

(Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1683, a bill to apply recaptured taxpayer investments toward reducing the national debt.

S. 2869

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2869, a bill to increase loan limits for small business concerns, to provide for low interest refinancing for small business concerns, and for other purposes.

S. 2881

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. KAUFMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2881, a bill to provide greater technical resources to FCC Commissioners.

S. 2989

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2989, a bill to improve the Small Business Act, and for other purposes.

S. 3039

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3039, a bill to prevent drunk driving injuries and fatalities, and for other purposes.

S. 3164

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3164, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend financing of the Superfund.

S. 3165

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3165, a bill to authorize the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to waive the non-Federal share requirement under certain programs.

S. 3178

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3178, a bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model.

S. 3181

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3181, a bill to protect the rights of consumers to diagnose, service, maintain, and repair their motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 3184

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3184, a bill to provide United States assistance for the purpose of eradicating severe forms of trafficking in children in eligible countries through the implementation of

Child Protection Compacts, and for other purposes.

S. 3190

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3190, a bill to reaffirm that the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 does not limit a contracting officer's discretion regarding whether to make a contract available for award pursuant to any of the restricted competition programs authorized by the Small Business Act.

S. 3206

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3206, a bill to establish an Education Jobs Fund.

S. 3233

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3233, a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to barter, transfer, or sell surplus uranium from the inventory of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

S. 3234

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3234, a bill to improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, especially those serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, and for other purposes.

S. 3260

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3260, a bill to enhance and further research into the prevention and treatment of eating disorders, to improve access to treatment of eating disorders, and for other purposes.

S. 3265

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNIS) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3265, a bill to restore Second Amendment rights in the District of Columbia.

S. 3275

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 3275, a bill to extend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, to provide customs support services to Haiti, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 61

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 61, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress

that general aviation pilots and industry should be recognized for the contributions made in response to Haiti earthquake relief efforts.

S. RES. 345

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 345, a resolution deploring the rape and assault of women in Guinea and the killing of political protesters on September 28, 2009.

S. RES. 502

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 502, a resolution eliminating secret Senate holds.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 3279. A bill to reauthorize the national small business tree planting program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Small Business Environmental Stewardship Assistance Act of 2010, a companion bill to the legislation introduced in the House by another member of the Oregon delegation, Congressman SCHRADER. I am pleased to launch this legislation in the Senate and am joined today by Senator MERKLEY from my home State, as well as Senators STABENOW, SPECTER, and HARKIN.

Trees provide numerous benefits to our communities—from cleaner air to energy efficiency to more beautiful city streets. But trees and green spaces are also good for business and good for green job creation. Beyond the most obvious benefits of trees, studies have shown that businesses thrive in green, attractive, pedestrian-oriented retail environments. And this legislation will help America's small businesses and communities plant trees and enhance those kinds of environments. As a Senator from Oregon—a State that grows many of the trees that beautify cities around our Nation, including some of the very trees that grace the Capitol grounds—I also know how critical jobs in our nursery and landscaping sector can be. In my State, the industry provides 21,000 jobs and helps provide over \$2 billion worth of economic activity.

This bill would reauthorize the National Small Business Tree Planting Program, which existed for several years in the 1990s. Between 1991 and 1994, more than 18,000 green industry firms were employed to plant more than 23 million trees across the country through the Small Business Administration program. This program had numerous successes, including in my home State where 109 tree planting

grants were administered between 1991 and 1994. Nearly 11,700 shade, landscape, and riparian area trees were planted.

The program would be authorized at \$50 million a year between fiscal years 2011 and 2015. The funding provides grants to State forestry agencies to enable communities to plant trees around retail storefronts, rental housing units, and other public areas. This program requires a 25-percent match for any grant received under the program, including in-kind contributions such as the cost or value of providing care and maintenance for a period of 3 years after planting. Having a match requirement ensures that both private and community investments are made for the installation and care of trees funded by this program. Ultimately, this program will lead to healthier, greener more vibrant communities and result in green jobs. I look forward to working with Senate cosponsors, the nursery industry, State foresters, and the bill's other supporters to advance this legislation to the President's desk.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 3281. A bill to expand student loan forgiveness, to provide loan repayment assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition today to introduce an important piece of legislation entitled the Student Loan Forgiveness and Repayment Assistance Act of 2010.

This legislation is in response to the increasingly high cost of postsecondary education, an important issue that I recently discussed with Pennsylvania students. During this conversation I discussed the need for what I called an "education bill of rights" and today I am introducing a practical approach to increasing the accessibility and affordability of higher education.

On March 30, 2010, the President signed into law the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act, AFRA, as part of the healthcare and education reconciliation bill, which I am proud to have supported in the Senate. This historic legislation made an important investment in higher education, including: \$36 billion to fund and strengthen the Pell Grant program, \$2.55 billion to support Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority Serving Institutions, \$1.5 billion to strengthen the Income Based Repayment, IBR, plan as well as several other student financial assistance and deficit reduction provisions.

