carryback period for net operating losses during 2007 and 2008, and extending the research and development credit.

S. 2553

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2553, a bill to modify certain fees applicable under the Small Business Act for 2008, to make an emergency appropriation for certain small business programs, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide increased expensing for 2008, to provide a 5-year carryback for certain net operating losses, and for other purposes.

S. 2555

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2555, a bill to permit California and other States to effectively control greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 27

At the request of Mrs. DOLE, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 27, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the line item veto.

S. RES. 429

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 429, a resolution honoring the brave men and women of the United States Coast Guard whose tireless work, dedication, and commitment to protecting the United States have led to the confiscation of over 350,000 pounds of cocaine at sea during 2007.

S. RES. 431

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 431, a resolution calling for a peaceful resolution to the current electoral crisis in Kenya.

AMENDMENT NO. 3893

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3893 proposed to S. 1200, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend the Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 3909

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3909 proposed to S. 2248, an original bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3913

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3913 intended to be proposed to S. 2248, an original bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3914

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3914 intended to be proposed to S. 2248, an original bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID:

S. 2561. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a theme study to identify sites and resources to commemorate and interpret the Cold War; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 75 years ago yesterday, the U.S. conducted the first nuclear test on American soil—the detonation of a one-kiloton nuclear device in an area known as Frenchman Flat at the Nevada Test Site.

Conducted in extraordinary secrecy, this first nuclear testing program, known as Project Nutmeg, was representative of the efforts of countless Americans in the 50 year struggle we know as the Cold War.

Lasting half a century, the Cold War was the longest sustained conflict in U.S. history. The nuclear capabilities of our enemy posed literally an existential threat to our Nation. The threat of mass destruction left a permanent mark on American life.

The U.S. prevailed over this grave threat, through the technological achievement, patriotism, and sacrifice of the people of the great State of Nevada, and of others throughout the Nation.

It has been 18 years since the Malta Conference that marked the end of the Cold War, yet the contributions and sacrifices of generations of Americans have largely gone unrecognized.

The time has come to recognize and honor those Americans who toiled in relative obscurity to bring us victory during this most dangerous conflict in our Nation's history.

Today I introduce a bill that requires the Department of the Interior to conduct a study to identify sites and resources to commemorate heroes of the Cold War, and to interpret the Cold War for future generations.

My legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a ''Cold War Advisory Committee'' to oversee the inventory of Cold War sites and resources; for potential inclusion in the National Park System; as national historic landmarks; or other appropriate designations.

The Advisory Committee will work closely with State and local governments and local historical organizations. The Committee's starting point will be a Cold War study completed by the Secretary of Defense under the 1991 Defense Appropriations Act. Obvious Cold War sites of significance include: intercontinental ballistic missile launch sites; flight training centers; communications and command centers, such as Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado; nuclear weapons test sites, such as the Nevada Test Site; and sites of other strategic and tactical significance.

Perhaps no state in the union played a more sigificant role than Nevada in winning the Cold War.

The Nevada Test Site is a high-technology engineering marvel where the U.S. developed, tested, and perfected a nuclear deterrent that formed the cornerstone of America's security and leadership among nations. Of the 1,149 nuclear detonations conducted by U.S. as part of its nuclear testing program, 1,021 were performed at the Nevada Test Site.

The Naval Air Station at Fallon, NV, home of the Navy's preeminent tactical air warfare training center, was also the site of Cold War-era nuclear testing.

Hawthorne Army Depot, formerly known as the Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, likewise played an important role throughout the Cold War, serving as a staging area for conventional bombs, rockets, and ammunition as it had done since World War II.

Nellis Air Force Base outside Las Vegas, home of the first dedicated air warfare and later air/ground training facility, provided to Cold War aviators and continues to provide advanced air combat training for U.S. and Allied forces.

Generations of Nevadans bore and continue to bear extraordinary costs as a result of these critical contributions to the Cold War effort.

The Advisory Committee established under this legislation will develop an interpretive handbook telling the story of the Cold War and its heroes.

I'd like to take a moment to relate a story of one group of Cold War heroes.

On a snowy evening, November 17, 1955, a U.S. Air Force C–54 cargo plane crashed near the summit of Mount Charleston in rural Nevada.

Kept secret for years, we now know that the four aircrew and ten scientists aboard the doomed aircraft were bound for the secret Air Force Flight Test Center, where they were developing a top-secret spy plane that would become known as the U–2.

These men who gave their lives that day helped build the plane that many critics said could never be built. Owing to the efforts of men like these, the critics were proved wrong: the U–2 remains a vital component of our reconnaissance forces to this day.

As a result of the absolute secrecy surrounding their work, the families of the men who perished on Mount Charleston only recently learned the true circumstances of the crash that

took the lives of their loved ones and the nature of their vital work.

This legislation will provide $500,000 to identify historic landmarks, like the Mount Charleston crash site, to recognize and pay tribute to the sacrifices of these men and others.

I would like to reiterate my thanks for Mr. Steve Ririe of Las Vegas, whose tireless efforts brought to light the events surrounding the death of these fourteen men on Mount Charleston over fifty years ago, and for the efforts of State Senator Raymond Rawson, who shepherded through the Nevada legislature a resolution honoring these heroes.

A grateful Nation owes a debt of supreme gratitude to the silent heroes of the Cold War. I urge my colleagues to support this long-overdue tribute to the contribution and sacrifice of these Americans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

S. 2561

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

(1) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term ''Advisory Committee'' means the Cold War Advisory Committee established under section 3.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) THEME STUDY.—The term ''theme study'' means the national historic landmark theme study conducted under section 2(a).

