

## TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

## SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

Section 9101(23) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(23)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(ii)(II), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(VII), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) when used with respect to a school library media specialist employed in an elementary school or secondary school in a State, means that the school library media specialist—

“(i) holds at least a bachelor’s degree;

“(ii) has obtained full State certification as a school library media specialist or passed the State teacher licensing examination, with State certification in library media, in such State, except that when used with respect to any school library media specialist teaching in a public charter school, the term means that the school library media specialist meets the requirements set forth in the State’s public charter school law; and

“(iii) has not had certification or licensure requirements waived on an emergency, temporary, or provisional basis.”.

## SEC. 302. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the item relating to section 1119 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 1119. Qualifications for teachers, paraprofessionals, and school library media specialists.”;

(2) by striking the item relating to title II and inserting the following:

“TITLE II—PREPARING, TRAINING, AND RECRUITING HIGH QUALITY TEACHERS, SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALISTS, AND PRINCIPALS”;

(3) by striking the item relating to part A of title II and inserting the following:

“PART A—TEACHER, SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALIST, AND PRINCIPAL TRAINING AND RECRUITING FUND”.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 255—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE LONG DISTANCE RUNS THAT WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 2007 AND THE UNITED STATES IN 2008 TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ISAKSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 255

Whereas, in 1984, American long distance runner Stan Cottrell of Tucker, Georgia, was welcomed into the People’s Republic of China where he completed the 2,125-mile Great Friendship Run along the Great Wall of China in 53 days, an event which was chronicled in the international press and serves as a sign of international friendship;

Whereas those involved in the Great Friendship Run over 2 decades ago are committed to running again to revisit the experience and to promote friendship between the peoples of China and the United States;

Whereas in China, a 2,200-mile run from the Great Wall of China to Hong Kong will take place October 15 to December 15, 2007;

Whereas in the United States, a 4,000-mile relay style run from San Francisco, California, to the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D.C., will take place May 7 to June 20, 2008, and cross the continent; and

Whereas 3 Chinese long distance runners will participate with Stan Cottrell and others in the run to take place in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes and supports the long distance runs that will take place in the People’s Republic of China in 2007 and the United States in 2008 to promote friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 256—DESIGNATING JUNE 2007 AS “NATIONAL APHASIA AWARENESS MONTH” AND SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF APHASIA

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

S. RES. 256

Whereas aphasia is a communication impairment caused by brain damage, typically resulting from a stroke;

Whereas, while aphasia is most often the result of stroke or brain injury, it can also occur with other neurological disorders, such as in the case of a brain tumor;

Whereas many people with aphasia also have weakness or paralysis in their right leg and right arm, usually due to damage to the left hemisphere of the brain, which controls language and movement on the right side of the body;

Whereas the effects of aphasia may include a loss or reduction in ability to speak, comprehend, read, and write, while intelligence remains intact;

Whereas stroke is the 3rd leading cause of death in the United States, ranking behind heart disease and cancer;

Whereas stroke is a leading cause of serious, long-term disability in the United States;

Whereas there are about 5,000,000 stroke survivors in the United States;

Whereas it is estimated that there are about 750,000 strokes per year in the United States, with approximately 1/3 of these resulting in aphasia;

Whereas aphasia affects at least 1,000,000 people in the United States;

Whereas more than 200,000 Americans acquire the disorder each year;

Whereas the National Aphasia Association is unique and provides communication strategies, support, and education for people with aphasia and their caregivers throughout the United States;

Whereas as an advocacy organization for people with aphasia and their caregivers, the National Aphasia Association envisions a world that recognizes this “silent” disability and provides opportunity and fulfillment for those affected by aphasia; and

Whereas National Aphasia Awareness Month is commemorated in June 2007: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of, and encourages all Americans to observe, National Aphasia Awareness Month in June 2007;

(2) recognizes that strokes, a primary cause of aphasia, are the third largest cause of death and disability in the United States;

(3) acknowledges that aphasia deserves more attention and study in order to find new solutions for serving individuals experiencing aphasia and their caregivers; and

(4) must make the voices of those with aphasia heard because they are often unable to communicate their condition to others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 257—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES FOR BECOMING THE FIRST UNIVERSITY TO WIN 100 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I TEAM TITLES

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 257

Whereas, on May 13, 2007, the University of California at Los Angeles (referred to in this preamble as the “Bruins”) won its 100th National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) team title;

Whereas the Bruins won 70 NCAA championships in men’s sports between 1950 and 2007 and 30 NCAA championships in women’s sports between 1982 and 2007;

Whereas the Bruins won 60 NCAA championships in the 26 years since the inauguration of women’s collegiate sports championships in 1981, including 30 NCAA women’s titles and 30 NCAA men’s titles;

Whereas 16 separate athletic programs, including 9 men’s programs and 7 women’s programs, won 1 or more NCAA team championships for the Bruins:

(1) Men’s volleyball in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2006.

(2) Men’s tennis in 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1965, 1970, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1984, and 2005.

(3) Men’s basketball in 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, and 1995.

(4) Softball in 1982, 1984, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1999, 2003, and 2004.

(5) Men’s track and field in 1956, 1966, 1971, 1973, 1978, 1972, 1987, and 1988.

(6) Men’s water polo in 1969, 1971, 1972, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2000, and 2004.

(7) Women’s water polo in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, and 2007.

(8) Women’s gymnastics in 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2004.

(9) Men’s soccer in 1985, 1990, 1997, and 2002.

(10) Women’s track and field in 1982, 1983, and 2004.

(11) Women’s volleyball in 1984, 1990, and 1991.

(12) Women’s indoor track and field in 2000 and 2001.

(13) Women’s golf in 1991 and 2004.

(14) Men’s gymnastics in 1984 and 1987.

(15) Men’s golf in 1988.

(16) Men’s swimming in 1982;

Whereas, under the direction of head coach Al Scates, the Bruins won 19 NCAA team titles in the sport of men’s volleyball between 1970 and 2006, tying the record for the most NCAA titles won by one coach in a single sport;

Whereas, between 1964 and 1975, under the direction of head coach John Robert Wooden, the Bruins won 10 NCAA team titles in the sport of men’s basketball, including an unprecedented seven straight titles between 1967 and 1973;

Whereas, on May 13, 2007, under the direction of head coach Adam Krikorian, the Bruins won their 5th Division I team title in 7 years in the sport of women’s water polo, and

ended the 2007 season with an overall record of 28 wins and 2 losses;

Whereas Bruin student-athletes are excellent representatives of the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of California system, and the State of California; and

Whereas the University of California at Los Angeles has demonstrated a strong tradition of academic excellence since the founding of the University in 1919 and a strong tradition of athletic excellence since winning its 1st NCAA team title in 1950, establishing the University of California at Los Angeles as a top university in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of California at Los Angeles women's water polo team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division I Women's Water Polo National Championship;

(2) congratulates the University of California at Los Angeles for becoming the first university to win 100 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I team titles; and

(3) commends the student-athletes, coaches, alumni, instructors, and staff of the University of California at Los Angeles for their contributions to the achievement of this distinguished milestone.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1903. Mr. DEMINT 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 1904. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1905. Mr. ENSIGN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1906. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1907. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1908. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1909. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1910. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1911. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1912. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. DOMENICI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1913. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1914. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1915. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1916. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1917. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1918. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1919. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1920. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1921. Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1922. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1923. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1924. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1925. Mr. VOINOVICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1926. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mrs. HUTCHISON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1927. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1928. 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 1929. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1930. Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. VITTER, 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 1931. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1932. Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1933. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1934. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SPECTER)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1639, supra.

SA 1935. Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1936. 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 1937. 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 1938. 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 1939. 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 1940. 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 1941. 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 1942. 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 1943. 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 1944. 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 1945. 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 1946. 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 1947. Mr. SALAZAR (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1612, to amend the penalty provisions in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and for other purposes..

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1903.** Mr. DEMINT 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 end of subsection (e) of section 601, add the following:

(9) **HEALTH COVERAGE.**—The alien shall establish that the alien will maintain a minimum level of health coverage through a qualified health care plan (within the meaning of section 223(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

**SA 1904.** Mr. DEMINT 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. \_\_\_\_ . CUSTOMS AND BORDER PATROL MANAGEMENT FLEXIBILITY.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Patrol may employ, appoint, discipline, terminate, and fix the compensation, terms, and conditions of employment of Federal service for such a number of individuals as the Commissioner determines to be necessary to carry out the functions of the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol. The Commissioner shall establish levels of compensation