

INITIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT RELATIVE TO THE IRAQI BENCHMARKS—PM 20

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 Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with section 1314 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 110-28) (the "Act"), attached is the report that assesses the status of each of the 18 Iraqi benchmarks contained in the Act and declares whether satisfactory progress toward meeting these benchmarks is, or is not, being achieved.

This report has been prepared in consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense; Commander, Multi-National Forces-Iraq; the United States Ambassador to Iraq; and the Commander of United States Central Command.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 12, 2007.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-2558. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of a draft bill entitled, "Preserve America and Save America's Treasures Act"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2559. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a flood damage reduction project for the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, Des Moines, Iowa; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2560. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Partial Termination and Turnover Rate" (Rev. Rul. 2007-43) received on July 11, 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2561. A communication from the Director, Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Labor Organization Officer and Employee Report, Form LM-30" (RIN1215-AB49) received on July 11, 2007; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2562. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 17-70, "Safe and Stable Homes for Children and Youth Amendment Act of 2007" received on July 11, 2007; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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-148. A resolution adopted by the City Council for the City of Okeechobee of the State of Florida urging Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to bring the Herbert Hoover Dike into compliance with current levee safety standards; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-149. A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of North Miami of the State of Florida urging Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to bring the Herbert Hoover dike into compliance with current levee protection safety standards; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-150. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing opposition to the Divine Strake explosive test that is to be conducted in Nevada in 2007; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Whereas, "Divine Strake" is the code name for a large high-explosive test to be conducted by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency;

Whereas, the Pentagon has stated the purpose of the test is to "determine the potential for future non-nuclear concepts," such as high-energy weapons or the simultaneous use of multiple conventional bombs to destroy deeply buried and fortified military targets, as an alternative to detonating a nuclear device;

Whereas, the test was originally planned to take place June 2, 2006 at the site of an existing underground tunnel in the United States Department of Energy Nevada Test Site, but was postponed several times due to legal action, then later delayed until 2007;

Whereas, the test is scheduled to utilize 700 tons of an ammonium nitrate combined with fuel oil explosive, which is equivalent to 593 tons of TNT;

Whereas, there is concern that the explosion could stir up nuclear particles, left from previous tests conducted decades earlier at the Nevada test site, into the atmosphere;

Whereas, in December 2006, the revision to the Environmental Assessment was released, and although the study concluded that there are no health risks to persons outside the blast area, it stated, "Since suspended natural radionuclides and resuspended fallout radionuclides from the detonation have potential to be transported off of the NTS by wind, they may contribute a radiological dose to the public";

Whereas, on January 22, 2006, the Washington County Commission issued a statement opposing the federal government's plan to conduct the test which reads in part, "The City of St. George has a unique history due to its proximity to the Nevada Nuclear Test Site during the atomic age. . . thousands of early deaths of those living in southern Utah and the surrounding areas have been attributed to nuclear testing during the 1950s and 1960s at the site. Many St. George residents and others have suffered incalculable loss as a result of radioactive fallout exposure from the detonations at the site";

Whereas, the Commission added, "To assure the safety and well-being of our citizenry, these concerns must be carefully studied and evaluated before a decision is made to proceed with the proposed detonation"; and

Whereas, much more needs to be done to assure that there is never a repeat of the immense suffering endured by citizens of Utah and nearby states due to the nuclear fallout from past tests at the Nevada Test Site. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, express opposition to the Divine Strake high-explosive test to be conducted by the Defense Threat Reduction Agency at the

United States Department of Energy Nevada Test Site in 2007. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the United States Department of Defense, the United States Department of Energy Nevada Test Site, the Washington County Commission, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-151. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to enact H.R. 1619 or S. 587 to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins to commemorate the Ford Model T; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 78

Whereas, Michigan's integral role as the heart of the automobile industry in our country and around the world is well established. Nearly 100 years ago, an especially meaningful chapter in this long history began with the opening of the Highland Park Ford Plant that is acknowledged to be the birthplace of the assembly line. In addition, the more than 15 million Model T Fords that were built between 1908 and 1927 reshaped the American landscape and our way of life; and

Whereas, The new age in manufacturing that was born in Michigan and the Model T Ford set in motion changes in how Americans live and how people travel around the world. The rise in the American middle class, the ability to prevail in defense of our nation in world wars, and subsequent technological advances all can be traced in significant measure to the automobile industry that began with the vision and hard work of the pioneer mechanics in Michigan; and

Whereas, Congress has before it legislation that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint not more than 500,000 coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Model T Ford automobile. Under this legislation, these dollar coins, which would be public tender, would be comprised of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper. The legislation also provides that the money raised by a surcharge above the face value would be distributed to the Motor Cities National Heritage Area through the Automobile National Heritage Partnership and to the Edison Institute. This money would create endowments to support the celebration of the Model T and the preservation of its story through educational programs and displays; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact H.R. 1619 or S. 587, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Model T Ford; 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-152. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Tennessee urging Congress to address the economic impact of interchange fees and merchant discount charges and develop clear and concise disclosure to consumers and retailers; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 361