These actions were an important first step, but we must do more. According to Campus Progress—the total federal student debt is more than \$617 million; the average student today graduates college with student debt 25 percent higher than that of college graduates a decade ago; the average college senior graduated with \$4,100 in credit card debt and \$23,200 in student loans; almost 7 in 10 college graduates

are burdened with educational debt; student debt is outpacing the starting salaries of jobs in teaching and social work; 38 percent of graduates delay buying their first house because of debt, 14 percent marriage, and 21 percent delay having children; and over 60 percent of minorities face a gap between their expected family contributions, grants and loans and the cost of their education. These troublesome statistics underscore the need for further action.

I strongly feel that education is our Nation's greatest capital investment. The legislation that I am introducing today reinforces this belief and helps us make several smart investments in our Nation's future. We must improve accessibility to higher education, and the key to accessibility is affordability. For these reasons, the Student Loan Forgiveness and Repayment Assistance Act of 2010 will focus on 5 key initiatives which help make prudent and targeted investments in higher education.

First, my bill will strengthen the IBR plan. The IBR plan is an important tool that helps borrowers afford their monthly student loan payments by capping a borrower's monthly payment based on his/her income and family size. Currently the IBR plan caps monthly payments at 15 percent of a borrower's discretionary income. SAFRA lowered the percentage to 10 percent starting in 2014, which will allow more borrowers to take advantage of this helpful plan. I propose to further reduce the percentage to 7 percent, thereby allowing more students to participate in the IBR plan. In addition to capping monthly payments, a borrower's remaining debt will be forgiven after 20 years of making qualified monthly payments. SAFRA reduced this threshold by 5 years from the original 25 year requirement. My legislation will further reduce the number of years that a borrower must make his/her payments before debt is forgiven to 15 years.

Second, the bill I am introducing will enhance the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program. This program, which was created in 2007 by the College Cost Reduction and Access Act, discharges remaining student loan debt if the borrower is employed in public service for 10 years. This program not only provides important loan forgiveness, but it encourages essential public service. My legislation proposes to make the benefits of this program more generous and encourage greater public service participation. My bill would reduce the number of years, from 10 to 5 that a borrower must work in the public sector before being able to take advantage of this program. After the 5th year, a percentage of the borrower's debt will be incrementally forgiven each year, up until after the 10th year of public service when all remaining debt will be forgiven.

Third, my legislation will expand the student loan programs or health pro-

fessions, primary care, and nursing by reducing the interest rate to 3.5 percent. My bill will also expand the health professions student loan program to include physician's assistants. Health care reform's embrace of some 32 million previously uninsured Americans has created a need for additional doctors and nurses. Ways must be found to make medical education more affordable and accompanying debt burdens less onerous. I believe my bill helps achieve this goal.

Fourth, my bill will enhance opportunities for minorities by creating a new pilot program administered by the U.S. Department of Education, which will provide funding opportunities for minority serving institutions. This program will provide grants on a competitive basis to eligible institutions based on a college's plan to increase enrollment and graduation rates without increasing costs to students. My legislation authorizes \$100 million annually for this purpose, for 5 years.

Fifth and lastly, my legislation will establish an Assistant Secretary position to evaluate and promote accessibility and affordability in higher education. It is important that we have a person who can not only evaluate the efficacy of the programs that I have discussed and to make recommendations to Congress on how to improve them, but also to help make prospective students aware of how they can gain access to, and afford a higher education. As I said earlier, education is our greatest capital investment, and I believe that the Student Loan Forgiveness and Repayment Assistance Act of 2010 will help our nation make a smart investment in our future.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 3282. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity tax credit for employers of certain veterans; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, the health and future of Pennsylvania's veterans has been a longstanding concern of mine. The first veteran I knew was my father, Harry Specter, a veteran of WWI.

My father received terrific care from the VA following his service to our Nation. I want to make sure today's veterans, whatever their age, receive the benefits and services we owe them.

I have had the privilege of serving for 6 of my nearly 30 years in the Senate as chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee. Under my chairmanship from 1998 to 2002, funding for the VA increased by 28 percent, and from 2004 to 2006, funding increased a further 16 percent. Such funding increases have allowed the VA to expand to meet increasing challenges.

I want to note at this time that I recently cosponsored legislation to restore collective bargaining rights to VA medical personnel, as their well being is vital to ensuring that veterans get the best possible care.

The ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, coupled with the recession, have put tremendous stress on the VA, and necessitate further improvements. Today I will outline proposals for making improvements in five related areas: reducing the claims backlog; increasing veterans' employment opportunities; combating homelessness among veterans; widening education opportunities through the Post-9/11 GI Bill; and expanding veterans courts.

In a slap at the men and women who fight our wars, a court created by Congress expressly to handle appeals of veterans' disability claims turned down the appeal of a disabled Korean War veteran because he missed a filing deadline.

The veteran, David L. Henderson, served in the military from 1950 to 1952. He was discharged following a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia and assigned a 100 percent disability rating. In 2001, he applied for in-home care and was turned down by a regional Veterans Administration department.

The congressionally established Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims—the Veterans Court—then refused to hear his appeal on grounds that he missed the filing deadline by 15 days. A divided federal appeals court upheld the decision.

After fighting a war and suffering long-term disability as a result, Henderson in later life has been penalized because he took 135 days, instead of 120, to file his claims appeal.

