

an Outstanding Natural Area to be administered as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System; and H.R. 356, to remove certain restrictions on the Mammoth Community Water District's ability to use certain property acquired by that District from the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to hold a hearing during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 3, 2007 at 10 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 27, a bill to authorize the implementation of the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2007—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to proceed to calendar No. 128, H.R. 1495, notwithstanding rule XXII.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to calendar No. 128, H.R. 1495, and send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 128, H.R. 1495, Water Resources Development Act.

Harry Reid, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Byron L. Dorgan, Patty Murray, Barbara Boxer, Dick Durbin, Claire McCaskill, Bernard Sanders, Tom Carper, Max Baucus, Frank R. Lautenberg, Ben Cardin, Robert Menendez, Ken Salazar, Edward Kennedy, H.R. Clinton, Amy Klobuchar.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now withdraw that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is withdrawn.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call required under rule XXII be waived with respect to the three cloture motions filed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 4, AND MONDAY, MAY 7, 2007

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate

completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Friday morning, May 4; that on Friday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that when the Senate completes its business Friday, it stand adjourned until 2:15 p.m., Monday, May 7; that on Monday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business until 4 p.m., with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that at 4 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 1082 and there be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the Cochran amendment No. 1010; that upon disposition of the Cochran amendment, there be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the Dorgan amendment No. 990, as amended, if amended; that upon disposition of the Dorgan amendment, there be 2 minutes of debate, then the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the substitute amendment, with all debate time equally divided and controlled in the usual form and with no intervening amendments or action in order prior to the votes covered in this agreement; that Members have until 3 p.m., Monday, to file any first-degree amendments.

I also ask unanimous consent that the vote after the first vote be a 10-minute vote rather than a 15-minute vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 110-2

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on May 3, 2007, by the President of the United States:

Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks, Treaty Document No. 110-2.

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the Senate's advice and consent to ratification the

Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (the "Treaty" or "Singapore Treaty") adopted and signed by the United States at Singapore on March 28, 2006. I also transmit for the information of the Senate a report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

If ratified by the United States, the Treaty would offer significant benefits to U.S. trademark owners and national trademark offices, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The beneficial features of the Trademark Law Treaty of 1994 (the "1994 TLT"), to which the United States is a party, are included in the Singapore Treaty, as well as the improvements to the 1994 TLT that the United States Government sought to achieve through the revision effort. Key improvements allow for national trademark offices to take advantage of electronic communication systems as an efficient and cost-saving alternative to paper communications, at such time as the office is ready to embrace the technology. The Treaty also includes trademark license recordation provisions that reduce the formalities that trademark owners face when doing business in a country that is a Contracting Party that requires trademark license recordation. The goal of these provisions is to reduce the damaging effects that can result from failure to record a license in those jurisdictions that require recordation. These and other improvements create a more attractive treaty for World Intellectual Property Organization Member States. Consequently, once the Treaty is in force, it is expected to increase the efficiency of national trademark offices, which in turn is expected to create efficiencies and cost savings for U.S. trademark owners registering and maintaining trademarks abroad.

Ratification of the Treaty is in the best interests of the United States. I recommend, therefore, that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 2007.

ACCESSION OF ISRAEL TO CONVENTION ON ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 188.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The resolution (S. Res. 188) expressing the sense of the Senate in support of the accession of Israel to the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be

agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 188) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 188

Whereas Israel has met the membership criteria for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and has actively sought membership in the body since 2000;

Whereas, in May 2006, the OECD adopted in full the Report by the Working Party on the Implications of Future Enlargement on OECD Governance, stating that expanding membership is vital to the organization;

Whereas the OECD is expected to vote on enlargement and consider new countries for membership at a ministerial meeting in May 2007;

Whereas Israel is the most active non-member country in the OECD, is a member, observer, or ad hoc observer in 50 working bodies, is party to various OECD declarations, and is already in compliance with multiple OECD standards;

Whereas Israel made significant economic reforms in recent years that grew the private sector and streamlined the public sector, and the Prime Minister of Israel, Ehud Olmert, stated that OECD membership would anchor these reforms and allow additional reforms;

Whereas membership in the OECD would strengthen the position of Israel in the global economy, solidify Israel's transition from an emerging market to an advanced economy, and encourage increased foreign domestic investment in Israel;

Whereas the inclusion of Israel in the OECD would strengthen the OECD because of Israel's high living standard, liberal and stable markets, and commitment to democratic values;

Whereas Israel is a world leader in science and technology and is home to the most high-technology start-up companies, scientific publications, and research and development spending, per capita;

Whereas, in 2006, the World Economic Forum ranked Israel as the world's 15th most competitive economy;

Whereas the accession of Israel to the Convention on the OECD would benefit other OECD member countries because of Israel's leadership in high-technology companies and research and development; and

Whereas Israel is a strong ally of the United States and supports the United States in international organizations more consistently than any other country: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Israel shares the commitment of the United States to, and the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) foundational principles of, good government, free markets, and democratic values;

(2) Israel meets the OECD membership criteria, and is well deserving of membership;

(3) it is in the interest of the United States to strongly support the accession of Israel to the Convention on the OECD; and

(4) the United States should strongly advocate for Israel's accession to the Convention on the OECD before and during the OECD ministerial meeting in May 2007 and use all

necessary and available means to secure Israel's membership in the OECD.

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NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent we now proceed to S. Res. 186.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 186) designating June 5, 2007, as "National Hunger Awareness Day" and authorizing the Senate offices of Senators Gordon H. Smith, Blanche L. Lincoln, Elizabeth Dole, and Richard J. Durbin to collect donations of food during the period beginning May 7, 2007, and ending June 5, 2007, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 186) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 186

Whereas food insecurity and hunger are a fact of life for millions of low-income citizens of the United States and can produce physical, mental, and social impairments;

Whereas recent data published by the Department of Agriculture show that almost 38,200,000 people in the United States live in households experiencing hunger or food insecurity;

Whereas the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban portions of the United States, touching nearly every community of the Nation;

Whereas, although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, certain groups remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food deprivation, including the working poor, the elderly, homeless people, children, migrant workers, and Native Americans;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry people through acts of private generosity and public support programs;

Whereas the Federal Government provides essential nutritional support to millions of low-income people through numerous Federal food assistance programs, including—

(1) the Federal food stamp program, as established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(2) the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), the special supplemental program for women, infants, and children (WIC) established under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), and other child nutrition programs; and

(3) food donation programs;

Whereas there is a growing awareness of the important public and private partnership

role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities provide in assisting hungry and food-insecure people;

Whereas more than 50,000 local community-based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than 1,000,000 volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people;

Whereas all citizens of the United States can help participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities by—

(1) donating food and money to such efforts;

(2) volunteering for such efforts; and

(3) supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 5, 2007, as "National Hunger Awareness Day";

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe National Hunger Awareness Day—

(A) with appropriate ceremonies, volunteer activities, and other support for local anti-hunger advocacy efforts and hunger relief charities, including food banks, food rescue organizations, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency shelters; and

(B) by continuing to support programs and public policies that reduce hunger and food insecurity in the United States; and

(3) authorizes the offices of Senators Gordon H. Smith, Blanche L. Lincoln, Elizabeth Dole, and Richard J. Durbin to collect donations of food during the period beginning May 7, 2007, and ending June 5, 2007, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

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CONDEMNING VIOLENCE IN ESTONIA

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 187.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 187) condemning violence in Estonia and attacks on Estonia's embassies in 2007 and expressing solidarity with the Government and people of Estonia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 187) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 187

Whereas, on April 27, 2007, the Bronze Soldier Soviet monument in central Tallinn was moved to a prominent location in the Garrison Military Cemetery as a result of a decision by the Government of Estonia;

Whereas the Government of Estonia communicated its reasons for this decision to the Government of the Russian Federation and offered to work with Russian officials during the process, which the Russian officials declined to do;

Whereas, on April 27, 2007, a crowd of more than 1,000 demonstrators gathered at the site of the memorial and riots broke out across Tallinn;