Whereas, consumers are increasingly using credit and debit cards and other electronic transactions to make purchases, and the number of credit and debit card transactions each year now exceeds the number of check transactions; and

Whereas, payment system networks and technology provide significant economic benefits to merchants and consumers; and

Whereas, merchants and retailers pay merchant discount fees, including interchange fees, to access payment system networks for credit and debit transactions; and

Whereas, the fees, policies, and practices of credit card organizations have social and economic consequences for merchants and consumers; and

Whereas, interchange costs have risen dramatically in recent years and the number of transactions involving interchange fees has grown in volume in recent years due to consumer preference to use credit and debit cards and the expansions in technology facilitating the use of credit card systems; and

Whereas, American consumers and retailers pay the highest credit card fees in the world, with rates averaging close to 2 percent and debit card fees averaging close to 1 percent; and

Whereas, merchants are required to pay merchant discount fees, including interchange fees, to banks to access credit and debit card payment system networks; and

Whereas, interchange fees are ultimately passed on to consumers, including those who pay by cash or check, in the form of higher prices; and

Whereas, it is advantageous to have competitive economic models that assure a highly competitive marketplace; and

Whereas, with more and more consumers using electronic payment methods, the United States Congress needs to assure a highly competitive and vibrant market that promotes an economic playing field that is fair to consumers, merchants, and card providers alike. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the One Hundred Fifth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring, that this General Assembly hereby urges the Congress of the United States of America to act expeditiously to address the economic impact of interchange fees and other merchant discount fees and develop clear and concise disclosure to consumers and retailers. Be it further

Resolved, That this General Assembly strongly urges each member of the Tennessee congressional delegation to utilize the full measure of his or her influence to assess the economic impact of interchange fees and other merchant discount fees. Be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate; the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; and to each member of the Tennessee congressional delegation.

POM-153. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives 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.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 292

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 the residents in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the use of Federal resources and programs; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania's public housing authorities have successfully assisted resi-

dents 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 142%; and

Whereas, new funding guidelines developed by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development have resulted 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 have resulted in drastic layoffs and diminished services to the residents of public housing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives 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-154. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah expressing support for acquiring a second airport surveillance radar facility for the Salt Lake International Airport; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas, Salt Lake City International Airport (SLCIA) is one of the nation's primary hub airports, is the second largest hub airport for Delta Air Lines and processed over 455,000 aircraft operations during 2005 making it the 18th busiest airport in the world, and conservative forecasts project operations to grow to over 634,000 operations by 2025;

Whereas, the Provo Airport is the second busiest airport in Utah with over 175,000 operations a year and was recently designated as the primary reliever to SLCIA by major commercial airlines including Delta, Frontier, and Southwest, a designation that significantly increases the demand on Provo Airport;

Whereas, the Salt Lake City Terminal/TRACON (terminal radar approach control) facility has responsibility for coordinating the safe and efficient movement of aircraft within the regional airspace but experiences important limitations in the regulation of aircraft using the Provo Airport and airports in surrounding communities;

Whereas, coordinating air traffic activity within the region is complicated significantly because the mountainous terrain along the Wasatch Front creates a sizeable radar shadow which prevents air traffic controllers from seeing aircraft below 8,000 feet, above ground level, in Utah Valley, while aircraft operating below 500 feet, above ground level, at the Salt Lake City Airport II cannot be seen;

Whereas, aircraft arriving or departing the Provo Airport and surrounding airports regularly interact with commercial aircraft using SLCIA; when aircraft operating at

these airports request entry into SLCIA airspace, air traffic controllers are not able to determine the precise location of the aircraft due to lack of radar coverage; the slower speeds of these aircraft combined with airspace congestion can present safety concerns for commercial airline operations as well as for general aviation;

Whereas, the lack of ASR-11 (automated surveillance radar) at Provo Airport causes significant delays to take-off and landing operations during poor weather conditions, resulting in a real and significant threat to air safety;

Whereas, there is no backup radar equipment to provide continuous radar coverage to the surface when existing radar becomes inoperable, and the volume of activity generated by the Delta Air Line hub is closely linked to the efficiency of the entire national air transportation system;

Whereas, ASR-11 would provide essential redundancy to assure that adequate safety is maintained at all times; and

Whereas, the radar shadow and the limitations it creates can be corrected by installing a second ASR-11 facility that would be fully integrated with the existing radar at SLCIA and would be optimally located at the Point of the Mountain, providing major safety and efficiency benefits to all of the airports previously mentioned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, support the critical need to acquire ASR-11 (automated surveillance radar) to provide radar redundancy for the Salt Lake City International Airport, and to achieve full radar coverage for Provo Airport and other general aviation airports. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature and the Governor request that Utah's Congressional Delegation seek the appropriation of funds in the 2008 FAA Facilities and Equipment budget needed to acquire ASR-11, as well as to finalize site selection and to acquire property to the extent needed for the installation of the system. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the city of Provo, the Provo Airport, Delta Air Lines, Frontier Air Lines, Southwest Air Lines, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-155. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging Congress to take action to help stop children and employees from accessing Internet pornography; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3