The fact that he had good reason for missing the deadline didn't matter. His psychiatrist called him "incapable of rational thought or deliberate decisionmaking."

On April 12, 2010, I introduced the Fair Access to Veterans Benefits Act, to provide for the tolling of the timing of review for appeals of final decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals. Its main provision would require the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, known as the Veterans Court, to hear appeals by veterans of administrative decisions denying them benefits when circumstances beyond their control—sometimes the very service-related disabilities that entitle them to benefits—render them unable to meet the deadline for filing an appeal.

On January 28, 2010, I met with VA Secretary Eric Shinseki in my Washington, DC office. Secretary Shinseki identified reducing the VA claims backlog—which currently numbers 400,000—as being his top priority this year. The average processing time for an individual claim was 161 days in January 2010. This is simply too long.

In January 2010, Secretary Shinseki initiated a pilot project at the VA Pittsburgh Regional Office to identify opportunities to reduce the time required for the VA to request and receive evidence required to support veterans' claims. I believe that efforts such as this, which leverage the expertise of veterans' service organizations,

will help to decrease significantly the claims backlog by streamlining each claims submission, and so improving the care and benefits given to our veterans. I recently requested that the Milcon/VA Appropriations Subcommittee increase funding by \$1 million in fiscal year 2011 for costs associated with expanding the pilot program.

Beyond this pilot program, I am introducing legislation to give the Secretary of the Veterans Affairs the authority to award grants to state and local agencies, and non-profit organizations such as VSOs, to assist in collecting evidence and submitting claims. I believe this pre-submission assistance will aid the Veterans Benefits Administration in reducing the claims backlog.

The National Guard has played a vital role in ensuring our nation's security since September 11, 2001. The citizen soldiers and airmen serving in the Guard have been called upon to serve both domestically and overseas.

Current law protects Guardsmen who are called up to serve overseas from losing their civilian jobs, but the same degree of protection does not extend to domestic missions. After repeated deployments, Guardsmen could soon find themselves having to choose between critical national security missions—like protecting the southern border or responding to natural disasters—and keeping their civilian job due to a five-year cap on cumulative service for employment protection, which can be waived for overseas service but currently not domestic.

Legislation is needed to ensure that Guardsmen receive the same employment protection whether they are called to serve domestically or overseas.

Congress took an important step when it established a tax credit incentivizing the hiring of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This tax credit is set to expire in August 2011, and I am introducing legislation to extend through 2010 the veteran-specific provisions of the tax credit to assist recently discharged veterans secure employment.

On November 3, 2009, Secretary of Veterans Affairs Eric Shinseki unveiled an ambitious five-year plan to end homelessness among the nation's veterans. According to the VA's latest estimates, there are currently 107,000 homeless veterans, down from 131,000 in 2008.

The VA's fiscal year 2011 budget request includes \$4.2 billion to prevent and reduce homelessness among Veterans—over \$3.4 billion for core medical services and \$799 million for specific homeless programs and expanded medical programs.

On November 11, 2009, I held a field hearing on the issue of unemployment and homelessness among veterans. Among those who testified were four formerly homeless veterans who have benefited from HUD-VASH vouchers

and VA job training programs. The hearing highlighted the success of the HUD-VASH voucher program and the need to expand it, so I cosponsored Sen. REED's Zero Tolerance for Veterans Homelessness Act of 2009, which would increase the number of vouchers by 60,000 over the next four years. Additionally, two of the witnesses were single mothers. Their testimony underscored the importance of tailoring assistance to the needs of individual veterans, and to ensuring that the specific needs of veterans with special needs, such as homeless female veterans and homeless veterans with children are addressed. I cosponsored Senator MURRAY's Homeless Women Veterans and Homeless Veterans with Children Act, which would authorize \$10 million a year in grants for five years to assist homeless veterans with special needs or dependents. I voted for this legislation when it was passed by the Veterans Affairs Committee on January 28, 2010.

The GI Bill of Rights, which had remained largely unchanged for over two decades, was in need of revision. I was pleased to cosponsor and advocate for the Post-9/11 GI bill, which was signed into law in June 2008. This bill, which went into effect in August 2009, will provide for this generation what the post-WWII GI Bill provided for veterans of that conflict. As our men and women serving today will continue to lead and serve our country tomorrow, it is in our best interest to ensure that they are afforded higher educational opportunities.

Yet there remain aspects of this legislation which need improvement. While all veterans deserve educational opportunities, they also deserve the right to choose where to secure their education. For some, a vocational program, apprenticeship, or on the job training is more appealing than a traditional university education. We should support such decisions, and so I recently cosponsored the Veterans Training Act, introduced by Senator LINCOLN, to make this enhancement.

Various studies report that between 20- and 50-percent of the veterans returning from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars will suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD, depression, traumatic brain injury, TBI, or other mental disorders, and half of those veterans will not receive the mental health care they need.

