

book number, or ISBN number and the retail price of all required and optional materials in the course schedule for the upcoming term. This requirement would help ensure that bookstores receive book orders in time to stock up on any available used books and would provide students with plenty of time to search for lower-priced textbooks via alternative sources such as online booksellers or other students.

When asked, schools must also provide bookstores with access to the course schedule, ISBN numbers for required and optional course material, the maximum student enrollment for a course and the current enrollment numbers. Access to this information would allow bookstores to better estimate the amount of inventory they should maintain for each course. A school in my home state, Illinois State University, recognized the importance of giving students and bookstores early access to such information. ISU's online course schedule provides students with ISBN numbers, and bookstores are given access to course enrollment numbers as well as required and optional course materials.

Combined, these actions can help drive down the cost of textbooks and help make college more affordable for students. The college affordability conversation cannot focus only on raising federal grants and lowering student loan interest rates. There is no question that federal aid has not kept up with rising college costs. However, we must also look at why college costs, including textbook costs, continue to increase year after year.

I have heard stories of students, especially community college students, who decide to drop a semester or a year because they simply cannot afford the textbooks. This is just unacceptable. Textbook costs are a part, and in some cases a large part of college costs, and we must do what is within our power to ensure that students do not put their education on hold just because they cannot afford to buy the textbooks.

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

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 945

*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 "College Textbook Affordability Act of 2007".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSE AND INTENT.

The purpose of this Act is to ensure that every student in higher education is offered better and more timely access to affordable course materials by educating and informing faculty, students, administrators, institutions of higher education, bookstores, and publishers on all aspects of the selection, purchase, sale, and use of the course materials. It is the intent of this Act to have all involved parties work together to identify ways to decrease the cost of college textbooks and supplemental materials for stu-

dents while protecting the academic freedom of faculty members to provide high quality course materials for students.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COLLEGE TEXTBOOK.**—The term "college textbook" means a textbook, or a set of textbooks, used for a course in postsecondary education at an institution of higher education.

(2) **COURSE SCHEDULE.**—The term "course schedule" means a listing of the courses or classes offered by an institution of higher education for an academic period.

(3) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

(4) **PUBLISHER.**—The term "publisher" means a publisher of college textbooks or supplemental materials involved in or affecting interstate commerce.

(5) **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL.**—The term "supplemental material" means educational material published or produced to accompany a college textbook.

#### SEC. 4. PUBLISHER REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **COLLEGE TEXTBOOK PRICING INFORMATION.**—When a publisher provides a faculty member of an institution of higher education with information regarding a college textbook or supplemental material available in the subject area in which the faculty member teaches, the publisher shall include, with any such information and in writing, the following:

(1) The price at which the publisher would make the college textbook or supplemental material available to the bookstore on the campus of, or otherwise associated with, such institution of higher education.

(2) Any history of revisions for the college textbook or supplemental material.

(3) Whether the college textbook or supplemental material is available in any other format, including paperback and unbound, and the price at which the publisher would make the college textbook or supplemental material in the other format available to the bookstore on the campus of, or otherwise associated with, such institution of higher education.

(b) **UNBUNDLING OF SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS.**—A publisher that sells a college textbook and any supplemental material accompanying such college textbook as a single bundled item shall also sell the college textbook and each supplemental material as separate and unbundled items.

#### SEC. 5. PROVISION OF ISBN COLLEGE TEXTBOOK INFORMATION IN COURSE SCHEDULES.

(a) **INTERNET COURSE SCHEDULES.**—Each institution of higher education that receives Federal assistance and that publishes the institution's course schedule for the subsequent academic period on the Internet shall—

(1) include, in the course schedule, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and the retail price for each college textbook or supplemental material required or recommended for a course or class listed on the course schedule that has been assigned such a number; and

(2) update the information required under paragraph (1) as necessary.

(b) **WRITTEN COURSE SCHEDULES.**—In the case of an institution of higher education that receives Federal assistance and that does not publish the institution's course schedule for the subsequent academic period on the Internet, the institution of higher education shall include the information required under subsection (a)(1) in any printed version of the institution's course schedule

and shall provide students with updates to such information as necessary.

#### SEC. 6. AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION FOR COLLEGE TEXTBOOK SELLERS.

An institution of higher education that receives Federal assistance shall make available, as soon as is practicable, upon the request of any seller of college textbooks (other than a publisher) that meets the requirements established by the institution, the most accurate information available regarding—

(1) the institution's course schedule for the subsequent academic period; and

(2) for each course or class offered by the institution for the subsequent academic period—

(A) the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) for each college textbook or supplemental material required or recommended for such course or class that has been assigned such a number;

(B) the number of students enrolled in such course or class; and

(C) the maximum student enrollment for such course or class.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 112—DESIGNATING APRIL 6, 2007, AS "NATIONAL MISSING PERSONS DAY"

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

S. RES. 112

Whereas each year tens of thousands of people go missing in the United States;

Whereas, on any given day, there are as many as 100,000 active missing persons cases in the United States;

Whereas the Missing Persons File of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) was implemented in 1975;