Whereas, the Internet has become an extremely important and popular means of exchanging information, and is relied upon in Utah for business, education, recreation, and other uses;

Whereas, many Internet sites contain material that is pornographic, either obscene or inappropriate for children, and a majority of these sites originate within the United States but outside of the state of Utah;

Whereas, the availability of Internet pornography on the job costs Utah employers significant numbers of work hours, strains employers' computer equipment, reduces productivity, and leads to potentially hostile work environments for men and women;

Whereas, while the custody, care, and nurturing of children resides primarily with parents, the widespread availability of Internet pornography and the ability of children to circumvent existing filtering technology defeat the best attempts at parental supervision or control;

Whereas, Internet pornographers use evolving techniques to lure Utah children and others into viewing and purchasing pornographic material, defying existing technology designed to block adult content;

Whereas, current methods for protecting computers and computer networks from unwanted Internet content are expensive, block more than the intended content, and are easily circumvented;

Whereas, because children, employees, and others may seek out pornography, warnings and other labels meant to help avoid inadvertent hits on pornographic sites may simply increase the likelihood that these sites will be visited;

Whereas, credit card verification systems burden credit card companies, are expensive and time consuming to establish and maintain, and inhibit legal speech;

Whereas, other forms of age verification have not been practicable;

Whereas, prior Congressional attempts to address children's access to Internet pornography have been held unconstitutional or otherwise have not passed constitutional scrutiny;

Whereas, prior Congressional attempts to address children's access to Internet pornography have not been based on technology that allows individual Internet users to select what kind of Internet content enters their homes and work spaces;

Whereas, protecting the physical and psychological well-being of Utah's children by shielding them from inappropriate materials is a compelling interest of the Legislature of the State of Utah;

Whereas, protecting the right of Utah's citizens to control what materials enter their homes and other private property is a compelling interest of the Legislature of the State of Utah;

Whereas, although the State of Utah has taken rigorous action in an attempt to shield Utah's children from obscenity and other inappropriate adult content, it cannot effectively curb the problems with Internet pornography within its borders without the support of the United States government;

Whereas, the United States remains in control of the Internet through the Department of Commerce, and the National Telecommunication and Information Association; and

Whereas, the United States has the ability to create appropriate policies and enforcement tools to effectively deal with these issues: *Now, therefore, be it*

Resolved, that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, strongly urges the United States Congress to take action to help stop children and employees from accessing Internet pornography; *be it further*

Resolved, that the Legislature and the Governor strongly urge the United States Congress to seriously consider enacting legislation to facilitate a technology-based solution that allows parents and employers to subscribe to Internet access services that exclude adult content; *be it further*

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States, and the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-156. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to encourage expansion of existing or the construction of new petroleum refineries to meet increasing energy needs; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 121

Whereas, The price of petroleum products has been unpredictable. Between December 2006 and the end of February 2007, the price of crude oil fluctuated between 62 dollars a barrel and 50 dollars several times. Cur-

rently, the world crude oil price exceeds 66 dollars a barrel. Recently, oil futures leapt above 72 dollars a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange due to shrinking gasoline supplies and international tensions. Increased refinery capacity would buffer the United States from some of the more volatile price swings that occur during periods of global conflict and which are often outside of our national control; and

Whereas, There has not been a new oil refinery built in the United States in nearly 30 years. Yet, in the intervening years, the total energy demand in the United States has grown by about 40 percent. According to the United States Energy Information Administration, the projected petroleum demand between 2003 and 2025 will increase by 30 percent. We must plan for our future energy needs by incorporating new petroleum refineries into the overall energy policy of the United States; and

Whereas, Recent major investments in the Marathon Refinery located in the city of Detroit, Michigan's only refinery, will increase the output by about 28 percent, from 74,000 barrels per day to over 102,000 barrels per day. Marathon's investment of \$300 million was made possible through the collaborative efforts of Marathon, the city of Detroit, and the state of Michigan. Marathon's commitment to Michigan and its collaboration with the city and state to create a renaissance zone encompassing the refinery illustrates the type of creative solutions that can be used to promote increased capacity or the construction of new refineries; and

Whereas, Constructing new refineries or expanding current facilities would also create new jobs and increase gasoline, fuels, and distillate output—all vital components of strengthening our economy. Michigan is well placed to locate a new refinery due to our proximity with Canada, this country's largest source of imported petroleum. Moreover, Michigan's highly skilled labor force could adapt to employment in the refinery industry; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to establish a national energy policy that promotes the expansion of existing or construction of new petroleum refineries in the United States; 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, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Department of Energy, the American Petroleum Institute, and the American Petroleum Industries of Michigan. —

POM-157. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana urging Congress to pass the Non-Market Economy Trade Remedy Act of 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 119