The symptoms and subsequent behavior associated with PTSD and TBI, as well as the abuse of drugs and alcohol by veterans suffering from these symptoms, bring many of these veterans into contact with the criminal justice system. Veterans account for 9 of every 100 inmates in U.S. jails and prisons. In Pennsylvania state prisons, there are approximately 3,000 male and female military veterans currently incarcerated, according to Dr. Mark L. Dembert, Chief of Psychiatry, Bureau of Health Care Services, Pennsylvania

Department of Corrections. That number does not include those locked up in county jails.

The chief goal of the Veterans Court program is to direct veterans who have been charged with a crime into an intensely monitored network of support coordinated by the VA and the courts. While Veterans Courts are voluntary, they will offer participating veterans a pathway to rehabilitation and reduced rates of recidivism. Following my February 2010 hearing on veterans courts in Pittsburgh, I cosponsored legislation, S. 902, the Services, Education, and Rehabilitation for Veterans Act, introduced by Senators KERRY and MURKOWSKI, which would authorize the Attorney General to award grants up to \$25 million over 5 years to assist States in the development of Veterans Courts.

Our freedom has been assured by the courageous service of our veterans. Our gratitude can best be shown by ensuring that their needs are met, whether medical, educational, professional or legal. I will continue to fight for treatment of our veterans worthy of the sacrifices they have made and dedication they have shown.

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

S. 3284. A bill to designate a Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at the March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, to introduce legislation to honor recipients of the Distinguished Flying Cross—the oldest military aviation award created by Congress.

This bill would designate the Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial at March Field Air Museum in Riverside, California as the National Distinguished Flying Cross Memorial. Companion legislation was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman KEN CALVERT and recently passed by a vote of 410–0.

The Distinguished Flying Cross honors members of the armed forces who perform an act of “heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.” Since it was established by Congress in 1926, tens of thousands of brave Americans have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, including Wilber and Orville Wright, Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, former President George H. W. Bush, Senator JOHN MCCAIN, former Senator John Glenn, Chuck Yeager, General Jimmy Doolittle, and Admiral Jim Stockdale.

More recently, it has been awarded to a number of American men and women serving our Nation in Iraq and Afghanistan. I am proud that so many of the service members who have received the prestigious Distinguished Flying Cross are from my home State of California.

This legislation has the support of the Distinguished Flying Cross Soci-

ety, the Military Officers Association of America, the Air Force Association, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Association of Naval Aviation, the Vietnam Helicopter Pilots Association, and the China Burma Indian Veterans Association.

This is a fitting tribute to those who have served our country with honor and distinction. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring these brave service men and women by supporting this legislation, and I look forward to seeing it enacted into law.

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

S. 3290. A bill to modify the purposes and operation of certain facilities of the Bureau of Reclamation to implement the water rights compact among the State of Montana, the Blackfoot Tribe of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation of Montana, and the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Blackfoot Water Rights Settlement Act, along with my good friend, Senator TESTER. We introduce this bill as a critical step in 2 decades of negotiations between the Blackfoot Nation, the State of Montana, and the U.S. The bill ratifies the water rights compact with the Blackfoot Nation. It confirms that the United States is a nation that honors its commitments to all its citizens, including those who belong to Tribal Nations.

Over 150 years ago, the United States and the Blackfoot people signed a treaty that created the Blackfoot Reservation on a tract of land the size of Delaware abutting what became Glacier National Park and the Canadian Border. Over 100 years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that such treaties imply a commitment to reserve sufficient water to satisfy both present and future needs of a Tribe. Honoring this particular commitment has been delayed for decades. With the introduction of this bill, we are on the brink of fulfilling that commitment.

The Blackfoot people call the mountains of their homeland the “backbone of the world.” When you visit their land, you can feel a shiver in your own backbone at its beauty and spiritual significance. These mountains are also the wellspring of the reservation’s water. Their cirques and flanks, frozen for much of the year, store the crucial resource that makes the Great Plains inhabitable. The drainages and storage systems that define how the snow melts and the water flows are the principal subject of this legislation. This water is necessary for irrigation, livestock, fisheries, wildlife, homes, and other uses.

By ratifying this compact, Congress will both establish the federal reserved water rights of the Tribe and authorize funds to construct the infrastructure necessary to make the water available for use. This infrastructure includes re-

habilitation of the Blackfoot Irrigation Project and construction of other water projects. It also mitigates the impacts of the Tribe’s water rights on current non-tribal water users.

The Blackfoot Water Compact has already been ratified by the State of Montana. The Montana Legislature has appropriated \$15 million toward the overall Blackfoot settlement and has committed to provide an additional \$20 million in this bill.

The bill that Senator TESTER and I have introduced addresses a vital concern of the Blackfoot people and the State of Montana. It is time for the U.S. to honor its commitment to the Blackfoot Nation.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Blackfoot Water Settlement Act of 2010 with my friend and colleague, Senator BAUCUS. The bill will ratify the water rights compact negotiated for two decades by the Blackfoot Tribe, State of Montana and U.S. It will improve water infrastructure in the local area and, more importantly, create a self-sustaining homeland for the Blackfoot Nation. The bill enjoys broad support on the local, regional and national level. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact it this year.

The time to implement this legislation is now. The United States and Blackfoot Tribe created the Blackfoot Reservation by treaty over 150 years ago. Over 100 years ago, the U.S. Supreme Court held that in creating Indian reservations, the government must provide enough water to sustain a permanent homeland for the American Indians living on them. This legislation will fulfill that law.

