoring wells to reach each climate division, support the groundwater climate response network to improve the understanding of the effects of global climate change on groundwater recharge and availability; and

(C) support the objectives of the assessment program.

(4) IMPROVED METHODOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) improve methodologies relating to the analysis and delivery of data; and

(B) investigate, develop, and implement new methodologies and technologies to estimate or measure groundwater recharge, discharge, and storage in a more cost-efficient manner.

(5) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the monitoring program described in paragraph (1) may be 100 percent of the cost of carrying out the monitoring program.

(6) PRIORITY.—In selecting monitoring activities consistent with the monitoring program described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to those activities for which a State or local governmental entity agrees to provide for a substantial share of the cost of establishing or operating a monitoring well or other measuring device to carry out a monitoring activity.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subsection for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

(c) BRACKISH GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local water resource agencies, shall conduct a study of available data and other relevant information—

(A) to identify significant brackish groundwater resources located in the United States; and

(B) to consolidate any available data relating to each groundwater resource identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(A) a description of each—

(i) significant brackish aquifer that is located in the United States (including 1 or more maps of each significant brackish aquifer that is located in the United States);

(ii) data gap that is required to be addressed to fully characterize each brackish aquifer described in clause (i); and

(iii) current use of brackish groundwater that is supplied by each brackish aquifer described in clause (i); and

(B) a summary of the information available as of the date of enactment of this Act

with respect to each brackish aquifer described in subparagraph (A)(i) (including the known level of total dissolved solids in each brackish aquifer).

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2009, to remain available until expended.

(d) IMPROVED WATER ESTIMATION, MEASUREMENT, AND MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary may provide grants to appropriate entities with expertise in water resource data acquisition and reporting—

(A) to investigate, develop, and implement new methodologies and technologies to estimate or measure water resources data in a cost-efficient manner; and

(B) to improve methodologies relating to the analysis and delivery of data.

(2) PRIORITY.—In providing grants to appropriate entities under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give priority to appropriate entities that propose the development of new methods and technologies for—

(A) predicting and measuring streamflows;

(B) estimating changes in the storage of groundwater;

(C) improving data standards and methods of analysis (including the validation of data entered into geographic information system databases);

(D) measuring precipitation and potential evapotranspiration;

(E) developing descriptive and predictive models that take into account groundwater and surface water; and

(F) water withdrawals, return flows, and consumptive use.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the development of any new method or technology that is the subject of a grant under this subsection shall not exceed the lesser of—

(i) 50 percent of the cost of the development of the new method or technology; or

(ii) \$500,000.

(B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the development of any new method or technology that is the subject of a grant under this subsection may be provided in the form of any in-kind services that substantially contribute toward the development of any new method or technology, as determined by the Secretary.

(C) OTHER FEDERAL ASSISTANCE.—Assistance under this subsection may be in addition to assistance provided by the Federal Government pursuant to other provisions of law.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2018.

SEC. 9. WATER USE AND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Advisory Committee and State and local water resource agencies, shall establish an assessment program to be known as the “water availability and use assessment program”—

(1) to provide a more accurate assessment of the status of the water resources of the United States;

(2) to assist in the determination of the quantity of water that is available for beneficial uses;

(3) to identify long-term trends in water availability;

(4) to use each long-term trend described in paragraph (3) to provide a more accurate assessment of the change in the availability of water in the United States; and

(5) to develop the basis for an improved ability to forecast the availability of water

for future economic, energy production, and environmental uses.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—

(1) WATER USE.—In carrying out the assessment program, the Secretary shall conduct any appropriate activity to carry out an ongoing assessment of water use in hydrologic accounting units and major aquifer systems located in the United States, including—

(A) the maintenance of a comprehensive national water use inventory to enhance the level of understanding with respect to the effects of spatial and temporal patterns of water use on the availability and sustainable use of water resources;

(B) the incorporation of water use science principles, with an emphasis on applied research and statistical estimation techniques in the assessment of water use;

(C) the integration of any dataset maintained by any other Federal or State agency into the dataset maintained by the Secretary; and

(D) a focus on the scientific integration of any data relating to water use, water flow, or water quality to generate relevant information relating to the impact of human activity on water and ecological resources.

(2) WATER AVAILABILITY.—In carrying out the assessment program, the Secretary shall conduct an ongoing assessment of water availability by—

(A) developing and evaluating nationally consistent indicators that reflect each status and trend relating to the availability of water resources in the United States, including—

(i) surface water indicators, such as streamflow and surface water storage measures (including lakes, reservoirs, perennial snowfields, and glaciers);

(ii) groundwater indicators, including groundwater level measurements and changes in groundwater levels due to—

- (I) natural recharge;
- (II) withdrawals;
- (III) saltwater intrusion;
- (IV) mine dewatering;
- (V) land drainage;
- (VI) artificial recharge; and
- (VII) other relevant factors, as determined by the Secretary; and

(iii) impaired surface water and groundwater supplies that are known, accessible, and used to meet ongoing water demands; and

(B) maintaining a national database of water availability data that—

- (i) is comprised of maps, reports, and other forms of interpreted data;
- (ii) provides electronic access to the archived data of the national database; and
- (iii) provides for real-time data collection.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary may provide grants to State water resource agencies to assist State water resource agencies in—

(A) developing water use and availability datasets that are integrated with each appropriate dataset developed or maintained by the Secretary; or

(B) integrating any water use or water availability dataset of the State water resource agency into each appropriate dataset developed or maintained by the Secretary.