Whereas, H.R. 1229, the "Non-Market Economy Trade Remedy Act of 2007," will ensure that the United States countervailing duty law applies to imports from non-market economies; and

Whereas, the purpose of the countervailing duty law is to offset any unfair competitive advantage that foreign manufacturers or exporters have as a result of subsidies; and

Whereas, manufacturing is a vital part of the American economy; and

Whereas, each American manufacturing job results in the creation of approximately four additional jobs; and

Whereas, since 1997, Louisiana has lost over thirty-nine thousand manufacturing jobs due to unfair trade practices; and

Whereas, Louisiana's coastal area is home to some of the nation's premiere commercial fisheries, accounting for 30% of the commercial fisheries production of the lower 48 states; and

Whereas, the Louisiana seafood industry provides an annual economic impact of approximately two billion eight hundred million dollars and over thirty-one thousand jobs; and

Whereas, the Louisiana seafood industry has lost over eleven thousand jobs and millions of dollars due to illegally subsidized seafood imports and dumping from foreign nations; and

Whereas, industries that once were the pride of their communities and employed generations of the same family have been shut down resulting from jobs being shifted to foreign nations where labor is cheap and environmental standards are not enforced; and

Whereas, billions of dollars in wages and millions of jobs are expected to move from the United States to low-cost nations by 2015; and

Whereas, H.R. 1229, the "Non-Market Economy Trade Remedy Act of 2007," is being considered in Congress to correct the long-standing inequity of trade law, and requires the Department of Commerce to take action in countervailing duty cases in support of American businesses:

Now therefore, be it Resolved, that the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to vote in favor of H.R. 1229, the "Non-Market Economy Trade Remedy Act of 2007," and; *be it further Resolved*, that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress.

POM-158. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to oppose the South Korea Free Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 101

Whereas, the Bush Administration has negotiated a new free trade agreement with South Korea that fails to protect worker rights and will jeopardize tens of thousands of automotive jobs in the United States; and

Whereas, this flawed agreement is the largest since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and it contains no enforceable protections for workers' rights and will undermine the ability of the government to protect food safety, the environment, and public health; and

Whereas, this agreement will exacerbate and accelerate the loss of good jobs in the United States manufacturing sector, especially in automobiles, apparel, and electronics. The United States already has a massive trade deficit with South Korea, with a large portion of that deficit in automobiles and automobile parts; and

Whereas, the agreement will jeopardize thousands of automobile jobs because it opens the United States automobile market further while failing to address the barriers to the sale of United States automobiles in South Korea; and

Whereas, the United States Trade Representative rejected a very sensible proposal put forward by a bipartisan group of members of Congress to tie any opening of the United States automobile market to concrete benchmarks in United States sales in Korea. Until such benchmarks are set, we do not have confidence that the South Korea Free Trade Agreement is in the best interests of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the United States Congress to oppose the South Korea Free Trade Agreement; 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-159. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging Congress to pass legislation to resolve federal identity theft and fraud issues; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 1

Whereas, identity theft and fraud includes the theft of a person's Social Security number for the purpose of obtaining employment, avoiding child support payments, or for other personal gain;

Whereas, contributing to the problems are companies that do not have the tools or resources necessary to adequately verify whether or not a Social Security number is fraudulent and companies that are notified of fraudulent Social Security numbers of employees but take no corrective action; and

Whereas, identity theft and fraud are national problems that must be addressed with additional countermeasure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, urge the United States Congress to support, work to pass, and vote for legislation that prevents the misuse of a person's Social Security number, whether by an individual or a company. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature and Governor urge that the legislation include increased and effective verification requirements by companies, accompanied by the tools and resources necessary to adequately verify whether or not a Social Security number is fraudulent, and increased penalties for individuals who intentionally use fraudulent Social Security numbers to obtain employment, avoid child support obligations, or for other personal gain. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature and the Governor urge that the legislation include increased penalties for companies who repeatedly report wages on employees with fraudulent Social Security numbers. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Social Security Administration, the Utah Department of Workforce Services, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-160. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging Congress to pass the Children's Health Insurance Program; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3

Whereas, the health of Utah's children is of paramount importance to Utah's families;

Whereas, poor child health is a threat to the educational achievement, social, and psychological well-being of Utah's children;

Whereas, protecting the health of our children is essential to the well-being of our youngest citizens and the quality of life in our state;

Whereas, the Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which has enrolled 112,119 uninsured children since its inception in 1998, is an integral part of the arrangements for health benefits for the children of Utah;

Whereas, Utah's CHIP is of great value in preserving child wellness, preventing and

treating childhood disease, improving health outcomes, and reducing overall health costs; and

