

in the monthly beneficiary premium established under subsection (a).”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2008.

SEC. 3. OUTREACH AND EDUCATION FOR PREMIUM AND COST-SHARING SUBSIDIES UNDER PART D.

(a) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE.—

(1) STATE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, an amount equal to \$1 multiplied by the total number of individuals entitled to benefits, or enrolled, under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, or enrolled under part B of such title during the fiscal year (as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, based on the most recent available data before the beginning of the fiscal year) to be used to provide additional grants to State Health Insurance Assistance Programs (SHIPs) to conduct outreach and education related to the Medicare program under such title.

(2) NATIONAL CENTER ON SENIOR BENEFITS OUTREACH AND ENROLLMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There are appropriated \$4,000,000 to the National Center on Senior Benefits Outreach and Enrollment established under section 202(a)(20)(B) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3012(a)(20)(B)) to be used to provide outreach and enrollment assistance with respect to premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Medicare prescription drug program under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–101 et seq.).

(B) COORDINATION.—The National Center on Senior Benefits Outreach and Enrollment shall coordinate outreach and enrollment assistance conducted under subparagraph (A) with activities conducted by State Health Insurance Assistance Programs (SHIPs) and other appropriate entities that conduct outreach and education related to such premium and cost-sharing subsidies.

(b) ENCOURAGING STATES TO DIRECT SUBSIDY-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS TO ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall encourage States to direct applicable individuals to appropriate organizations and entities that provide assistance with respect to—

(A) applying for premium and cost-sharing subsidies under section 1860D–14 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–114); and

(B) enrolling in a prescription drug plan or an MA–PD plan under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–101 et seq.).

(2) APPLICABLE INDIVIDUALS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “applicable individual” means an individual the State believes to be, or determines to be, eligible for premium and cost-sharing subsidies under section 1860D–14 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–114).

SEC. 4. SCREENING BY COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR ELIGIBILITY UNDER MEDICARE SAVINGS PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1860D–14(a)(3)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–114(a)(3)(B)(i)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “As part of making an eligibility determination under the preceding sentence for an individual, the Commissioner shall screen for the individual’s eligibility for medical assistance for any medicare cost-sharing described in section 1905(p)(3) and, if the screening indicates the individual is likely eligible for any such medicare cost-sharing, transmit the pertinent information to the appropriate State Medicaid agency for the determination

of eligibility and enrollment of the individual for such medicare cost-sharing under the State plan (or under a waiver of such plan).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION ON AGING STUDY AND REPORT ON SCREENING PROCESSES USED BY GOVERNMENT NEEDS-BASED PROGRAMS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary of the Administration on Aging (in this section referred to as the “Assistant Secretary”) shall conduct a comprehensive study of screening processes used by government needs-based programs.

(2) MATTERS STUDIED.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall—

(A) assess any duplications of effort under existing screening processes used by government needs-based programs;

(B) determine the feasibility of creating a uniform screening process for such needs-based programs;

(C) determine how the Federal government, State governments, and community-based organizations can better coordinate existing screening processes in order to facilitate the enrollment of seniors into needs-based programs;

(D) include a cost-benefit analysis with respect to creating a uniform screening process or better streamlining existing screening processes; and

(E) determine the feasibility of using the Internet to administer screening processes, as well as the costs and benefits of migrating to an online system.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall submit a report to Congress containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), together with recommendations—

(1) to streamline and improve the effectiveness of screening processes used by government needs-based programs; and

(2) for such legislation or administrative action as the Assistant Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—DESIGNATING JUNE 20, 2007, AS “AMERICAN EAGLE DAY”, AND CELEBRATING THE RECOVERY AND RESTORATION OF THE AMERICAN BALD EAGLE, THE NATIONAL SYMBOL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALLARD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORKER, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 146

Whereas, the bald eagle was designated as the national emblem of the United States on June 20, 1782, by our country’s Founding Fathers at the Second Continental Congress;

Whereas, the bald eagle is the central image used in the Great Seal of the United States and the seals of the President and Vice President;

