

child turns 18 and can be kept for up to 20 years. Of all the new ideas in this legislation, perhaps this one is the most exciting.

This legislation also creates an Encore Fellows program that places older Americans in one-year management or leadership positions in public or private not-for-profits. These year-long fellowships not only increase the capacity of public service organizations already doing tremendous work in our communities, they also promote those who have already had full, successful careers, perhaps in the private sector, to lend their expertise and experience to the cause of community or public service.

The Encore Service Act also creates a Silver Scholars program that awards older Americans with an education scholarship of up to \$1,000 in exchange for volunteering with public agencies or private nonprofits between 250 and 500 hours a year. As with the Encore Service Program, they can use these awards for themselves or transfer them to children, grandchildren or other qualified designees.

Lastly, this legislation expands the capacity and builds on the success of current Senior Programs by raising the authorization funding levels for the Foster Grandparent, Senior Corps and RSVP programs. We all know that seniors and these programs have already made a remarkable difference in our communities. That is why our legislation raises program eligibility levels from 125 to 200 percent above poverty and ensures that all programs will be open to any individual 55 years and older.

The Encore Service Act authorizes \$326.7 million in new funding for fiscal year 2009, and such sums as necessary for subsequent years. Ultimately, this bill is about unlocking the remarkable potential in older Americans. It is about creating ample opportunities for them to use their skills and talents to give back to their communities—to elementary schools, retirement homes, soup kitchens operating out of local churches, libraries, and other centers of our communities.

It is about harnessing the power of experience. We all know that when called upon, every generation of Americans has risen to the challenge, often beating great odds to pass on a stronger, safer, more prosperous world to its children and grandchildren.

Americans are ready once again for leadership that marshals the same unity, purpose and generosity that so defined our country in the wake of 9/11, and has so defined our Nation so many times before. That is what the Encore Service Act of 2008 is about. I am honored to introduce it today.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN:

S. 3482. A bill to designate a portion of the Rappahannock River in the Commonwealth of Virginia as the “John W. Warner Rapids”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to designate a portion of the Rappahannock River in Virginia as the “John W. Warner Rapids”.

These man-made rapids are a testament to Senator WARNER’s long-standing commitment to protect and preserve the environment, as they are the remains of the Embrey Dam, whose removal he championed.

The Rappahannock River in Virginia flows over 180 miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Chesapeake Bay. At historic Fredericksburg, founded in 1728 along the river’s fall line, the Rappahannock was blocked by a wooden crib dam built in 1853 and a 22-foot high concrete dam built in 1910.

Until the 1960s, the dam was used to generate hydroelectric power, and until 2000 it was used to divert water into a canal as a raw water source for the city. In the 1990s, the city began to develop a new regional water supply; and it was determined that the water facility connected to the dam could be closed.

Funding to remove the dam was a significant hurdle. The City sought support from the Federal government and found a strong advocate in Senator JOHN W. WARNER. In the mid 1990s, the local river conservation group, Friends of the Rappahannock, invited Senator WARNER to a discussion about the removal of the dam. After discussion and a paddle to the site, Senator WARNER pledged that if the group could demonstrate community consensus regarding the dam’s removal, he would personally support the effort.

On February 23, 2004, on Senator WARNER’s signal, 600 pounds of explosives set by the Army and Air Force Reserves opened a 130-foot breach in Embrey Dam, setting the Rappahannock River to flow free for the first time since 1853. By reopening the Rappahannock River, more than 1,300 river and stream miles immediately became available to migratory fish in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

On July 30, 2005, the Friends of the Rappahannock and the City of Fredericksburg honored Senator WARNER in a “Rappahannock River Running Free” celebration. The American Canoe Association, established in 1880 and the nation’s oldest and largest canoe, kayak, and rafting organization, stated: “For over 150 years the Rappahannock River has been holding its breath behind a wall of iron, concrete, and wood. U.S. Senator JOHN W. WARNER’s efforts have allowed the Rappahannock River to breathe free once again. In appreciation of his efforts, the community of paddlers and river users has bestowed upon him their highest honor. So, let it be known, on behalf of the City of Fredericksburg, the Friends of the Rappahannock, the American Canoe Association, and the community of paddlers, that the new rapids formed at the removal of the dam be known, now and forever, and recorded on all maps, as ‘John W. Warner Rapids’ and may all your travels through be smooth.”

On 1 November 2008, Senator WARNER will be presented with a bronze plaque that will be affixed to a permanent monument along the banks of the Rappahannock River at the rapids formed by the remnants of the dam.

The actions that I have described are a shining example of the commitment Senator WARNER has shown to the environment during his 30 years in this body. He recognizes the importance of protecting and preserving natural treasures for the enjoyment of this and future generations.

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to be able to work so closely with him in this regard. For many years, Senator WARNER and I have served together on the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. At the start of this Congress, I became the chairman of that committee’s global warming subcommittee. I was honored and delighted when Senator WARNER became, at his request, the ranking minority member of that subcommittee. In February of last year, the two of us held a subcommittee hearing on the impacts of global warming on wildlife. Senator WARNER spoke with conviction and eloquence about his commitment to wildlife conservation, and about his particular love for rivers and streams.

In an example of the courage and statesmanship for which he is rightly known, Senator WARNER joined with me to write a bill to reduce the man-made greenhouse-gas emissions that are disrupting wildlife, threatening our national security, and imperiling our economy. Last October, we introduced our Climate Security Act, and the next month both our subcommittee and the full Environment and Public Works Committee reported the bill favorably. That had never happened before with a climate bill in the U.S. Congress, and it would not have happened without the leadership, credibility, patience, and wisdom of Senator WARNER. I join many, many others in looking up to him, and I am privileged to call him my friend.