Whereas, the federal funding available for Utah's CHIP is indispensable to providing health benefits for children of modest means: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah urges the state's congressional delegation to work with the United States Congress to reauthorize the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in a timely manner to ensure federal funding for CHIP in Utah. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the Governor to work with Utah's congressional delegation to ensure that CHIP is reauthorized in a timely manner. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges all components of state government to work together with educators, health care providers, social workers, and parents to ensure that all available public and private assistance for providing health benefits to uninsured children in Utah be used to the maximum extent possible. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature urges the Governor to ensure that children who qualify for Medicaid or Utah's CHIP are identified and enrolled. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Huntsman, the Utah Department of Health, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and to the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-161. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah urging support for Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 4

Whereas, the World Health Organization's (WHO) Constitution states that "The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health";

Whereas, this position demonstrates that the WHO is obligated to reach all peoples throughout the world, regardless of state or national boundaries;

Whereas, the WHO Constitution permits a wide variety of entities, including non-member states, international organizations, national organizations, and nongovernmental organizations, to participate in the activities of the WHO;

Whereas, five entities, for example, have acquired the status of observer of the World Health Assembly (WHA) and are routinely invited to its assemblies;

Whereas, both the WHO Constitution and the International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights declare that health is an essential element of human rights and that no signatory shall impede on the health rights of others;

Whereas, Taiwan seeks to be invited to participate in the work of the WHA simply as an observer, instead of as a full member, in order to allow the work of the WHO to proceed without creating political frictions and to demonstrate Taiwan's willingness to put aside political controversies for the common good of global health;

Whereas, this request is fundamentally based on professional health grounds and has nothing to do with the political issues of sovereignty and statehood;

Whereas, Taiwan currently participates as a full member in organizations like the World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and several other international organizations that count the People's Republic of China among their membership;

Whereas, Taiwan has become an asset to all these institutions because of a flexible interpretation of the terms of membership;

Whereas, closing the gap between the WHO and Taiwan is an urgent global health imperative;

Whereas, the health administration of Taiwan is the only competent body possessing and managing all the information on any outbreak in Taiwan of epidemics that could potentially threaten global health;

Whereas, excluding Taiwan from the WHO's Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, for example, is dangerous and self defeating from a professional perspective;

Whereas, good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standard of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right;

Whereas, direct and unobstructed participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is therefore crucial, especially with today's greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases through increased trade and travel;

Whereas, the WHO sets forth in the first chapter of its charter the objectives of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people;

Whereas, Taiwan's population of 23 million people is larger than that of three quarters of the member states already in the WHO and shares the noble goals of the organization;

Whereas, Taiwan's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those in western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, and the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations;

Whereas, Taiwan is not allowed to participate in any WHO-organized forums and workshops concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring, and control of diseases;

Whereas, in recent years, both the Taiwanese Government and individual Taiwanese experts have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in WHO-supported international aid and health activities, but have ultimately been unable to render assistance;

Whereas, the WHO does allow observers to participate in the activities of the organization; and

Whereas, in light of all the benefits that participation could bring to the state of health of people not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and globally, it seems appropriate, if not imperative, for Taiwan to be involved with the WHO: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, urges the Bush Administration to support Taiwan and its 23 million people in obtaining appropriate and meaningful participation in the World Health Organization. Be it further resolved that the Legislature and the Governor urges that United States' policy should include the pursuit of some initiative in the World Health Organization which would give Taiwan meaningful participation in a manner that is consistent with the organization's requirements. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of State, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the majority leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of Utah's congressional delegation, the Government of Taiwan, and the World Health Organization.

POM-162. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana commanding

Congress for passing the Federal Minimum Wage Act of 2007; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 61

Whereas, the United States Congress passed the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (Minimum Wage Act) by an overwhelming vote by both Republicans and Democrats; and

Whereas, the President of the United States signed the Minimum Wage Act into law on May 27, 2007, as part of the U.S. Troop Readiness Veterans Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act; and

Whereas, the new law amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and gradually raises the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 per hour to \$7.25 per hour over a two year period; and

Whereas, the Minimum Wage Act was a component of the new Democratic majority's 100-Hour Plan in the United States House of Representatives; and

Whereas, as part of the new law, \$4.8 billion worth of tax breaks are going to be given to small businesses over a ten year period to offset the wage increase; and

Whereas, the Minimum Wage Act is the first national minimum wage increase in over a decade and provides a wage boost for 12.5 million workers nationwide. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby command President George W. Bush and the Congress of the United States for passing the Federal Minimum Wage Act of 2007. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the secretary of the United States Senate, and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

POM-163. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania urging Congress to enact improvements to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 345

Whereas NCLB, reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), was signed into law on January 8, 2002; and

Whereas, NCLB significantly increased the Federal Government's role in elementary and secondary education; and

Whereas, NCLB represented the most sweeping changes in Federal education policy in 30 years; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania supports the goals of raising student achievement, closing achievement gaps and ensuring that each child has a qualified teacher; and

Whereas, NCLB, while establishing a rigorous standard for our nation's public schools and a model for assessing school achievement, has produced unintended consequences; and

Whereas, school districts in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have incurred additional costs under NCLB for staff development, certification requirements, testing, data collection, public school choice-related transportation, supplemental education services and other school improvement programs; and