By ratifying the compact, this bill provides water for domestic and municipal use, irrigation and livestock, and for developing Reservation resources. It will also provide water to sustain reservation wildlife and fisheries located in the majestic Rocky Mountains, next door to Glacier National Park. Enacting this bill not only establishes the Tribe’s federally reserved water rights, paper water, but also authorizes resources to construct the infrastructure that will deliver water to Reservation users, wet water.

The process of building critical infrastructure authorized by this bill will also create valuable reservation jobs, where the unemployment rate regularly reaches 70–80 percent. It authorizes funds to rehabilitate the Blackfoot Irrigation Project, construct water storage facilities, repair community water systems and promote economic development.

The bill enjoys strong support in Montana. The State of Montana ratified the Blackfoot Water Compact in 2009. The Montana Legislature has already appropriated \$15 million toward the overall Blackfoot settlement. Most recently, the state supports provisions in this bill that commit it to provide an additional \$10 million.

This bill is long past due. As Justice Hugo Black said in the 1960 Tuscarora

case: "Great nations, like great men, should keep their word." It is time for this great Nation to keep its word to the Blackfeet people. Senator BAUCUS and I introduce this bill to do just that. With adequate water, infrastructure and jobs, the Blackfeet Nation will take another step to a secure future for many years to come.

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 3291. A bill to establish Coltsville National Historical Park in the State of Connecticut, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Coltsville National Historic Park Act, which provides for the designation of the Coltsville Historic District in Hartford, Connecticut, as a national park. I would like to thank my colleague, Senator LIEBERMAN, for supporting this legislation, as well as my good friend, Congressman LARSON, who recently introduced an identical version of this bill in the House.

I recognize that when most of us think of national parks, we picture the vast, sprawling landscapes of Yellowstone and Yosemite. Clearly, Connecticut's smaller size precludes it from having a national park on the scale of these sites. In fact, Connecticut itself is only about twice the size of Yellowstone National Park and currently has only one national park, the Weir Farm National Historic Site, which spans 60 acres in the towns of Ridgefield and Wilton. But, while Connecticut may not possess the physical grandeur of our nation's largest parks, it is home to a rich national heritage that must be made accessible to every American.

Located in Hartford's Sheldon-Charter Oak neighborhood, Coltsville grew around Samuel Colt's firearms factory, a landmark red brick building with a blue onion dome, during the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. Colt made Hartford the center of precision manufacturing. While Americans may associate the name Sam Colt with firearms, the Colt legacy goes far beyond. Colt was a key figure of the Industrial Revolution, contributing to the development of waterproof ammunition, underwater mines, and the telegraph. He was also the first American manufacturer to open a plant overseas. Colt set the standard for a nation that fast became known for its technological innovations and industrial productivity. It is also a little-known fact that after Colt's death in 1862, his widow, Elizabeth Hart Jarvis Colt, successfully managed Colt Industries for 42 years and presided over the company during its most prosperous years in a period when men dominated the industrial world.

Today, the Colt armory remains a beacon in the Hartford skyline, and Coltsville still boasts grand Victorian homes, including Armsmear, the home of Sam and Elizabeth Colt. Other near-

by attractions include old mill housing, the Church of the Good Shepherd, and the Colt Memorial. A national park at Coltsville would be the main venue on a tour of Hartford that could include sites such as the houses of Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe and the riverfront. It would also be a prime destination for anyone taking an extended tour of historic and scenic New England.

A national park at Coltsville would include more than 200 acres and be comprised of both public and private space. The centerpiece would be a museum within the armory celebrating Sam Colt and the growth of American industry. The museum could hold the vast collection of Colt firearms that currently rests in the Museum of Connecticut History as well as other machinery and memorabilia from the Industrial Revolution. Private property which is currently located within the proposed boundaries of the park, such as artists' studios and condominiums, could remain private. In fact, a museum and visitors' center in the Colt armory itself would take up only part of the building, the rest of which could be left open for private development. The armory already houses a business that manufactures replica Colt firearms, which would only enhance the proposed museum.

In my capacity as Connecticut's senior Senator, I have fought hard alongside my colleagues in the State's Congressional delegation to help realize the goal of including this testament to America's industrial and manufacturing prowess within the National Park System. In 2003, we were successful in passing legislation that required the National Park Service to conduct a study assessing the feasibility of designating Coltsville as a national park. On July 22, 2008, Coltsville reached another critical milestone in this effort when it was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior.

Unfortunately, Coltsville has not been immune from the devastating effects of the global financial crisis that began later that year. While the Park Service's report, which was finally released last November, found that Coltsville is nationally significant and suitable for inclusion in the Park System, its determination of feasibility largely hinged on the ability of a private developer to manage the site in conjunction with the Park Service. Given the challenges currently facing our Nation's economy, Coltsville has run into some difficulties with this requirement. As a result, the Park Service was unable to conclude that Coltsville met the feasibility standards for inclusion in the Park System.

That is why the legislation I introduced today with Senator LIEBERMAN is so timely and important. The Coltsville National Historic Park Act authorizes the establishment of a national park in Coltsville when the feasibility issues outlined in the Park

Service's November 2009 study, namely those surrounding private management of the site, are resolved. Our bill also sets standards for administration of the park, and creates a local advisory commission to develop and implement an overarching management plan for the park. This legislative approach is supported by a variety of State and local stakeholders, and in my view, provides us with a great opportunity to jump-start efforts to bring Coltsville into compliance with Park Service feasibility standards.

I firmly believe that one of our most important obligations as Senators is to ensure that our Nation's vast array of natural treasures and historical landmarks are managed responsibly and preserved for the benefit of future generations. I urge my colleagues to join me in extending these protections to the Coltsville Historic District.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3292. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch to establish a weekend and holiday feeding program to provide nutritious food to at-risk school children on weekends and during extended school holidays during the school year; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I have sought recognition to introduce legislation titled The Weekends Without Hunger Act. This legislation will ensure that children who rely on free and reduced-price school meals have access to nutritious meals on the weekends and during other periods in which they are away from school.

Nearly 20 million school-age children, including more than one million in Pennsylvania, eat a free or reduced-price meal at school. Existing programs designed to ensure access to affordable meals for these disadvantaged children at home are inadequate. A Department of Agriculture survey released in November 2009 reported that 49 million Americans were unable to consistently get enough to eat during 2008; 17 million of them were children. A recently conducted survey by Drexel University shows that the number of children under the age of 6 experiencing very low food security has tripled since 2006.

The legislation I am introducing today addresses the food insecurity experienced by our Nation's school children by providing them a weekend feeding option. My legislation establishes a 5-year pilot program during which time eligible institutions, such as schools and food banks, may provide a free backpack of child-friendly, non-perishable food for the weekend. It is my intention to seek inclusion of The Weekends Without Hunger Act in the upcoming reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Act.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DODD, Mr. REID, Ms.

SNOWE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. COL-
LINS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr.
FRANKEN, and Mr. JOHANNIS):

S. 3293. A bill to reauthorize the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, to provide assistance to Best Buddies to support the expansion and development of mentoring programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I have come to the floor, today, to introduce the Eunice Kennedy Shriver Act. I am very pleased that Senator HATCH has joined me in introducing this legislation, as well as Senator DODD, who has been a long time supporter of the Best Buddies program. We are also joined by 8 other co-sponsors, both Republicans and Democrats, demonstrating the bipartisan support for this legislation.

The Special Olympics program is respected around the world as a model and leader in using sport to end the isolation and stigmatization of individuals with intellectual disabilities. For more than 40 years, Special Olympics has encouraged skill development, sharing, courage and confidence through year-round sports training and athletic competition for children and adults with intellectual disabilities. Through their programs, Special Olympics has helped to ensure that millions of individuals with intellectual disabilities are assured of equal opportunities for community participation, access to appropriate health care, and inclusive education, and to experience life in a nondiscriminatory manner. Special Olympics gives athletes with intellectual disabilities the tools they need to be included in society, and it gives society the understanding and tools it needs to include them.

I can speak first-hand about what a rewarding experience it is for all of us who have been involved in Special Olympics. In 2006, my State of Iowa hosted the first USA National Summer Games. Thousands of athletes, volunteers, coaches, and families attended our Games, in addition to 30,000 fans and spectators. Ames, IA, was transformed into an Olympic Village, and it was thrilling to experience.

Similarly, the Best Buddies program is dedicated to ending the social isolation of people with intellectual disabilities by promoting peer support and friendships with their non-disabled peers. The aim is to increase the self-esteem, confidence and abilities of people with and without intellectual disabilities. Equally important, the Best Buddies program has provided opportunities for integrated employment for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

Research shows that participation in activities involving both people with intellectual disabilities and people without disabilities results in more positive support for inclusion in society, including in schools.

This new bill is named in honor of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, who devoted

her life to improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities around the world. Mrs. Shriver founded and fostered the development of Special Olympics and Best Buddies, both of which celebrate the possibilities of a world where all people, including those with disabilities, have meaningful opportunities for participation and inclusion.

In addition to reauthorizing the former Special Olympics Sports and Empowerment Act and providing an authorization for the Best Buddies program, this bill will also allow the Department of Education to award competitive grants to support increased opportunities for inclusive participation by individuals with intellectual disabilities in sports and recreation programs.

I am pleased to be the chief sponsor of this legislation, which will continue our support for these important programs which promote the extraordinary gifts and contributions of people with intellectual disabilities as well as broader community inclusion.

I urge all my colleagues to join with me, Senator HATCH, Senator DODD, Senator CASEY, Senator COLLINS, Senator FRANKEN, Senator JOHANNIS, Senator MIKULSKI, Senator REID, Senator RISCH, and Senator SNOWE in supporting this very worthy bill.

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. 3293

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Eunice Kennedy Shriver Act”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—REAUTHORIZATION OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS ACT

Sec. 101. Reauthorization.

TITLE II—BEST BUDDIES

Sec. 201. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 202. Assistance for Best Buddies.

Sec. 203. Application and annual report.