The bill that I introduce today is a fitting tribute to the legacy that Senator WARNER leaves behind as he retires. I encourage my colleagues to honor him by passing this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 655—TO IMPROVE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 655

Whereas the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate was created by Senate Resolution 400 in the 94th Congress to oversee and make continuing studies of the intelligence activities of the United States;

Whereas Senate Resolution 400 specifically required that the Select Committee on Intelligence be composed of at least two cross-over members, with one such member from each party, from the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, which would provide such Committees with member insight into intelligence oversight matters;

Whereas the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (referred to in this Resolution as the "9/11 Commission") conducted a lengthy review of the facts and circumstances relating to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, including those relating to the intelligence community, law enforcement agencies, and the role of congressional oversight and resource allocation;

Whereas in its final report, the 9/11 Commission found that under the Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives in effect at the time the report was completed, the committees of Congress charged with oversight of the intelligence activities lacked the power, influence, and sustained capability to meet the daunting challenges faced by the intelligence community of the United States;

Whereas in its final report, the 9/11 Commission further found that as long as oversight is governed by such rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the people of the United States will not get the security they want and need;

Whereas in its final report, the 9/11 Commission further found that a strong, stable, and capable congressional committee structure is needed to give the intelligence community of the United States appropriate oversight, support, and leadership;

Whereas in its final report, the 9/11 Commission further found that the reforms recommended by the 9/11 Commission in its final report will not succeed if congressional oversight of the intelligence community in the United States is not changed;

Whereas the 9/11 Commission recommended structural changes to Congress to improve the oversight of intelligence activities;

Whereas Congress has enacted some of the recommendations made by the 9/11 Commission and is considering implementing additional recommendations of the 9/11 Commission;

Whereas the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 445 in the 108th Congress to address some of the intelligence oversight recommendations of the 9/11 Commission by abolishing term limits for the members of the Select Committee on Intelligence, clarifying jurisdiction for intelligence-related nominations, and streamlining procedures for the referral of intelligence-related legislation, but other aspects of the 9/11 Commission recommendations regarding fiscal oversight of intelligence have not been implemented;

Whereas, in Senate Resolution 445 in the 108th Congress, the Senate provided for the establishment of a Subcommittee on Intelligence of the Committee on Appropriations and gave it jurisdiction over funding for intelligence matters;

Whereas there remains a need to improve congressional oversight of the intelligence activities of the United States and provide a strong, stable, and capable congressional committee structure to provide the intelligence community appropriate oversight, support and leadership; and

Whereas there also remains a need to implement a key 9/11 Commission recommendation to make structural changes within Congress to improve the oversight of intelligence activities and provide vigilant legis-

lative oversight to assure that such activities are in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That Senate Resolution 445, 108th Congress, agreed to October 9, 2004, is amended by striking section 402 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 402. SUBCOMMITTEE RELATED TO INTELLIGENCE APPROPRIATIONS.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a Subcommittee on Intelligence.

"(b) JURISDICTION.—The Subcommittee on Intelligence established under subsection (a) shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all funding for the National Intelligence Program, as defined in section 3(6) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401(a)(6)).

"(c) PROCEDURE.—The Subcommittee on Intelligence established under subsection (a) shall approve for full committee consideration an annual appropriations bill for the National Intelligence Program. Upon approval by such Subcommittee on Intelligence, the annual appropriations bill for the National Intelligence Program shall be considered by the full Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, without intervening review by any other subcommittee. Upon approval by the full Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall then be reported to the Senate for consideration.

"(d) COMPOSITION.—

"(1) MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate who are also members of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate shall have automatic membership on the Subcommittee on Intelligence established under subsection (a).

"(B) EX OFFICIO MEMBER.—If the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate is not also a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, then such Chairman or Vice Chairman shall serve as an ex officio member of such Subcommittee on Intelligence.

"(2) SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS.—The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate shall have automatic membership on such Subcommittee on Intelligence.

"(3) CHAIRMAN AND RANKING MEMBER.—The Chairman and Ranking Member of such Subcommittee on Intelligence shall be selected from among those members who are both members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

"(4) OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.—Assignment to, and a role on, such Subcommittee on Intelligence shall not count against any other committee or subcommittee role or assignment of any member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

"(e) STAFF.—

"(1) AUTHORITY TO HIRE.—The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Intelligence established under subsection (a) shall, in consultation with the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, select, designate, or hire staff for such Subcommittee.

"(2) ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—A member of the staff of such Subcommittee on Intelligence may not be given access to classified information by such Subcommittee unless such staff member has received an appropriate security clearance, as determined by such Subcommittee in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence."

SENATE RESOLUTION 656—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS COMMITTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 656

Whereas at 8:46 AM on the morning of September 11, 2001, hijacked American Airlines Flight 11 was flown into the upper portion of the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City, New York;

Whereas 17 minutes later, at 9:03 AM, hijacked United Airlines Flight 175 crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center;

Whereas the Fire Department of New York (FDNY), the New York Police Department (NYPD), the Port Authority Police Department (PAPD), the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) of the Mayor of New York, and countless eyewitnesses and public health officials responded immediately and valiantly to these horrific events;

Whereas at 9:37 AM, the west wall of the Pentagon was hit by hijacked American Airlines Flight 77, whose impact caused immediate and catastrophic damage to the headquarters of the Department of Defense;

Whereas Pentagon officials, county fire, police, and sheriff departments, the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport Fire Department, the Fort Myer Fire Department, the Virginia State Police, the Virginia Department of Emergency Management, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a National Medical Response Team, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms,