

a storm that caused major flooding in most parts of the country, and certainly across Maine.

While countless Maine businesses have overcome obstacles and succeeded, Arline's story sticks out as an outstanding example to all Maine business owners. Shortly after purchasing the Inn, Arline's father passed away. She rebounded from this personal tragedy, and from the disaster that beset her business, by utilizing the resources available to her, maintaining an optimistic spirit, and learning how to deal with disaster in the process. Arline's inspiring example shows all Maine business owners that they can persevere from any challenge that they face.

And so, I want to congratulate Arline Shea and the Inn at Long Sands for providing small businesses with a beacon to look forward to. She is truly a small business owner of whom we are all so proud. We wish her future success and offer her, and all of Maine's small businesses, our complete assistance. Maine, and indeed the nation, can benefit from Arline Shea's optimism, determination, and entrepreneurship.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The following message from the President of the United States was transmitted to the Senate by one of his secretaries:

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION AND REEXPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS TO SYRIA AS DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13338 OF MAY 11, 2004—PM 12

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice, stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004, and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13399 of April 25, 2006, authorizing the blocking of property of certain persons and prohibiting the exportation and reexportation of certain goods to Syria, is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2007.

The actions of the Government of Syria in supporting terrorism, interfering in Lebanon, pursuing weapons of mass destruction and missile programs, and undermining United States and international efforts with respect to the stabilization and reconstruction of Iraq pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect the national emergency declared with respect to this threat and to maintain in force the sanctions I have ordered to address this national emergency.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 8, 2007.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:50 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrent of the Senate:

H.R. 1294. An act to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe-Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe.

H.R. 1595. An act to implement the recommendations of the Guam War Claims Review Commission.

H.R. 2080. An act to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to conform to the Council of the District of Columbia relating to public education.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Suffragists Day to promote awareness of the importance of the women suffragists who worked for the right of women to vote in the United States.

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1025. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of implementing a water supply and conservation project to improve water supply reliability, increase the capacity of water storage, and improve water management efficiency in the Republican River Basin between Harlan County Lake in Nebraska and Milford Lake in Kansas; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1294. An act to extend Federal recognition to the Chickahominy Indian Tribe, the Chickahominy Indian Tribe—Eastern Division, the Upper Mattaponi Tribe, the Rappahannock Tribe, Inc., the Monacan Indian Nation, and the Nansemond Indian Tribe; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

H.R. 1595. An act to implement the recommendations of the Guam War Claims Review Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following concurrent resolutions were read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Suffragists Day to promote awareness of the importance of the women suffragists who worked for the right of women to vote in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 2080. An act to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to conform to the District charter to revisions made by the Council of the District of Columbia relating to public education.

S. 1348. A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication was laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and was referred as indicated:

EC-1875. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, the report of a draft bill that would reauthorize the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-79. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania urging Congress to provide equitable funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the operation of quality affordable housing; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 45

Whereas, Pennsylvania's public housing authorities are essential in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania is home to 90 public housing authorities serving an estimated 245,819 residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania's public housing authorities provide high-quality affordable housing to residents in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the use of Federal programs; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania's public housing authorities have successfully assisted residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with Moving to Work programs and preapprenticeship training, resulting in greater self-sufficiency and a reduced burden on Commonwealth resources; and

Whereas, developments built by Pennsylvania's public housing authorities have in some instances increased the values of neighboring properties and communities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by as much as 142%; and

Whereas, new funding guidelines developed by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development may result in reduced funding for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its public housing authorities and the Pennsylvanians who rely on these services; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania's public housing authorities are a major employer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and funding cuts from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development may result in drastic layoffs and diminished services to the residents of public housing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognize the importance of the quality services, support and housing provided by Pennsylvania's public housing authorities and respectfully urge the Congress to provide equitable funding to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the operation of quality affordable housing; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-80. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging Congress to enact legislation to increase protections for the Great Lakes from Asian carp; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 15

Whereas, two species of Asian carp, not native to the United States, are on the verge of invading the Great Lakes. Silver carp and bighead carp escaped from confinement at southern fish farms in past decades and have migrated up the Mississippi and the Illinois River to within less than 100 miles of the Great Lakes; and

Whereas, Asian carp could become a dominant species in the Great Lakes, threatening the \$4.5 billion Great Lakes commercial and recreational fishery and recreational boaters. Asian carp are voracious feeders that compete with native fish and wildlife for food. In addition, silver carp can weigh up to 70 pounds and jump up to 10 feet out of the water when disturbed by boats. Boaters have suffered cuts, blackened eyes, broken bones, back injuries, and concussions from leaping silver carp; and

Whereas, the only thing preventing the movement of Asian carp into the Great Lakes is a temporary electrical barrier in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal operated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. A permanent electrical barrier is also under construction to replace the temporary barrier; and

