

United States each year, with many staying on the streets or in emergency shelters;

Whereas families with children are the fastest growing segment of the homeless population and now make up approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of that population;

Whereas homeless youth are typically too poor to secure basic needs and are unable to access adequate medical or mental health care;

Whereas each day 13 homeless youth die due to physical assault, illness, or suicide;

Whereas many youth become homeless due to a lack of financial and housing resources as they exit juvenile corrections and foster care;

Whereas 25 percent of foster youth experienced homelessness within 2 to 4 years after exiting foster care;

Whereas homeless youth are most often expelled from their homes by their guardians after physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or separated from their parents through death or divorce without adequate resources; and

Whereas awareness of the tragedy of youth homelessness and its causes must be heightened so that greater support for effective programs involving businesses, families, law enforcement agencies, schools, and community and faith-based organizations, aimed at helping youth remain off the streets becomes a national priority: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the values and efforts of businesses, organizations, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and teens;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, organizations, and volunteers that employ time and resources to build awareness of the homeless youth problem, its causes, and potential solutions, and work to prevent homelessness among children and teens; and

(3) should recognize the month of November as ‘National Homeless Youth Awareness Month’ and encourages these businesses, organizations, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts during the month of November.

SENATE RESOLUTION 227—CONGRATULATING THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BLUE JAYS FOR WINNING THE 2007 NCAA DIVISION I MEN’S LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 227

Whereas, on May 28, 2007, before a crowd of nearly 50,000, the Johns Hopkins University Blue Jays of Baltimore, Maryland, won the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Men’s Lacrosse Championship, defeating the Duke University Blue Devils by a score of 12-11 at M&T Bank Stadium in Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas the Johns Hopkins University Blue Jays, in the 2007 season, had an overall record of 13 wins and 4 losses, and won their last 9 consecutive games to end the season;

Whereas the Johns Hopkins University Blue Jays have won their 9th NCAA Division I Men’s Lacrosse Championship;

Whereas the Johns Hopkins University Blue Jays reached the championship game for the 2nd time in 3 years and for the 17th time in school history;

Whereas Jesse Schwartzman was awarded the Tournament Most Outstanding Player award for the 2nd time;

Whereas Jake Byrne, Paul Rabil, Stephen Peyser, and Eric Zerlout joined Schwartzman on the All-Tournament Team;

Whereas the 2007 NCAA Championship lacrosse team members are Jamison Koesterer, Jesse Schwartzman, Andrew Miller, Garrett Stanwick, Michael Gvozden, Matt Bocklet, Ben O’Neill, Paul Rabil, Steven Boyle, George Castle, Stephen Peyser, Josh Peck, Michael Doneger, Michael Kimmel, Eric Zerlout, Drew Dabrowski, Austin Walker, Brian Christopher, Conor Cassidy, Brendan Skakandi, Nolan Matthews, Kevin Huntley, Jake Byrne, Mark Bryan, Tom Duerr, Chris Boland, Nick Donoghue, Dave Spaulding, Will Jawish, Val Washington, Michael Evans, Zach Tedeschi, Erik Stille, Andrew Jaffe, Andrew Posil, John Franklin, Lorenzo Heholt, Kyle Miller, Max Chautin, Michael Powers, Matt Drenan, Sam DeVore, Nathan Matthews, Greg Harrington, Eric Dang, Max Levine, and Michael Murray; and

Whereas the 2007 NCAA Championship lacrosse team coaches are Dave Pietramala, Bill Dwan, Bobby Benson, and Dave Allan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates the Johns Hopkins University men’s lacrosse team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division I Men’s Lacrosse Championship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 228—CONGRATULATING THE BROWN UNIVERSITY WOMEN’S CREW TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN’S ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP

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

S. RES. 228

Whereas, on Sunday, May 27, 2007, the Brown University women’s crew team won the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Women’s Rowing Championship in Oak Ridge, Tennessee;

Whereas the Brown University women’s crew team was 1 of only 2 teams that qualified for the grand final in varsity eights, junior varsity eights, and varsity fours;

