

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DEMINT):

S. 312. A bill to authorize the Marion Park Project and Committee of the Palmetto Conservation Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor Brigadier General Francis Marion; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEVIN:

S. 313. A bill for the relief of Ibrahim Parlak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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S. 314. A bill for the relief of Josephina Valera Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. WEBB, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 315. A bill to establish a digital and wireless network technology program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 316. A bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 317. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a program to regulate the emission of greenhouse gases from electric utilities; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. DOLE:

S. 318. A bill to redesignate the Special Textile Negotiator of the United States Trade Representative as the Chief Textile Negotiator and confer the rank of Ambassador upon that position, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SALAZAR:

S. 319. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the incentive to purchase larger and luxury motor vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. INOUE, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 320. A bill to provide for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 321. A bill to establish pilot projects under the Medicare program to provide incentives for home health agencies to utilize home monitoring and communications technologies; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. INOUE):

S. 322. A bill to establish an Indian youth telemental health demonstration project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 323. A bill to require persons seeking approval for a liquefied natural gas facility to identify employees and agents engaged in activities to persuade communities of the benefits of the approval; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 324. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of water resources in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself and Mr. VOINOVICH):

S. 325. A bill to provide for innovation in health care through State initiatives that expand coverage and access and improve quality and efficiency in the health care system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. PRYOR, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. KERRY):

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; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 327. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of sites associated with the life of Cesar Estrada Chavez and the farm labor movement; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 328. A bill to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HAGEL, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. Res. 31. A resolution expressing support for democratic forces in Serbia and encouraging the people of Serbia to remain committed to a democratic path; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

S. Res. 32. A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LEVIN, and Ms. SNOWE):

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution expressing the bipartisan resolution on Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. BROWNBACK, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. Con. Res. 3. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of

S. 2, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2, *supra*.

S. 5

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 5, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for human embryonic stem cell research.

S. 21

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 21, a bill to expand access to preventive health care services that help reduce unintended pregnancy, reduce abortions, and improve access to women's health care.

S. 65

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 65, a bill to modify the age-60 standard for certain pilots and for other purposes.

S. 113

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SUNUNU) were added as cosponsors of S. 113, a bill to make appropriations for military construction and family housing projects for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2007.

S. 156

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 156, a bill to make the moratorium on Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce permanent.

S. 206

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 206, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 267

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 267, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to clarify that territories and Indian tribes are eligible to receive grants for confronting the use of methamphetamine.

S. 291

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 291, a bill to establish a digital and

wireless network technology program, and for other purposes.

S. 308

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. 308, a bill to prohibit an escalation in United States military forces in Iraq without prior authorization by Congress.

S. RES. 22

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 22, a resolution reaffirming the constitutional and statutory protections accorded sealed domestic mail, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 14

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 14 proposed to S. 1, a bill to provide greater transparency in the legislative process.

AMENDMENT NO. 20

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 20 proposed to S. 1, a bill to provide greater transparency in the legislative process.

AMENDMENT NO. 51

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 51 proposed to S. 1, a bill to provide greater transparency in the legislative process.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. STEVENS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. DODD):

S. 310. A bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today with the senior Senator from Hawaii to introduce the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2007. This bill, which is of great importance to the people of Hawaii, establishes a process to extend the Federal policy of self-governance and self-determination to Hawaii's indigenous people. The bill provides parity in Federal policies that empower our country's other indigenous people—American Indians and Alaska Natives—to participate in a government-to-government relationship with the United States.

January 17, 2007, commemorates the 114th anniversary of Hawaii's beloved Queen Liliuokalani being deposed. Al-

though this event may seem like a distant memory, it is a poignant event that expedited the decline of a proud and self-governing people. The overthrow facilitated Native Hawaiians being disenfranchised from not only their culture and land, but from their way of life. Native Hawaiians had to endure the forced imprisonment of their Queen and witness the deterioration and near eradication of their culture and tradition in their own homeland, at the hands of foreigners committed exclusively to propagating Western values and conventions.

While Congress has traditionally treated Native Hawaiians in a manner parallel to American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Federal policy of self-governance and self-determination has not been formally extended to Native Hawaiians. The bill itself does not extend Federal recognition—it authorizes the process for Federal recognition.

The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2007 does three things: (1) It authorizes an office in the Department of the Interior to serve as a liaison between Native Hawaiians and the United States; (2) It forms an interagency coordinating group composed of officials from Federal agencies who currently administer programs and services impacting Native Hawaiians; and (3) It authorizes a process for the reorganization of the Native Hawaiian governing entity for the purposes of a federally recognized government-to-government relationship.

Once the Native Hawaiian governing entity is recognized, the bill establishes an inclusive, democratic negotiations process representing both Native Hawaiians and non-Native Hawaiians. Negotiations between the Native Hawaiian entity and the Federal and State governments may address issues such as the transfer of lands, assets, and natural resources and jurisdiction over such lands, assets, and natural resources, as well as other longstanding issues resulting from the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Any transfers of governmental authority or power will require implementing legislation at the State and Federal levels.

The Hawaii congressional delegation has devoted much time and careful consideration into crafting this legislation. When I first started this process in 1999, our congressional delegation created five working groups to assist with the drafting of this legislation. The working groups were composed of individuals from the Native Hawaiian community, the State of Hawaii, Federal Government, Indian country, Members of Congress, and experts in constitutional law. Collectively, more than 100 people worked together on the initial draft of this legislation. The meetings held with the Native Hawaiian community were open to the public and a number of individuals who had differing views attended the meetings and provided their alternative views on the legislation.

In August 2000, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the House

Committee on Resources held joint field hearings on the legislation in Hawaii for 5 days. While the bill passed the U.S. House of Representatives in the 106th Congress, the Senate failed to take action. The bill was subsequently considered by the 107th, 108th, and 109th Congresses. In each Congress, the bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and its companion measure has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Resources in the 106th through the 108th Congress.

Most recently in the 109th Congress clarifications were made to the bill. I want to inform my colleagues to the fact that this bill is identical to legislative language negotiated between Senator INOUE and myself, and officials from the Department of Justice, Office of Management and Budget, and the White House. The language satisfactorily addresses concerns expressed in July 2005 by the Bush administration regarding the liability of the United States in land claims, the impact of the bill on military readiness, gaming, and civil and criminal jurisdiction in Hawaii.

With respect to liability of the United States as it relates to land claims, as the author of the Apology Resolution, P.L. 103-150, as well as the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act, I have always maintained that this legislation is not intended to serve as a settlement of any claims nor as a cause of action for any claims. The negotiated language makes clear that any grievances regarding historical wrongs committed against Native Hawaiians by the United States or by the State of Hawaii are to be addressed in the negotiations process between the Native Hawaiian governing entity and Federal and State governments.

As a senior member of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, as well as the incoming Chairman on the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, military readiness for our Armed Forces is of great importance to me. Due to concerns raised by the Department of Defense to the consultation requirements expected to be facilitated by the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations in the Department of the Interior and the Native Hawaiian Interagency Coordinating Group; negotiated language exempts the Department from these consultation requirements. However, these exemptions do not alter nor terminate requirements of the DoD to consult with Native Hawaiians under the Native Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, NAGPRA, National Historic Preservation Act, NHPA, and other existing statutes.

The bill does not authorize gaming by the Native Hawaiian governing entity. Negotiated language clarifies that gaming may not be conducted by Native Hawaiians or the Native Hawaiian governing entity as a matter of