Whereas, to date, over \$12 million has been spent on construction and operation of the electrical barriers. To help match federal funding, the state of Michigan has contributed nearly \$70,000 toward the completion of the permanent electrical barrier; and

Whereas, current funding is insufficient to complete construction of the permanent barrier and only finances operation of the temporary barrier through the first half of fiscal year 2007. In addition, there is no funding to renovate the temporary barrier as a permanent backup to the new barrier; and

Whereas, there are provisions in several measures before the Congress that would provide funds to upgrade the current barrier and complete construction of the permanent barrier. Bills with this language include the Great Lakes Asian Carp Barrier Act (H.R. 553 and S. 336), the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (H.R. 1495), the National Aquatic Invasive Species Act of 2007 (S. 725), and the Great Lakes Collaboration Implementation Act (H.R. 1350). It is of the utmost importance that Congress protect the Great Lakes by providing the funding and authority for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the barriers, compensate states for their contributions to the project, and provide for research into controlling Asian carp and other exotic species; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the United States Congress to enact legislation to increase protections for the Great Lakes from Asian carp; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-81. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging Congress to propose amendments to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 33

Whereas, the United States Congress must decide in 2007 whether to reauthorize the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 or let it die and replace it with a new law; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act, unprecedented in the history of federal and state roles in public education by the mandated imposition of a federally prescribed, single accountability model for all public schools, undermines the established constitutional role of state and local public education governance; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act, while purporting to create an accountability system for public schools, has in reality, been an enormous financial and programmatic burden on schools and taxpayers; and

Whereas, even if states and schools are satisfied with their educational programs and outcomes, they are forced to participate in this top-down system in order to continue to receive federal funds for education, such as Title I funds; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act mandates consequences to schools if just one of thirty seven possible adequate yearly progress calculation outcomes are not met, and makes no distinction in the consequences imposed on schools that did not meet one or did not meet all thirty seven, resulting in dilution of energy, time, and money by mandating the treatment of all such schools to include identical sanctions; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act employs a view of motivation that is misguided and objectionable, using threats, punishments, and pernicious comparisons to "motivate" teachers, students, and schools; and

Whereas, private K-12 schools have chosen not to spend their time or money adopting key elements of the No Child Left Behind

Act's intensive testing and accountability regimen; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act's narrow focus on the "basics" has discouraged the implementation of best practices and cutting edge educational research in order to achieve higher test scores; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act has driven many schools and school systems into a narrowing of curriculum, often focused on only tested subjects, to the detriment of subjects and rich educational experiences, such as the arts; and

Whereas, the goal of achieving one hundred percent proficiency, including special education students, is unrealistic, and the pursuit of which channels millions of dollars into tactically targeted programs that divert limited resources from other critical school programs, professional training, as well as the educational and physical environment of schools; and

Whereas, the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act penalize schools who enroll students who have inherent educational deficiencies and who, as a group, will continue to remain below ever increasing No Child Left Behind "annual measurable objectives"; and

Whereas, while there has recently been some interest in the development of so-called "growth models" to recognize the contributions of a school to individual students over time, the lack of adequate funding and the prohibition against states developing their own growth models has rendered this initiative almost meaningless; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act does not provide additional funds for teacher education or training if a school is in "status" or under restructuring, which creates a punitive environment with little commitment on the part of the federal government for improving teaching and learning, or for supporting increased school success; and

Whereas, Adequate Yearly Progress does not take into account a school's adoption of meaningful educational innovation or judicious use of research; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act has channeled countless dollars into high-stake testing, which has largely benefited national private testing companies, but at the expense of ignoring genuine student accomplishments; and

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act appears biased towards a one size fits all multiple choice testing system, and tends to ignore other means of engaging and assessing students such as project-based, hands-on, or problem-solving demonstrations of competency; and

Whereas, the United States Department of Education has shown little or no interest in creating incentives among colleges and universities to incorporate innovative portfolios or project-based competencies into their admissions decisions, thus reinforcing the use of high-stake, multiple-choice private contractors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2007, That the United States Congress is strongly urged to propose specific amendments to, or recommend the repeal of, the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; and be it further

Resolved, that among the issues and amendments the United States Congress should address are the following:

(1) Improving teacher quality, preparation, and training by:

(A) Building support for a comprehensive incentive program to recruit, place, and retain experienced, well-qualified teachers in high-need schools (e.g., high poverty, or geographically isolated communities);

(B) Providing significant support for teacher education, professional development, in-service training, and career opportunities;

(C) Improving the occupational status and compensation of teaching as a career;

(D) Improving qualifications of teacher candidates at colleges of education;

(E) Providing financial incentives for institutions of higher learning to incorporate portfolios and demonstrations of competency into their admissions decisions;