Whereas, in 2005, 109,531 persons were reported missing to law enforcement agencies nationwide, of whom 11,868 were between the ages of 18 and 20;

Whereas section 204 of the PROTECT Act, known as Suzanne's Law and passed by Congress on April 10, 2003, modifies section 3701(a) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5779(a)), so that agencies must enter records into the NCIC database for all missing persons under the age of 21;

Whereas Kristen's Act (42 U.S.C. 14665), passed in 1999, has established grants for organizations to, among other things, track missing persons and provide informational services to families and the public;

Whereas, according to the NCIC, 48,639 missing persons were located in 2005, an improvement of 4.2 percent from the previous year;

Whereas many persons reported missing may be victims of Alzheimer's disease or other health-related issues, or may be victims of foul play;

Whereas, regardless of age or circumstances, all missing persons have families who need support and guidance to endure the days, months, or years they may spend searching for their missing loved ones; and

Whereas it is important to applaud the committed efforts of families, law enforcement agencies, and concerned citizens who work to locate missing persons and to prevent all forms of victimization: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 6, 2007, as "National Missing Persons Day"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) observe the day with appropriate programs and activities; and

(B) support worthy initiatives and increased efforts to locate missing persons.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 113—COM-  
MENDING THE ACHIEVEMENTS  
AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPOR-  
TANCE OF THE ALLIANCE TO  
SAVE ENERGY ON THE 30TH AN-  
NIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORA-  
TION OF THE ALLIANCE**

Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. PRYOR, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. DORGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 113

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy marks the 30th anniversary of the incorporation of the Alliance with a year-long celebration, beginning on March 18, 2007, the day on which the Alliance was incorporated as a nonprofit organization in accordance with section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

Whereas, in 1977, the Alliance to Save Energy was founded by Senators Charles H. Percy and Hubert H. Humphrey;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy is the only national nonprofit, bipartisan public-policy organization working in partnership with prominent business, government, educational, environmental, and consumer leaders to promote the efficient and clean use of energy worldwide to benefit the environment, economy, and security of the United States;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy operates programs and collaborative projects throughout the United States, and has been working in the international community for more than a decade in over 30 developing and transitional countries;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy has shown that energy efficiency and conservation measures taken by the United States during the past 30 years are now displacing the national need for more than 40 quads of energy each year;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy is a nationally recognized authority on energy efficiency, and regularly provides testimony and resources to Federal and State governments, as well as members of the business and media communities;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy contributes to a variety of education and outreach initiatives, including the award-winning Green Schools and Green Campus programs, award-winning public service announcements, and a variety of targeted energy-efficiency campaigns;

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy serves as the North American energy efficiency secretariat for the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (commonly known as "REEEP");

Whereas the Alliance to Save Energy collaborates with other prominent organizations to form partnerships and create groups that advance the cause of energy efficiency, including—

(1) the Building Codes Assistance Project (commonly known as "BCAP");

(2) the Southeast Energy Efficiency Alliance (commonly known as "SEEA");

(3) the Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency (commonly known as "MUNEE");

(4) the Efficient Windows Collaborative; and

(5) the Appliance Standards Awareness Project (commonly known as "ASAP"); and

Whereas March 18, 2007, marks the 30th anniversary of the incorporation of the Alliance to Save Energy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Alliance to Save Energy on the 30th anniversary of the incorporation of the Alliance; and

(2) recognizes the important contributions that the Alliance to Save Energy has made to further the cause of energy efficiency.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND  
PROPOSED**

SA 464. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2007 and 2009 through 2012; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 465. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 466. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. CRAPO) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra.

SA 467. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 468. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 469. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 470. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 471. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 472. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. GREGG, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 473. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. DEMINT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 474. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 475. Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 476. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 477. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. DEMINT) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra.

SA 478. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 479. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 480. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. SMITH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 464.** Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution S. Con. Res. 21, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2008 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2007 and 2009 through 2012; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 13, line 9, decrease the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 13, line 10, decrease the amount by \$22,000,000.

On page 13, line 13, decrease the amount by \$117,000,000.

On page 13, line 12, decrease the amount by \$117,000,000.

On page 13, line 17, decrease the amount by \$116,000,000.

On page 13, line 18, decrease the amount by \$116,000,000.

On page 13, line 21, decrease the amount by \$115,000,000.

On page 13, line 22, decrease the amount by \$115,000,000.

On page 13, line 25, decrease the amount by \$116,000,000.

On page 14, line 1, decrease the amount by \$116,000,000.

On page 12, line 9, increase the amount by \$8,000,000.

On page 12, line 10, increase the amount by \$8,000,000.

On page 12, line 13, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 14, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 17, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 18, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 21, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 22, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 12, line 25, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 13, line 1, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 16, line 10, increase the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 16, line 11, increase the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 16, line 14, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 16, line 15, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 16, line 18, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 16, line 19, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 16, line 22, increase the amount by \$38,000,000.

On page 16, line 23, increase the amount by \$38,000,000.

On page 17, line 2, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 17, line 3, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.

On page 20, line 12, increase the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 20, line 13, increase the amount by \$7,000,000.

On page 20, line 16, increase the amount by \$39,000,000.