SEC. 2. COLD WAR THEME STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a national historic landmark theme study to identify sites and resources in the United States that are significant to the Cold War.

(b) RESOURCES.—In conducting the theme study, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the inventory of sites and resources associated with the Cold War completed by the Secretary of Defense under section 8120(b)(9) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101–511; 104 Stat. 1906); and

(2) historical studies and research of Cold War sites and resources, including—

(A) intercontinental ballistic missiles;

(B) flight training centers;

(C) manufacturing facilities;

(D) communications and command centers (such as Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado);

(E) defensive radar networks (such as the Distant Early Warning Line);

(F) nuclear weapons test sites (such as the Nevada test site); and

(G) strategic and tactical aircraft.

(c) CONTENTS.—The theme study shall include—

(1) recommendations for commemorating and interpreting sites and resources identified by the theme study, including—

(A) sites for which studies for potential inclusion in the National Park System should be authorized;

(B) sites for which new national historic landmarks should be nominated; and

(C) other appropriate designations;

(2) recommendations for cooperative agreements with—

(A) State and local governments;

(B) local historical organizations; and

(C) other appropriate entities; and

(3) an estimate of the amount required to carry out the recommendations under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(d) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the theme study, the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Air Force;

(2) State and local officials;

(3) State historic preservation offices; and

(4) other interested organizations and individuals.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the theme study.

SEC. 3. COLD WAR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As soon as practicable after funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the ''Cold War Advisory Committee'', to assist the Secretary in carrying out this Act.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of 9 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom—

(1) 3 shall have expertise in Cold War history;

(2) 2 shall have expertise in historic preservation;

(3) 1 shall have expertise in the history of the United States; and

(4) 3 shall represent the general public.

(c) CHAIRPERSON.—The Advisory Committee shall select a chairperson from among the members of the Advisory Committee.

(d) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Advisory Committee shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed by the Secretary for expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of the duties of the Advisory Committee.

(e) MEETINGS.—On at least 3 occasions, the Secretary (or a designee) shall meet and consult with the Advisory Committee on matters relating to the theme study.

SEC. 4. INTERPRETIVE HANDBOOK ON THE COLD WAR.

Not later than 4 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) prepare and publish an interpretive handbook on the Cold War; and

(2) disseminate information in the theme study by other appropriate means.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $500,000.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 432—URGING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE THE UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN UNION MISSION IN SUDAN WITH ESSENTIAL TACTICAL AND UTILITY HELICOPTERS

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

S. RES. 432

Whereas, on August 30, 2006, the United Nations Security Council approved United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706, providing that the existing United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) ''shall take over from [the African Mission in Sudan (AMIS)] responsibility for supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement upon the expiration of AMIS' mandate but in any event no later than 31 December 2006'';

Whereas, on July 31, 2007, the United Nations Security Council approved United Nations Security Council Resolution 1769 reaffirming Resolution 1706 and stating that the Security Council ''[d]ecides . . . to authorise and mandate the establishment . . . of an AU/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) . . . [and] [d]ecides that UNAMID, which shall incorporate AMIS personnel and the UN Heavy and Light Support Packages to AMIS, shall consist of up to 19,555 military personnel, including 360 military observers and liaison officers, and an appropriate civilian component including up to 3,772 police personnel and 19 formed police units comprising up to 140 personnel each'';

Whereas, on December 31, 2007, the United Nations-African Union hybrid mission formally assumed control of peacekeeping operations in Darfur, but did so with only approximately 9,000 troops and police on the ground, far short of both the authorized and necessary levels;

Whereas the Government of Sudan continues to obstruct implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1706 and 1769 in several respects, including by refusing to conclude a Status of Forces Agreement or to cooperate on issues such as the force composition, the authorization of night flights, customs clearance, land access, and visas for staff;

Whereas, on January 7, 2008, uniformed elements of the army of Sudan attacked a clearly marked UNAMID supply convoy, severely wounding a Sudanese civilian driver;

Whereas rebels, militias, government forces, bandits, and others continue to prey upon the people of Darfur and upon humanitarian workers, increasing the urgency of both deploying the full complement of peacekeepers and police and of reaching a lasting political settlement;

Whereas the preliminary results of a United Nations assessment entitled the ''Food Security and Nutrition Assessment of the Conflict-Affected Population of Darfur (August/September 2007)'' reveal that global acute malnutrition in Darfur increased in 2007, exceeding emergency levels in some regions;

Whereas the United Nations-African Union Mission in Sudan has been hampered not only by obstruction by the Government of Sudan and other obstacles to peace in the region, but by the failure of the international community to commit the resources, equipment, and personnel needed to carry out the peacekeeping mission, most notably the failure to provide critically needed aviation and transportation assets;

Whereas the United Nations-African Union Mission in Sudan needs, among other critical mobility capabilities that have not been met, 18 utility helicopters and 6 tactical helicopters and crews;

Whereas, in a report to the Security Council dated December 24, 2007, the Secretary-General termed these helicopters indispensable and stated that ''UNAMID must be capable of rapid mobility over large distances, especially over terrain where roads are the exception. Without the missing helicopters, this mobility—a fundamental requirement for the implementation of the UNAMID mandate—will not be possible.'';

Whereas a large number of countries possess the military assets that could help to fulfill this requirement;