(F) Strengthening teacher education preparation programs in areas such as science, mathematics, technology, measurement, data analysis, and evaluation;

(G) Recognizing teachers having achieved certification by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards as "highly qualified" in their respective fields; and

(H) Providing flexibility in recognizing certified secondary level special education teachers as qualified teachers in their own right, and removing the unrealistic expectation that such teachers be additionally certified in every single core subject area;

(2) Improving assessment measures and systems by:

(A) Refining student assessment instruments designed specifically for use in improving instruction as well as school accountability;

(B) Encouraging states and school districts to utilize a wider range of useful assessments, including project-based competency and portfolios;

(C) Developing more appropriate means of assessing the academic progress of English Language Learners, special education students, and those with behavioral health issues; and

(D) Supporting the development and implementation of comprehensive statewide data collection and exchange systems that allow for more efficient support for student record keeping and informed educational policy decision making (e.g., electronic student transcript systems, and longitudinal analyses of growth in academic achievement);

(3) Improving accountability models, indicators of performance, and consequences by:

(A) Supporting states and the educational research community in research and development efforts to further the pioneering work required in refining the technology underlying growth (toward standards) analysis models;

(B) Permitting each state to adopt and pilot its own growth model to calculate adequate yearly progress under the No Child Left Behind Act to take advantage of inherent benefits that motivate students at all levels of proficiency;

(C) Supporting wholesale changes to the "adequate yearly progress" model for educational accountability that would provide for a fairer and more balanced appraisal of school performance and quality;

(D) Replacing punitive, conjunctive "miss one, miss all" criteria;

(E) Expanding accountability indicators to reflect performance on standards in other important disciplines and countering unintended consequences such as a narrowing of curriculum;

(F) Allowing for current limitations in reliable and valid assessments of students within a wide range of disability classifications; and

(G) Allowing for deferrals to test new immigrant students with limited English proficiency for up to three years of entering the country;

(4) Augmenting resources to assist states in efforts to accomplish challenging educational initiatives by:

(A) Requiring schools to maintain a broad and comprehensive curriculum to support adopted content and performance standards, including the arts and physical education;

(B) Fully funding special education programs, as once promised;

(C) Providing adequate funding to research and develop multiple and more valid means of assessing student competence, skills and knowledge for use in both improvement and educational accountability; and

(D) Providing funding and training support for data and technology infrastructure requirements;

(5) Supporting innovation, capacity building, and flexibility to address state and local education needs by:

(A) Recognizing schools that demonstrate successful strategies using innovative curriculum and methodologies;

(B) Developing new initiatives for school facilities that do not push educational funding toward ever larger schools and economy-of-scale construction mentality;

(C) Avoiding simplistic "one size fits all" solutions for assessment, accountability, and intervention;

(D) Addressing unique needs of "high-need" schools (e.g., high poverty, high immigration, extreme geographic isolation); and

(E) Allowing states to determine which and how many grade levels are best to test; and

(6) Returning to the original intent and purpose of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) by:

(A) Restoring the foundational precepts of ESEA and its focus on equity in educational attainment despite disadvantages stemming from socio-economic background;

(B) Allowing states to "opt out" of requirements that impact schools that do not receive ESEA entitlements, without loss of federal funds;

(C) Promoting strategies that directly reduce achievement gaps through better instruction, such as incentives for experienced, well-qualified teachers to accept positions in high-need schools and for reducing class size;

(D) Resolving to build the best public education system and teacher work force in the world, rather than promoting lofty rhetoric and ploys that undermine and divert public funds to private schools; and

(E) Returning policy setting and curriculum and teaching decision making control back to states, school districts and local communities; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation.

POM-82. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington urging Congress to raise the authorized funding levels of the No Child Left Behind Act to cover the costs that states and districts will incur to carry out its recommendations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBSTITUTE SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 8011

Whereas, Washington State supports, believes in, and has been diligently working on the attainment of the goals of the No Child Left Behind legislation, all students achieving at high levels; and

Whereas, the state welcomes the additional support No Child Left Behind has brought to focus on quality education, the improvements needed to reach all children, and the urgency nationwide to close achievement gaps; and

Whereas, the state supports a fair, feasible, and creditable accountability system; and

Whereas, Washington State has attached approval and is in compliance with the requirements provided in the regulations; and

Whereas, the reauthorization of the No Child Left Behind legislation will provide

the opportunity for essential changes to be made to reach the goals and purposes of the law; and

Whereas, students with limited English proficiency are in a program because they cannot speak, read, or write English and they must be provided appropriate and valid measures for accountability that are not included in the overall accountability until such students develop English academic language proficiency, for a period of not more than three years; and

Whereas, students with disabilities need appropriate assessments that meet the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), are aligned with their individual educational plans, and tested according to students' ability and not limited to their grade level; and