Whereas the Brown University women’s crew team has won 5 NCAA championships in the last 9 years, in 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2007, as well as finishing 2nd twice and 3rd twice during that period;

Whereas the Brown University women’s crew team is the winningest crew program in NCAA history; and

Whereas the Brown University varsity women’s crew team had a record of 5-1 during the regular season, and both the 2nd varsity and novice teams were undefeated for the season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Brown University women’s crew team for being champions on and off the water and for their victory in the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division I Women’s Rowing Championship;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the rowers, coaches John and Phoebe Murphy, and the students and alumni whose dedication and hard work helped the Brown University women’s crew team win the NCAA championship; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution for appropriate display to Artemis Joukowsky, Chancellor Emeritus of Brown University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 229—HONORING WILLIAM CLIFTON FRANCE

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

S. RES. 229

Whereas William Clifton France, NASCAR patriarch and visionary, was born on April 4, 1933, in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas Mr. France grew up in the formative years of stock car racing, living and learning every detail of the sport from his own experiences and those of his father, William Henry Getty France, known as ‘Big Bill’ because of his 6-foot-5 stature, who was the founder and first president of NASCAR;

Whereas, in 1972, William Clifton France replaced his father and became the second president of the world’s largest auto-racing sanctioning body;

Whereas, during the 28-year tenure of Mr. France as president, and later chairman and chief executive officer, of NASCAR, NASCAR grew from a sport with regional appeal to draw more than 75,000,000 fans yearly and become the second-most popular sport on television in the United States;

Whereas Mr. France worked in every role in stock car racing, from flagging events to scoring, promoting, serving as a steward, and even racing a few times in the 1950s;

Whereas, before being named president of NASCAR, Mr. France served for 6 years as vice president of the organization;

Whereas, in addition to his NASCAR duties, Mr. France served as chairman of the board of International Speedway Corporation, which oversees Daytona International Speedway, Darlington Raceway, Talladega Superspeedway, and other racing facilities around the country, and served as a director of the National Motorsports Council of ACCU-FIA; and

Whereas Mr. France was a visionary and served the motorsports industry with great distinction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate extends its condolences to Mrs. Betty Jane France, Lesa France Kennedy, Brian France, and the entire France Family.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FEDERALISM IN IRAQ

Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas Iraq continues to experience a self-sustaining cycle of sectarian violence;

Whereas the ongoing sectarian violence presents a threat to regional and world peace, and the long-term security interests of the United States are best served by an Iraq that is stable, not a haven for terrorists, and not a threat to its neighbors;

Whereas Iraqis must reach a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement in order to achieve stability, and the failure of the Iraqis to reach such a settlement is a primary cause of increasing violence in Iraq;

Whereas the Key Judgments of the January 2007 National Intelligence Estimate entitled ‘Prospects for Iraq’s Stability: A Challenging Road Ahead’ state, ‘A number of

identifiable developments could help to reverse the negative trends driving Iraq's current trajectory. They include: Broader Sunni acceptance of the current political structure and federalism to begin to reduce one of the major sources of Iraq's instability... Significant concessions by Shia and Kurds to create space for Sunni acceptance of federalism";

Whereas Article One of the Constitution of Iraq declares Iraq to be a "single, independent federal state;"

Whereas Section Five of the Constitution of Iraq declares that the "federal system in the Republic of Iraq is made up of a decentralized capital, regions, and governorates, and local administrations" and enumerates the expansive powers of regions and the limited powers of the central government and establishes the mechanisms for the creation of new federal regions;

Whereas the federal system created by the Constitution of Iraq would give Iraqis local control over their police and certain laws, including those related to employment, education, religion, and marriage;

Whereas the Constitution of Iraq recognizes the administrative role of the Kurdistan Regional Government in 3 northern Iraqi provinces, known also as the Kurdistan Region;

Whereas the Kurdistan region, recognized by the Constitution of Iraq, is largely stable and peaceful;

Whereas the Iraqi Parliament approved a federalism law on October 11th, 2006, which establishes procedures for the creation of new federal regions and will go into effect 18 months after approval;

