

congressional approval, or the authority of the United States, for any activity of the corporation.

“(e) CORPORATE STATUS.—The corporation shall maintain its status as a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

“§ 120107. Tax-exempt status required as condition of charter

“If the corporation fails to maintain its status as an organization exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the charter granted under this chapter shall terminate.

“§ 120108. Records and inspection

“(a) RECORDS.—The corporation shall keep—

“(1) correct and complete records of account;

“(2) minutes of the proceedings of the members, board of directors, and committees of the corporation having any of the authority of the board of directors of the corporation; and

“(3) at the principal office of the corporation, a record of the names and addresses of the members of the corporation entitled to vote on matters relating to the corporation.

“(b) INSPECTION.—A member entitled to vote on any matter relating to the corporation, or an agent or attorney of the member, may inspect the records of the corporation for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

“§ 120109. Service of process

“The corporation shall have a designated agent in the District of Columbia to receive service of process for the corporation. Notice to or service on the agent is notice to or service on the corporation.

“§ 120110. Liability for acts of officers and agents

“The corporation is liable for any act of any officer or agent of the corporation acting within the scope of the authority of the corporation.

“§ 120111. Annual report

“The corporation shall submit to Congress an annual report on the activities of the corporation during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall be submitted at the same time as the report of the audit required by section 10101(b) of this title. The report may not be printed as a public document.

“§ 120112. Definition

“For purposes of this chapter, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia and the territories and possessions of the United States.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to chapter 1201 in the table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle II of title 36, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“1201. Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated120101”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 253—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY THROUGH PRIVATE DONATIONS IS A WORTHY ENDEAVOR

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mr. BIDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 253

Whereas the role of diplomacy in the foreign policy of the United States deserves recognition;

Whereas the day-to-day efforts of American diplomats serving in overseas embassies and in the United States also deserve recognition;

Whereas, in 1998, the Department of State began to explore the feasibility of establishing a Museum of the History of American Diplomacy (in this resolution referred to as the “Museum”);

Whereas the Foreign Affairs Museum Council (in this resolution referred to as the “Council”), a 501(c)(3) charitable foundation, was created subsequently to raise funds for the Museum through donations from private sector organizations, former diplomats, and concerned citizens;

Whereas no taxpayer funds will be used for the establishment of the Museum;

Whereas former Secretaries of State Henry Kissinger, Alexander Haig, George Schultz, James Baker III, Lawrence Eagleburger, Warren Christopher, Madeleine Albright, and Colin Powell serve as Honorary Directors of the Council;

Whereas experienced and noteworthy diplomats and foreign policy experts, including Elizabeth Bagley, Keith Brown, Frank Carlucci, Elinor Constable, Leslie Gelb, William Harrop, Arthur Hartman, Herbert Hansell, Stephen Low, Thomas Pickering, Richard Solomon, and Terence Todman, serve on the Board of Directors of the Council;

Whereas former members of the Senate, including the Honorable Paul Sarbanes, and of the House of Representatives, including the Honorable Lee Hamilton, also serve on the Board of Directors of the Council;

Whereas the Honorable Charles “Mac” Mathias, a former Senator and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, is the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Council;

Whereas the Council has already raised over \$1,300,000 through private donations; and

Whereas \$300,000 has been spent to complete an initial concept design for the Museum: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the diplomats of the United States serving overseas and in the United States are in many cases the front line of our national security policy;

(2) the people of the United States deserve a better understanding of the efforts of these brave men and women;

(3) talented young people and their families should be encouraged to consider careers in foreign affairs as an important contribution to their country;

(4) the establishment of a Museum of the History of American Diplomacy that highlights the work of these men and women throughout the history of the United States is a worthy endeavor; and

(5) the current plan of the Foreign Affairs Museum Council to fund the museum through private donations is appropriate and deserves the support of the Department of State.