Whereas, the image of the bald eagle is displayed in the official seal of many branches

and departments of the Federal Government, including—

- (1) Congress;
- (2) the Supreme Court;
- (3) the Department of Defense;
- (4) the Department of the Treasury;
- (5) the Department of Justice;
- (6) the Department of State;
- (7) the Department of Commerce;
- (8) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (9) the Department of Veterans Affairs;
- (10) the Department of Labor;
- (11) the Department of Health and Human Services;
- (12) the Department of Energy;
- (13) the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (14) the Central Intelligence Agency; and
- (15) the United States Postal Service;

Whereas, the bald eagle is an inspiring symbol of the American spirit of freedom and democracy;

Whereas, the image, meaning, and symbolism of the bald eagle have played a significant role in American art, music, history, literature, architecture, and culture since the founding of our Nation;

Whereas, the bald eagle is featured prominently on United States stamps, currency, and coinage;

Whereas, the habitat of bald eagles exists only in North America;

Whereas, by 1963, the number of nesting pairs of bald eagles in the lower 48 States had dropped to about 417;

Whereas, the bald eagle was first listed as an endangered species in 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act, the Federal law that preceded the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

Whereas, caring and concerned citizens of the United States in the private and public sectors banded together to save, and help ensure the protection of, bald eagles;

Whereas, in 1995, as a result of the efforts of those caring and concerned citizens, bald eagles were removed from the “endangered” species list and upgraded to the less imperiled “threatened” status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973;

Whereas, by 2006, the number of bald eagles in the lower 48 States had increased to approximately 7,000 to 8,000 nesting pairs;

Whereas, the administration is likely to officially delist the bald eagle from both the “endangered” and “threatened” species lists under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, with a final decision expected no later than June 29, 2007;

Whereas, if delisted under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, bald eagles should be provided strong protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;

Whereas, bald eagles would have been permanently extinct if not for vigilant conservation efforts of concerned citizens and strict protection laws;

Whereas, the dramatic recovery of the bald eagle population is an endangered species success story and an inspirational example for other wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts around the world;

Whereas, the initial recovery of the bald eagle population was accomplished by the concerted efforts of numerous government agencies, corporations, organizations, and individuals; and

Whereas, the sustained recovery of the bald eagle population will require the continuation of recovery, management, education, and public awareness programs, to ensure that the population and habitat of bald eagles will remain healthy and secure for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates June 20, 2007, as “American Eagle Day”; and

(2) encourages—

(A) educational entities, organizations, businesses, conservation groups, and government agencies with a shared interest in conserving endangered species to collaborate on education information for use in schools; and

(B) the people of the United States to observe American Eagle Day with appropriate ceremonies and other activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 NCAA DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mr. COCKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 147

Whereas, on April 3, 2007, before a crowd of over 20,000 fans, the University of Tennessee women's basketball team (the "Lady Vols") defeated the Scarlet Knights of Rutgers by a score of 59-46 to win the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Women's Basketball Championship;

Whereas this championship was the first national title for the Lady Vols since their 3-year championship run in 1996-98, and their 7th national title in the last 20 years;

Whereas the Lady Vols were successful due to the leadership of Coach Pat Summitt, the Nation's all-time winningest NCAA basketball coach (men's or women's) with 947 wins over 33 seasons at the University of Tennessee;

Whereas Joan Cronan, the Women's Athletics Director, has shown vision and leadership throughout her 24-year career at the University of Tennessee and created one of the most visible and respected athletic programs in the country;

Whereas the Lady Vols were undefeated in conference games during the 2006-2007 season and compiled an impressive overall record of 34 wins and 3 losses;

Whereas Candace Parker tallied 17 points, 7 rebounds, and 3 assists and was selected the Most Outstanding Player for the 2007 tournament, becoming the 5th Lady Volunteer to be so honored, following in the footsteps of Chamique Holdsclaw (1998, 1997), Michelle Marciniak (1996), Bridgette Gordon (1989), and Tonya Edwards (1987);

Whereas Shannon Bobbitt, who at only 5 feet, 2 inches, is the smallest player ever at the University of Tennessee, scored 3 decisive 3-pointers in the 2nd half, finished the game with 13 points, and was named to the 2007 All-Tournament Team;

Whereas Nicky Anosike had a career high of 16 rebounds and was named to the 2007 All-Tournament team;

Whereas senior Sidney Spencer scored 11 points and Alberta Auguste scored 10 points, with both players achieving a combined 6 for 6 from the free throw line;