Whereas, NCLB has resulted in overreliance on standardized testing to the exclusion of other recognized indicators of student achievement; and

Whereas, NCLB mandates have prevented teachers and paraprofessionals from delivering a comprehensive curriculum; and

Whereas, the present adequate yearly progress (AYP) structure under NCLB is

flawed, resulting in a high AYP failure rate; and

Whereas, smaller class sizes and community/parent involvement are proven methods of increasing student achievement; and

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's certification process requires individuals to meet high standards and complete a rigorous, thorough course of study; and

Whereas, federal funding for NCLB Title I (Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged) between 2002 and 2005 fell \$21.4 billion short of statutorily authorized levels. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urge the Congress to enact NCLB improvements including:

State-level development of a research-based school accountability formula incorporating district-level assessments, school-level assessments, performance or portfolio assessments, high school graduation rates and percentage of students participating in dual enrollment or honors, Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate courses.

(2) Support systems instead of sanctions: increased Federal funding for enhanced Federal and State technical assistance and Federal and State improvement plan assistance.

(3) Differentiated outcomes for schools, with targeted improvement plans for specific subgroups of students.

(4) Transparent growth models, at the State level, with data used exclusively for instructional, curricular and professional development purposes.

(5) Valid, reliable assessments for each child that accurately and fairly reflect student, school and school district performance.

(6) Flexibility relating to test scores of students with disabilities and English Language Learner students: allowing IEP teams to determine appropriate assessment and standards for each child, removing the 1% and 2% limits for alternative assessments and extending to three years the AYP inclusion of test scores of English Language Learner students for whom native language assessments in required core content subjects are not available.

(7) Restoration of the Class Size Reduction program in place prior to NCLB, whose goals were to provide an optimum class size of 15 students and to foster parent and community involvement by funding initiatives such as adult and family literacy, parenting classes and community engagement programs.

(8) Defining "highly qualified teacher" as any educator who is teaching in his or her assigned area of certification and who has met the licensure/certification requirements set forth in his or her respective state.

(9) Full funding of all NCLB programs at authorized levels; and be it further

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

POM-164. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Utah urging Congress to suspend or repeal the REAL ID Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas the implementation of the REAL ID Act intrudes upon the states' sovereign power to determine their own policies for identification, licensure, and credentialing of individuals residing therein;

Whereas one page of the 428 page 9/11 Commission report that did not give consideration to identification issues, prompted Con-

gress to pass the legislation which created the REAL ID Act, ignoring states' sovereignty and their right to self-governance;

Whereas the REAL ID Act converts the state driver licensing function into federal law enforcement and national security functions that are outside the purpose and core competency of driver licensing bureaus;

Whereas the REAL ID Act constitutes an unfunded mandate by the federal government to the states;

Whereas the REAL ID Act requires states to confirm their processes of issuing driver licenses and identification cards to federal standards by May 2008;

Whereas the National Governor's Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, and American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators predict state compliance with the REAL ID Act provisions will require all of the estimated 245 million current driver license and identification card holders in the United States to renew their current identity documents in person by producing three or four identity documents, thereby increasing processing time and doubling wait time at licensing centers;

Whereas identification-based security provides only limited security benefits because it can be avoided by defrauding or corrupting card issuers and because it gives no protection against people not already known to be planning or committing wrongful acts;

Whereas the REAL ID Act will cost the states over \$11 billion to implement according to a recent survey of 47 state licensing authorities conducted by the National Governor's Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators;

Whereas the use of identification-based security cannot be justified as part of a "layered" security system if the costs of the identification "layer"—in dollars, lost privacy, and lost liberty—are greater than the security identification provides;

Whereas the "common machine-readable technology" required by the REAL ID Act would convert state-issued driver licenses and identification cards into tracking devices, allowing computers to note and record people's whereabouts each time they are identified;

Whereas a more secure and flexible system of verifying identity may be achieved by less intrusive means to the individual and to states by employing the free market and private sector ingenuity;

Whereas the requirement that states maintain databases of information about their citizens and residents and then share this personal information with all other states will expose every state to the information security weaknesses of every other state and threaten the privacy of every American;

Whereas the REAL ID Act wrongly coerces states into doing the federal government's bidding by threatening to refuse noncomplying states' citizens the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other states' citizens;

Whereas the REAL ID Act threatens the privacy and liberty of those individuals belonging to unpopular or minority groups, including racial and cultural organizations, firearm owners and collectors, faith-based and religious affiliates, political parties, and social movements;

Whereas Congress passed the REAL ID Act without a single hearing in either house and without an up-or-down vote in either house;

Whereas the REAL ID Act thus imposes a national identification system through the states, premised upon the threat to national security, but without the benefit of public debate and discourse; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act is determined by the Utah State House of Representatives to be in opposition to the Jeffersonian principles of individual liberty, free markets,

and limited government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Utah House of Representatives urges the United States Congress and the United States Department of Homeland Security to suspend implementation of the REAL ID Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the REAL ID Act should be repealed outright by the United States Congress to avoid the significant problems it currently poses to state sovereignty, individual liberty, and limited government; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Majority Leader of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of Utah's congressional delegation.