SENATE RESOLUTION 254—SUPPORTING EFFORTS FOR INCREASED HEALTHY LIVING FOR CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORS

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

Whereas an estimated 9,000 children under the age of 15 will be diagnosed with cancer in the year 2007;

Whereas oncology, the study of cancer and tumors, has made significant progress in the

prevention, treatment, and prognosis of many childhood cancers;

Whereas the number of survivors of childhood cancer continues to grow, with about 1 in 640 adults between the ages of 20 and 39 having a history of cancer;

Whereas despite this progress, cancer is the chief cause of death by disease in children under age 15, and the fourth leading cause of death in children ages 1 to 19;

Whereas childhood cancer varies from adult cancers in development, treatment, response to therapy, tolerance of therapy, and prognosis;

Whereas, in most cases, childhood cancer is more responsive to therapy, the child can tolerate more aggressive therapy, and the prognosis is better;

Whereas extraordinary progress has been made in improving the cure rates for childhood cancers, but this progress involves varying degrees of risks for both acute and chronic toxicities;

Whereas many childhood cancer survivors and their families have courageously won the fight against cancer, but continue to be challenged in their attempt to regain quality of life, and will never fully return to their pre-cancer life;

Whereas half of all childhood cancer survivors have long-term learning problems as a result of their cancer or the treatment of their cancer;

Whereas the prolonged absences or reduced energy levels that frequently occur during treatment may contribute to difficulties for a child;

Whereas recent scientific reports indicate that treatment for cancer during childhood or adolescence may affect cognitive and educational progress due to neurotoxic agents (such as chemotherapy or radiation);

Whereas cancer that may spread to the brain or spinal cord requires therapy that can sometimes affect cognition, attention and processing speed, memory, and other learning abilities;

Whereas children with brain tumors, tumors involving the eye or ear, acute lymphoblastic leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma face a higher risk of developing educational difficulties;

Whereas the educational challenges of a childhood cancer survivor may appear years after treatment is completed and are frequently misdiagnosed or ignored all together;

Whereas few educators are aware of the educational late effects related to cancer treatment;

Whereas childhood cancer survivors and their parents deserve and need neuropsychological testing to help them achieve academic success and have productive, hopeful futures;

Whereas some progress has been made, but a number of opportunities for childhood cancer research still remain under funded; and

Whereas increased recognition and awareness of neuropsychological testing for childhood cancer survivors can have a significant impact on the education and ultimately the quality of life and productivity of people with childhood cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government should—

(1) support neuropsychological research and testing of childhood cancer survivors and their families;

(2) work with health care providers, educators, and childhood cancer advocacy and education organizations to encourage neuropsychological testing;

(3) recognize and reaffirm the commitment of the United States to fighting childhood cancer by promoting awareness about the causes, risks, prevention, and treatment of childhood cancer;

(4) promote new education programs about, research of, and expanded medical treatment for childhood cancer survivors;

(5) support research and expanded public-private partnerships to improve post-cancer life for childhood cancer survivors; and

(6) encourage the early diagnosis and access to high-quality care for childhood cancer patients and survivors.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1871. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1872. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1873. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1874. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1875. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1876. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1877. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1878. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1879. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1880. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1881. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1882. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1883. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1884. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1885. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1886. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1887. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1888. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1889. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1890. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1891. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1892. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1893. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1894. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1895. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1896. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1897. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1898. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1899. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1900. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1901. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1902. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1871. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 572, line 2, strike "may" and insert "shall".

On page 572, lines 20 and 21, strike "by the end of the next business day".

On page 573, line 19, strike "or the end of the next business day, whichever is sooner".

On page 584, line 22, strike "may" and insert "shall".

SA 1872. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 570, line 21, strike "If, during the one-year" and all that follows through page 571, line 2.

SA 1873. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 574, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 575, line 6.

SA 1874. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 608, strike line 3 and all that follows through "(b)" on line 7.

SA 1875. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . . . ALLOCATION OF FIELD AGENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(f) (8 U.S.C. 1103(f)) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) MINIMUM NUMBER OF AGENTS ALLOCATED TO STATES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall allocate to each State—

"(A) not fewer than 40 full-time active duty agents of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement to—

"(i) investigate immigration violations; and

"(ii) ensure the departure of all removable aliens; and

"(B) not fewer than 15 full-time active duty agents of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to carry out immigration and naturalization adjudication functions.

"(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) for any State with a population of fewer than 2,000,000 residents, according to the most recent information published by the Bureau of the Census."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1876. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 582, strike line 11 and all that follows through page 584, line 4, and insert the following:

(I) REQUIREMENT AT FIRST RENEWAL.—At or before the time of application for the first extension of Z nonimmigrant status, an alien who is 18 years of age or older shall meet the requirements under section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)).

(II) EXCEPTION.—The requirement under subclause (I) shall not apply to any person who, on the date of the filing of the person's application for an extension of Z nonimmigrant status—

(aa) is unable to comply because of physical or developmental disability or mental impairment to comply with such requirement; or

(bb) is older than 65 years of age and has been living in the United States for periods totaling not less than 20 years.

SA 1877. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an