Whereas Iraqis recognize Baghdad as the capital of Iraq, and the Constitution of Iraq stipulates that Baghdad may not merge with any federal region;

Whereas, despite their differences, Iraq's sectarian and ethnic groups support the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq; and

Whereas Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki stated on November 27, 2006, "The crisis is political, and the ones who can stop the cycle of aggravation and bloodletting of innocents are the politicians": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should actively support a political settlement among Iraq's major factions based upon the provisions of the Constitution of Iraq that create a federal system of government and allow for the creation of federal regions;

(2) the active support referenced in paragraph (1) above should include—

(A) calling on the international community, including countries with troops in Iraq, the permanent 5 members of the United Nations Security Council, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and Iraq's neighbors—

(i) to support an Iraqi political settlement based on federalism;

(ii) to acknowledge the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq; and

(iii) to fulfill commitments for the urgent delivery of significant assistance and debt relief to Iraq, especially those made by the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council;

(B) further calling on Iraq's neighbors to pledge not to intervene in or destabilize Iraq and to agree to related verification mechanisms; and

(C) convening a conference for Iraqis to reach an agreement on a comprehensive political settlement based on the creation of federal regions within a united Iraq;

(3) the United States should urge the Government of Iraq to quickly agree upon and implement a law providing for the equitable distribution of oil revenues, which is a crit-

ical component of a comprehensive political settlement based upon federalism; and

(4) the steps described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above could lead to an Iraq that is stable, not a haven for terrorists, and not a threat to its neighbors.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today, Senators BROWNBACK, BOXER, SMITH, BILL NELSON and I are introducing a bipartisan resolution. It states clearly what so many of us agree on, the need for a political settlement in Iraq. But then it offers what virtually no one has put forward: a policy to actually secure that political settlement.

We propose that the United States actively support a political settlement among Iraqis based on the provisions of Iraq's constitution that call for creating federal system of government, with strong regions and a limited central government.

And we urge the administration to bring in the international community, including the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and Iraq's neighbors, to support a settlement based on federalism and to convene a conference with Iraqis to help them reach that settlement.

Each of us recognizes this reality: when a country is caught in a cycle of self-sustaining sectarian violence as Iraq is today, there are only four ways to end it:

First, a bloodletting that leaves one side victorious or both sides exhausted. In the case of Iraq, that could take years . . . years we do not have and should not accept.

Second, an open-ended foreign occupation that America cannot sustain.

Third, the return of a strongman, who is not on the horizon. Even if he were, it would be a tragic irony to replace one dictator with another.

Or fourth, a political agreement to form a decentralized, federal system that separates the warring factions and gives them control over the fabric of their daily lives, including the police, jobs, education, marriage and religion.

It's a model that worked in Bosnia. It offers the possibility, but not the guarantee, of a soft landing Iraq.

The Bush administration has another vision for Iraq. But the entire premise of its policy is fundamentally and fatally flawed. It believes Iraqis will rally behind a strong central government that keeps the country together and protects the rights of all citizens equally.

But there is no trust within the central government, trust of the government by the people, and no capacity by the government to deliver services and security. And there is no evidence that we can build that trust and capacity soon.

Simply put, Iraq cannot be run from the center, absent a dictator or foreign occupation. If we want the country to hold together and find stability, we have to make federalism work. If we don't, there will be no political accommodation at the center.

Violent resistance will increase. The sectarian cycle of revenge will spiral

out of control. The result will be at best the violent break up of Iraq into multiple states—at worst the total fragmentation of the country.

This resolution is part of a comprehensive strategy I have proposed to bring our troops home, to leave behind a stable Iraq and to protect our soldiers so long as a single one of them remains in Iraq.

I believe that is the best way to end the war in Iraq responsibly.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1476. Mr. CONRAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1251 submitted by Mr. CONRAD and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1477. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1438 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1478. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1332 submitted by Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1479. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1268 submitted by Mr. BINGAMAN and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1480. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1481. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1482. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1483. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1484. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1485. Mr. LEVIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1342 submitted by Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1486. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1443 submitted by Mr. LEVIN and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1487. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1488. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1489. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1348, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.