POM-165. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee opposing the implementation of the REAL ID Act of 2005; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 248

Whereas the State of Tennessee recognizes the Constitution of the United States as our charter of liberty and the Bill of Rights as affirming the fundamental and inalienable rights of Americans, including freedom of privacy and freedom from unreasonable searches; and

Whereas the people of Tennessee recognize that the Constitution of the State of Tennessee affords even greater privacy rights for her citizens than those provided by the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas Tennessee has a diverse population whose contributions are vital to the state's economy, culture and civic character; and

Whereas Tennessee is proud of her tradition of protecting the civil rights and liberties of all her residents, affirming the fundamental rights of all people, and providing more expansive protections than are granted by the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas the federal REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109-12, creates a national identification card by mandating federal standards for state driver's licenses and identification cards and requires states to share their motor vehicle databases; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act mandates the documents that states must require to issue driver's licenses and requires states to place uniform information on every driver's license in a standard, machine-readable format; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act prohibits federal agencies and federally regulated commercial aircraft from accepting a driver's license or identification card issued by a state that has not fully complied with the act; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act places a costly, unfunded mandate on states, with initial estimates for Tennessee of more than one hundred million dollars, plus the additional burden of millions of taxpayers' dollars in ongoing annual expenses, and a national estimate of more than eleven billion dollars over the five years following its implementation; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act requires the creation of a massive public sector database containing information on every American that is accessible to all motor vehicle employees and law enforcement officers nationwide and that can be used to gather and manage information on citizens. Such activities are not the business or responsibility of government; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act enables the creation of additional massive private sector databases, combining both transactional information and driver's license information gained from scanning the machine-readable information contained on every driver's license; and

Whereas these public and private databases are likely to contain numerous errors and false information, creating significant hardship for Americans attempting to verify their identities in order to travel on commercial aircraft, open a bank account, or perform any of the numerous functions required to live in the United States today; and

Whereas the Federal Trade Commission estimates that ten million Americans are victims of identity theft annually, and because identity thieves are increasingly targeting motor vehicle departments, the REAL ID Act will enable the crime of identity theft by making the personal information of all Americans, including date of birth and signature, accessible from tens of thousands of locations; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act requires a driver's license to contain a person's actual home address and makes no exception for individuals in potential danger, such as undercover law enforcement personnel or victims of stalking or criminal harassment; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act contains onerous record verification and retention provisions that place unreasonable burdens on state motor vehicle divisions and on third parties required to verify records; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act will place enormous burdens on citizens seeking new driver's licenses, such as longer lines, increased document requests, higher costs, and a waiting period; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act will place state motor vehicle staff on the front lines of immigration enforcement by forcing state employees to determine federal citizenship and immigration status, excessively burdening both foreign-born applicants and motor vehicle staff; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act passed without sufficient deliberation by Congress and did not receive a hearing by any congressional committee or a vote solely on its own merits, despite opposition from more than six hundred organizations; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act eliminated a process of negotiated rulemaking initiated under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which had convened federal, state and local policymakers, privacy advocates, and industry experts to solve the problem of the misuse of identity documents; and

Whereas the REAL ID Act provides little security benefit and leaves identification systems open to insider fraud, counterfeit documentation, and database failures; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the one hundred fifth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the House of Representatives concurring, that we support the government of the United States in its campaign to secure our country, while affirming the commitment that this campaign not be waged at the expense of the essential rights and liberties of the citizens of this country, nor by placing the added burden of a costly mandate upon the taxpayers of each state; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the policy of the State of Tennessee to oppose any portion of the REAL ID Act that violates the rights and liberties guaranteed under the constitutions of the State of Tennessee and the United States, including the Declaration of Rights and the Bill of Rights; and be it further

Resolved, That the Tennessee General Assembly urges the Tennessee congressional delegation to support measures to repeal the REAL ID Act; and be it further

Resolved, That there be no implementation of the REAL ID Act of 2005, unless and until funding for the additional cost associated with same is furnished by the United States government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate be hereby authorized and directed to forward a certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, George W. Bush, the United States Attorney General, Alberto Gonzales, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Tennessee in the Congress of the United States.