(2) CRITERIA.—To be eligible to receive a grant under paragraph (1), a State water resource agency shall demonstrate to the Secretary that the water use and availability dataset proposed to be established or integrated by the State water resource agency—

(A) is in compliance with each quality and conformity standard established by the Secretary to ensure that the data will be capable of integration with any national dataset; and

(B) will enhance the ability of the officials of the State of the State water resource agency to carry out each water management and regulatory responsibility of the officials of the State in accordance with each applicable law of the State.

(3) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant provided to a State water resource agency under paragraph (1) shall be an amount not more than \$250,000.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2010, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that provides a detailed assessment of—

(1) the current availability of water resources in the United States, including—

(A) historic trends and annual updates of river basin inflows and outflows;

(B) surface water storage;

(C) groundwater reserves; and

(D) estimates of undeveloped potential resources (including saline water and wastewater);

(2) significant trends affecting water availability, including each documented or projected impact to the availability of water as a result of global climate change;

(3) the withdrawal and use of surface water and groundwater by various sectors, including—

(A) the agricultural sector;

(B) municipalities;

(C) the industrial sector;

(D) thermoelectric power generators; and

(E) hydroelectric power generators;

(4) significant trends relating to each water use sector, including significant changes in water use due to the development of new energy supplies;

(5) significant water use conflicts or shortages that have occurred, or are likely to occur; and

(6) each factor that has caused, or will likely cause, a conflict or shortage described in paragraph (5).

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsections (a), (b), and (d) \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

(2) GRANT PROGRAM.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (c) \$12,500,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 10. EFFECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act supersedes or limits any existing authority provided, or responsibility conferred, by any provision of law.

(b) EFFECT ON STATE WATER LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act preempts or affects any—

(A) State water law; or

(B) interstate compact governing water.

(2) COMPLIANCE REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall comply with applicable State water laws in carrying out this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 344—COM-
MENDING THE GOVERNMENT OF
GERMANY FOR PREVENTING A
LARGE-SCALE TERRORIST AT-
TACK IN SEPTEMBER 2007, AND
SUPPORTING FUTURE COOPERA-
TION TO PREVENT TERRORISM

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

S. RES. 344

Whereas, on September 4, 2007, police in Germany arrested 3 individuals for planning large-scale terrorist attacks against locations in Germany, including sites frequented by United States citizens;

Whereas possible targets included Ramstein Air Base, which serves as headquarters for United States Air Forces in Europe and is also a North Atlantic Treaty Organization installation, and Frankfurt Airport, one of the largest airports in Europe;

Whereas, according to German authorities, the 3 suspects belonged to a German cell of Islamic Jihad Union, a radical Sunni group based in Central Asia with links to Al Qaeda;

Whereas 300 police and other law enforcement officials were involved in the investigation and 41 homes across Germany were raided in a highly successful operation;

Whereas United States intelligence agencies reportedly provided critical information that alerted their counterparts in Germany as to the travels of the suspects between Germany and Pakistan and the suspects' affiliation with the Islamic Jihad Union;

Whereas German authorities acted swiftly and decisively to prevent an attack that could have come within days of the arrests;

Whereas the successful collaborative action by United States and German authorities prevented the possible deaths of many innocent people;

Whereas Germany and the United States have been close allies in the fight against terrorism;

Whereas the law enforcement, intelligence, diplomatic, and military organizations in Germany and the United States continue to work together to combat the terrorist threat and prevent future attacks; and

Whereas victory in the fight against terrorism is critical to preserve the liberty and ensure the safety of all people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the efforts of law enforcement authorities in Germany in preventing a large-scale terrorist attack on numerous targets in Germany, including sites frequented by United States citizens;

(2) recognizes the role of United States intelligence agencies in providing critical information to German authorities in their investigation and apprehension of the suspected terrorists and notes the continuing importance of such United States intelligence cooperation with Germany;

(3) commends the intelligence community of Germany for its outstanding work in identifying the individuals suspected of seeking to carry out this terrorist plot;

(4) condemns those individuals who would use acts of violence against innocent civilians to spread a message of hate and intolerance;

(5) urges the allies of the United States to remain steadfast in their efforts to defeat international terrorism; and

(6) expresses its readiness to provide necessary assistance to the Government of Germany in its counterterrorism effort to bring to justice those individuals involved in this terrorist plot.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLU-
TION 49—PROVIDING FOR A CON-
DITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RE-
CESS OF THE SENATE

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

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Thursday, October 4, 2007, or Friday, October 5, 2007, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12 noon on Monday, October 15, 2007, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3208. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3209. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3210. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3211. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SHELBY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3212. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McConnell to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3213. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3214. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3215. Ms. MIKULSKI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3216. Ms. MIKULSKI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3217. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3218. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3219. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3220. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3221. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3222. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3223. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3224. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her

to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3225. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3226. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3227. Ms. MIKULSKI (for Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. REED, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. BIDEN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3228. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3229. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3230. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3215 proposed by Ms. MIKULSKI to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3231. Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3232. Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, and Mr. BROWN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3233. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. SHELBY, and Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3234. Mr. REID (for Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Mr. DURBIN)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3235. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3236. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3237. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3238. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3239. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3240. Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3241. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3242. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3243. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3244. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3245. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3246. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the

bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3247. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3248. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3249. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3250. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. NELSON, of Florida, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. VITTER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BROWN, and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3251. Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3252. Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3253. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3254. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. KYL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3255. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3256. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BAYH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DODD, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. REED, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. LEAHY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3257. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mrs. BOXER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 742, to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the health risks posed by asbestos-containing materials and products having asbestos-containing material, and for other purposes.

SA 3258. Mrs. MURRAY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 742, supra.

SA 3259. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3260. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra.

SA 3261. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3262. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3263. Mr. PRYOR (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3093, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3264. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her