Whereas Alexis Hornbuckle played outstanding defense and created energy on the court;

Whereas Dominique Redding and Alex Fuller also contributed to the team's victory;

Whereas the 2006-2007 team has an average GPA above 3.0; and

Whereas Coach Pat Summitt's Lady Vols continue their remarkable graduation rate, with every student athlete who has completed her eligibility at the University of Tennessee either graduating or working toward all of the requirements for graduation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Tennessee women's basketball team for being champions on and off the court and for their victory in the 2007 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Championship;

(2) recognizes the significant achievements of the players, coaches, students, alumni, and support staff whose dedication and hard work helped the University of Tennessee Lady Vols win the NCAA championship; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit copies of this resolution to the following for appropriate display—

(A) Dr. John D. Petersen, President of the University of Tennessee;

(B) Dr. Loren Crabtree, Chancellor of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville;

(C) Joan Cronan, Women's Athletics Director; and

(D) Pat Summitt, Women's Basketball Head Coach.

SENATE RESOLUTION 148—COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (NCAA) DIVISION I BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 148

Whereas, on April 2nd, 2007, the University of Florida men's basketball team made history with its 84-75 win over the Ohio State University Buckeyes — becoming only the seventh school to repeat as national champions in men's hoops, and the first team since Duke University accomplished this feat in 1991 and 1992, and the first school to hold national titles in both basketball and football in the same year;

Whereas, the Gators entered the 2006-2007 season as the defending national champions and posted a 35-5 win-loss record during their second run for the title, finishing the season with a ten-game winning streak and securing the Southeastern Conference Championship, in addition to the 2007 NCAA Division I men's basketball crown;

Whereas, Head Coach Billy Donovan joined elite company as he became one of only four active coaches to win multiple NCAA titles;

Whereas, University of Florida junior Corey Brewer was chosen as the Most Outstanding Player of the Final Four;

Whereas, each player, coach, trainer, and manager dedicated his or her time and effort to ensuring that the Florida Gators defended their title and captured a second consecutive national championship; and

Whereas, the families of the players, students, alumni, and faculty of the University of Florida, and all of the supporters of the University of Florida, are to be congratulated for their commitment to, and pride in, the basketball program at the University: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the University of Florida men's basketball team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division I Basketball Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the players, coaches, and support staff who were instrumental in helping the University of Florida men's basketball team win consecutive NCAA Division I Basketball Championships; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to—

(A) the University of Florida for appropriate display;

(B) the President of the University of Florida, Dr. J. Bernard Machen;

(C) the Athletic Director of the University of Florida, Jeremy Foley; and

(D) the Head Coach of the University of Florida men's basketball team, Billy Donovan.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART AND COMMENDING RECIPIENTS OF THE PURPLE HEART FOR THEIR COURAGEOUS DEMONSTRATIONS OF GALLANTRY AND HEROISM ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas the Purple Heart is a combat decoration awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are wounded by an instrument of war wielded by the enemy;

Whereas the Purple Heart is awarded posthumously to the next of kin in the name of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in action or die of wounds received in action;

Whereas the Purple Heart was originally conceived as the Badge of Military Merit by General George Washington on August 7, 1782;

Whereas 2007 marks the 225th anniversary of the Badge of Military Merit, the predecessor of the Purple Heart;

Whereas the practice of awarding the Purple Heart was revived in 1932, the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth, out of respect for his memory and military achievements;

Whereas more than 1,535,000 Purple Hearts have been awarded to members of the Armed Forces who fought in defense of freedom and democracy in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, Operation Desert Storm, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and other expeditionary conflicts;

Whereas approximately 550,000 recipients of the Purple Heart are alive today;

Whereas the organization known as the Military Order of the Purple Heart was formed on October 19, 1932, for the protection and mutual interest of members of the Armed Forces who have received the Purple Heart; and

Whereas the Military Order of the Purple Heart is composed exclusively of recipients of the Purple Heart and is the only veterans' service organization comprised strictly of combat veterans: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) congratulates the Military Order of the Purple Heart on its 75th anniversary as a national organization whose goals are to preserve and sustain the honor of the Armed Forces;

(2) commends all recipients of the Purple Heart for their courageous demonstrations of gallantry and heroism on behalf of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to take time to learn about the Purple Heart and the honor, courage, and bravery it symbolizes.