POM-166. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the approval of the placement of a statue of President Gerald R. Ford in the United States Capitol; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 148

Whereas each state is permitted to have two statues of prominent citizens on display in our nation's capitol as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection, which was created by federal law in 1864. This collection is a strong reminder of the heritage we share and the exceptional men and women who have helped shape our nation. Michigan's two statues are of Lewis Cass and Zachariah Chandler, leaders who played pivotal roles in the history of our state and nation; and

Whereas the federal law governing the National Statuary Hall Collection also provides a procedure for states to replace an existing statue with a new one. This reflects the continuing growth and development of our country. With the recent passing of Gerald R. Ford, Michigan's only president and a man who devoted his entire life to the service of our state and nation, the people of Michigan wish to acknowledge this native son and commence the process of placing a statue of him in the National Statuary Hall Collection; and

Whereas under the established guidelines, the legislature must adopt a resolution to express formally its support for the statue of the person to be honored and to request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the placement of the statue. The governor must also express support; and

Whereas under the procedures that govern the replacement of a statue in the collection, the resolution requesting the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress must identify the entity that will select the sculptor and pay for all aspects of the process; and

Whereas relocating the statue of Zachariah Chandler to Michigan would allow many more Michigan citizens, including young people, to learn more of the life of this exceptional man and his contributions to our state; and

Whereas Gerald Ford's life of honesty, integrity, and service constitutes one of Michigan's most important contributions to our nation. As a veteran of World War II and Grand Rapids congressman for a quarter century, Gerald Ford, a man of abiding principle and a strong sense of duty, came to the highest office in our land under most difficult circumstances. As the 38th president, Gerald Ford took the oath of office as our country faced a crisis in confidence. Acting with little regard for political expediency, President Ford helped the country heal through his own honesty and trustworthiness. These qualities, long known by the people of Grand Rapids and his colleagues in Congress, left a legacy that stands strong; and

Whereas the Gerald R. Ford Foundation is committed to the effort to add an image of President Ford to the National Statuary Hall Collection. The Gerald R. Ford Foundation has agreed to serve as the body selecting a sculptor and to fund all of the costs associated with the placement of the new statue and the relocation of the statue of Zachariah Chandler to Michigan; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That we request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the placement of a statue of President Gerald R. Ford as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection in the United States Capitol and to authorize the removal of the statue of Zachariah Chandler and its relocation to Michigan; 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, the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, the Office of the Governor, and the Gerald R. Ford Foundation.

POM-167. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to enact legislation to improve the health programs available to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 53

Whereas, providing medical care for the men and women who risk their lives in defense of our nation is a most important responsibility. While this is always true, the significance of this task should be eminently clear as our armed forces are engaged in battle; and

Whereas, funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs is determined each year by the Congress as part of discretionary spending. This budget is seriously under funded each year. This chronic under funding has a direct impact on the level of services available to our injured veterans. Currently, nearly 90 percent of federal health care spending is carried out through direct, rather than discretionary funding; and

Whereas, the Department of Veterans Affairs has the nation's largest health care system, with more than 150 hospitals, hundreds of clinics, nursing homes, residential rehabilitation treatment programs, and specialized services to deal with the most horrific and widest range of injuries. Recent rises in demand for health care services have far outpaced spending; and

Whereas, the American people owe our returning veterans proper health care services to address the injuries they sustain in defense of our freedoms. Quality health care for those injured in service to the country should not be subject to the annual fluctuations of a budget process that is often held hostage to politics. Clearly, the care of our wounded must be a top priority; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to increase funding for veterans health programs and to reform budget practices to assure that veterans health care needs are addressed by direct rather than discretionary funding; 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.

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 Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK):

S. 1772. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 127 South Elm Street in Gardner, Kansas, as the "Private First Class Shane R. Austin Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 1773. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to regulate payroll tax deposit agents; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 1774. A bill to designate the John Krebs Wilderness in the State of California, to add certain land to the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. GREGG):

S. 1775. A bill to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that no child is left behind; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1776. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a user fee program to ensure food safety, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1777. A bill to amend title II of the Public Health Service Act to restore the integrity to the office of the Surgeon General; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. LOTT):

S. 1778. A bill to authorize certain activities of the Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 1779. A bill to establish a program for tribal colleges and universities within the Department of Health and Human Services and to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to authorize the provision of grants and cooperative agreements to tribal colleges and universities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. INOUYE):

S. 1780. A bill to require the FCC, in enforcing its regulations concerning the broadcast of indecent programming, to maintain a policy that a single word or image may be considered indecent; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1781. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 118 Minner Avenue in Bakersfield, California, as the "Buck Owens Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 1782. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 9 of United States Code with respect to arbitration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENZI:

S. 1783. A bill to provide 10 steps to transform health care in America; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1784. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve programs for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LAUTENBERG,

Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1785. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish deadlines by which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall issue a decision on whether to grant certain waivers of preemption under that Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. CORNIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. OBAMA, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. DODD, Mrs. BOXER, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. Res. 269. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in honor of former United States Representative Barbara Jordan; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mr. DORGAN):

S. Res. 270. A resolution honoring the 75th anniversary of the International Peace Garden; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 65

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

S. 160

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 160, a bill to provide for compensation to the Lower Brule and Crow Creek Sioux Tribes of South Dakota for damage to tribal land caused by Pick-Sloan projects along the Missouri River.

S. 185

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

S. 309

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) 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. 456

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) were added as cosponsors of S. 456, a bill to increase and enhance law enforcement resources committed to investigation and prosecution of violent gangs, to deter and punish violent gang crime, to protect law-abiding citizens and communities from violent