Whereas, all students, all schools, and all districts do not improve on a uniform basis across any state as required by the state uniform bar, so the state uniform bar should be replaced with realistic requirements for continuous growth and improvement based on required yearly percentage increases in performance at the school, district, and state levels, which would provide fairness to accountability and an increased motivation for very low and very high performing schools; and

Whereas, the Act imposes a significant testing burden on states, schools, and districts and unless appropriate federal funding is provided for administering and scoring quality large scale assessments in the new grade levels required, states should be allowed to continue to assess students annually in selected grades in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools and even if funding is provided for these assessments in the new grade levels, states should be able to use that funding to assess students in a variety of ways that would inform improvements in instruction but would not have to meet the extensive technical standards now required; and

Whereas, the adequate yearly progress provisions are overly prescriptive and rigid, and they identify too many schools "in need of improvement" by creating too many ways to fail, which reduces the opportunities and funding to assist schools that truly are in need of improvement; and

Whereas, the Act requires all teachers to be highly qualified regardless of state systems of certification and licensure in place, states must continue to have authority to use flexibility in meeting these requirements so that the educational needs of the students and the diverse conditions in the state are met; and

Whereas, career and technical education teachers are often hired from industries in which a bachelor's degree is not the preferred level of certification; and

Whereas, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation in 2006 that recognizes credit for core academic subjects learned through career and technical education, but if the teacher does not have a bachelor's degree the school district must report them to parents as "not highly qualified," which places these teachers at a disadvantage in school districts; and

Whereas, positive changes in the definition of highly qualified teachers will assist in the awarding of equivalency credits and remove the stigma surrounding industry-certified teachers; and

Whereas, providers of supplemental services instruct students and are funded with federal funds, therefore these providers must meet the same safety and qualification standards required of public school educators; and

Whereas, supplemental services are most appropriately provided by public schools,

public school educators should be allowed to offer supplemental services to qualifying students; and

Whereas, the Act imposes significant costs on the state and local school districts, teachers, and paraprofessionals; and

Whereas, these costs include the administration of newly required assessments, and the costs of staff development, certification upgrades, and coursework; now, therefore, your Memorialists respectfully request that the President and Congress of the United States work together with state legislatures and the United States Department of Education to raise authorized funding levels of the No Child Left Behind Act to cover the costs that states and districts will incur to carry out these recommendations, and fully fund the law at those levels without reducing expenditures for other education programs and to improve language in the Act and regulations concerning its implementation, to make improvements to address the issues raised in this Memorial, and to grant the time, flexibility, and changes that will ensure successful nationwide implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act; be it

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each member of Congress from the State of Washington, and the Governor of the State of Washington.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERRY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1340. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare beneficiaries with access to geriatric assessments and chronic care coordination services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 1341. A bill to provide for the exchange of certain Bureau of Land Management land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HARKIN:

S. 1342. A bill to improve the health of Americans and reduce health care costs by reorienting the Nation's health care system toward prevention, wellness, and self care; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1343. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to prevention and treatment of diabetes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 1344. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Wenatchee, Washington, as the Elwood "Bud" Link Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1345. A bill to affirm that Federal employees are protected from discrimination on

the basis of sexual orientation and to repudiate any assertion to the contrary; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. WEBB):

S. 1346. A bill to amend conservation and biofuels programs of the Department of Agriculture to promote the compatible goals of economically viable agricultural production and reducing nutrient loads in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries by assisting agricultural producers to make beneficial, cost-effective changes to cropping systems, grazing management, and nutrient management associated with livestock and poultry production, crop production, bioenergy production, and other agricultural practices on agricultural land within the Chesapeake Bay watershed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1347. A bill to amend the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act to modify the date as of which certain tribal land of the Lytton Rancheria of California is deemed to be held in trust and to provide for the conduct of certain activities on the land; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. SALAZAR):

S. 1348. A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WEBB, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 1349. A bill to ensure that the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs provide to members of the Armed Forces and veterans with traumatic brain injury the services that best meet their individual needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. WEBB, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a program of educational assistance for members of the Armed Forces who serve in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and for other purposes.

S. 185

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 185, a bill to restore habeas corpus for those detained by the United States.

S. 261

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 261, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen prohibitions against animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. 309

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 309, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act

to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes.

S. 326

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of S. 326, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a special period of limitation when uniformed services retirement pay is reduced as result of award of disability compensation.

S. 430

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 430, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance the national defense through empowerment of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the enhancement of the functions of the National Guard Bureau, and for other purposes.

S. 439

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 439, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation.

S. 600

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 600, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish the School-Based Health Clinic program, and for other purposes.

S. 602

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to develop the next generation of parental control technology.

S. 604

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 604, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to limit increases in the certain costs of health care services under the health care programs of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 625

At the request of Mr. TESTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, a bill to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, supra.

S. 644

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Missouri