Sec. 204. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—ESTABLISHMENT OF EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER INSTITUTES FOR SPORT AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Sec. 301. Findings and purpose.

Sec. 302. Establishment of Institutes.

Sec. 303. Activities of Institutes.

Sec. 304. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—REAUTHORIZATION OF SPECIAL OLYMPICS ACT

SEC. 101. REAUTHORIZATION.

Sections 2 through 5 of the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 15001 note) are amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

“(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

“(1) Special Olympics celebrates the possibilities of a world where everybody matters, everybody counts, and every person contributes.

“(2) The Government and the people of the United States recognize the dignity and value the giftedness of children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

“(3) The Government and the people of the United States recognize that children and adults with intellectual disabilities experience significant health disparities, including lack of access to primary care services and difficulties in accessing community-based prevention and treatment programs for chronic diseases.

“(4) The Government and the people of the United States are determined to end the isolation and stigmatization of people with intellectual disabilities, and to ensure that such people are assured of equal opportunities for community participation, access to appropriate health care, and inclusive education, and to experience life in a non-discriminatory manner.

“(5) For more than 40 years, Special Olympics has encouraged skill development, sharing, courage, and confidence through year-round sports training and athletic competition for children and adults with intellectual disabilities.

“(6) Special Olympics provides year-round sports training and competitive opportunities to more than 3,000,000 athletes with intellectual disabilities in 26 sports and plans to expand the benefits of participation through sport to hundreds of thousands of people with intellectual disabilities within the United States and worldwide over the next 5 years.

“(7) Research shows that participation in activities involving both people with intellectual disabilities and nondisabled people results in more positive support for inclusion in society, including in schools.

“(8) Special Olympics has demonstrated its ability to provide a major positive effect on the quality of life of people with intellectual disabilities, improving their health and physical well-being, building their confidence and self-esteem, and giving them a voice to become active and productive members of their communities.

“(9) In society as a whole, Special Olympics has become a vehicle and platform for reducing prejudice, improving public health, promoting inclusion efforts in schools and communities, and encouraging society to value the contributions of all members.

“(10) The Government of the United States enthusiastically supports the Special Olympics movement, recognizes its importance in improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities, and recognizes Special Olympics as a valued and important component of the global community.

“(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purposes of this Act are to—

“(1) provide support to Special Olympics to increase athlete participation in, and public awareness about, the Special Olympics movement, including efforts to promote broader community inclusion;

“(2) dispel negative stereotypes about people with intellectual disabilities;

“(3) build community engagement through sport involvement; and

“(4) promote the extraordinary gifts and contributions of people with intellectual disabilities.

“SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR SPECIAL OLYMPICS.

“(a) **EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.**—The Secretary of Education may award grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, Special Olympics to carry out each of the following:

“(1) Activities to promote the expansion of Special Olympics, including activities to increase the full participation of people with intellectual disabilities in athletics, sports and recreation, and other inclusive school

and community activities with non-disabled people.

“(2) The design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs, including character education and volunteer programs that support the purposes of this Act, that can be integrated into classroom instruction and are consistent with academic content standards.

“(b) INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, may award grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, Special Olympics to carry out each of the following:

“(1) Activities to increase the participation of people with intellectual disabilities in Special Olympics outside of the United States.

“(2) Activities to improve the awareness outside of the United States of the abilities and unique contributions that people with intellectual disabilities can make to society.

“(c) HEALTHY ATHLETES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may award grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, Special Olympics for the implementation of on-site health assessments, screening for health problems, health education, community-based prevention, data collection, and referrals to direct health care services.

“(2) COORDINATION.—Activities under paragraph (1) shall be coordinated with appropriate health care entities, including private health care providers, entities carrying out local, State, Federal, or international programs, and the Department of Health and Human Services, as applicable.

“(d) LIMITATION.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this section shall not be used for direct treatment of diseases, medical conditions, or mental health conditions. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall be construed to limit the use of non-Federal funds by Special Olympics.

“SEC. 4. APPLICATION AND ANNUAL REPORT.

“(a) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 3, Special Olympics shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Education, Secretary of State, or Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, may require.

“(2) CONTENT.—At a minimum, an application under this subsection shall contain each of the following:

“(A) ACTIVITIES.—A description of activities to be carried out with the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

“(B) MEASURABLE GOALS.—A description of specific measurable annual benchmarks and long-term goals and objectives to be achieved through specified activities carried out with the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, which specified activities shall include, at a minimum, each of the following activities:

“(i) Activities to increase the full participation of people with intellectual disabilities in athletics, sports and recreation, and other inclusive school and community activities with nondisabled people.

“(ii) Education programs that dispel negative stereotypes about people with intellectual disabilities.

“(iii) Activities to increase the participation of people with intellectual disabilities in Special Olympics outside of the United States.

“(iv) Health-related activities as described in section 3(c).

“(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition on receipt of any funds for a program under subsection (a), (b), or (c) of section 3, Special Olympics shall agree to submit an annual report at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Education, Secretary of State, or Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, may require.

“(2) CONTENT.—At a minimum, each annual report under this subsection shall describe—

“(A) the degree to which progress has been made toward meeting the annual benchmarks and long-term goals and objectives described in the applications submitted under subsection (a); and

“(B) demographic data about Special Olympics participants, including the number of people with intellectual disabilities served in each program referred to in paragraph (1).

“SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under section 3(a), \$9,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

“(2) for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under section 3(b), \$4,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years; and

“(3) for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under section 3(c), \$8,500,000 for fiscal year 2011, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.”

TITLE II—BEST BUDDIES

SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Best Buddies operates the first national social and recreational program in the United States for people with intellectual disabilities.

(2) Best Buddies is dedicated to helping people with intellectual disabilities become part of mainstream society.

(3) Best Buddies is determined to end social isolation for people with intellectual disabilities by promoting meaningful friendships between them and their non-disabled peers in order to help increase the self-esteem, confidence, and abilities of people with and without intellectual disabilities.

(4) Since 1989, Best Buddies has enhanced the lives of people with intellectual disabilities by providing opportunities for 1-to-1 friendships and integrated employment.

(5) Best Buddies is an international organization spanning 1,300 middle school, high school, and college campuses.

(6) Best Buddies implements programs that will positively impact more than 700,000 individuals in 2010.

(7) The Best Buddies Middle Schools program matches middle school students with intellectual disabilities with other middle school students and supports 1-to-1 friendships between them.

(8) The Best Buddies High Schools program matches high school students with intellectual disabilities with other high school students and supports 1-to-1 friendships between them.

(9) The Best Buddies Colleges program matches adults with intellectual disabilities with college students and creates 1-to-1 friendships between them.

(10) The Best Buddies e-Buddies program supports e-mail friendships between people with and without intellectual disabilities.

(11) The Best Buddies Citizens program pairs adults with intellectual disabilities in 1-to-1 friendships with other people in the corporate and civic communities.

(12) The Best Buddies Jobs program promotes the integration of people with intellectual disabilities into the community through supported employment.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) provide support to Best Buddies to increase participation in and public awareness about Best Buddies programs that serve people with intellectual disabilities;

(2) dispel negative stereotypes about people with intellectual disabilities; and

(3) promote the extraordinary contributions of people with intellectual disabilities.

SEC. 202. ASSISTANCE FOR BEST BUDDIES.

(a) EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of Education may award grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, Best Buddies to carry out activities to promote the expansion of Best Buddies, including activities to increase the participation of people with intellectual disabilities in social relationships and other aspects of community life, including education and employment, within the United States.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this Act may not be used for direct treatment of diseases, medical conditions, or mental health conditions.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES.—Not more than 5 percent of amounts appropriated to carry out this Act for a fiscal year may be used for administrative activities.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the use of non-Federal funds by Best Buddies.

SEC. 203. APPLICATION AND ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under section 202(a), Best Buddies shall submit an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Education may require.

(2) CONTENT.—At a minimum, an application under this subsection shall contain the following:

(A) A description of activities to be carried out under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(B) Information on specific measurable goals and objectives to be achieved through activities carried out under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of receipt of any funds under section 202(a), Best Buddies shall agree to submit an annual report at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary of Education may require.

(2) CONTENT.—At a minimum, each annual report under this subsection shall describe the degree to which progress has been made toward meeting the specific measurable goals and objectives described in the applications submitted under subsection (a).

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Education for grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under section 202(a), \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

TITLE III—ESTABLISHMENT OF EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER INSTITUTES FOR SPORT AND SOCIAL IMPACT

SEC. 301. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) For more than 50 years, Eunice Kennedy Shriver dedicated her life, energies, and resources without bounds to improving the lives of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities around the world. She

stands as the iconic founder and leader of one of the most important disability rights movements in history.

(2) Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded and influenced the development of Special Olympics and Best Buddies, both of which celebrate the possibilities of a world where everybody matters, everybody counts, every person has value, and every person has worth.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to improve and advance opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities to fully participate and engage in inclusive sports and recreation, social activities, and other community opportunities, through—

(1) conducting research, data collection, and evaluation activities;

(2) providing technical assistance and training;

(3) fostering and promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, cooperation, and partnerships; and

(4) commemorating the work and contributions of Eunice Kennedy Shriver and encouraging others to emulate her leadership, including her efforts to encourage and promote greater social and community opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities and their families.

SEC. 302. ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—From the amount made available under section 304 that is not reserved under subsection (g), the Secretary of Education shall award competitive grants to one or more eligible entities for the purpose of establishing Eunice Kennedy Shriver Institutes for Sport and Social Impact (referred to in this title as “Institutes”).

(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this title, the term “eligible entity” means an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))) with demonstrated expertise and experience in research, technical assistance, and training related to improving and advancing opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities to fully participate and engage in inclusive community opportunities, in partnership with a nonprofit organization with demonstrated expertise and experience in inclusive sports, recreation, social, educational, and community opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities.

(c) GRANT PERIOD.—Each grant awarded under this title shall be for a 3-year period.

(d) GRANT RECIPIENT CONTRIBUTION.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this title shall provide a contribution (which may include an in-kind contribution), in an amount not less than 25 percent of the costs of the activities assisted under the grant, to carry out such activities.

(e) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds made available under this title shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, other Federal, State, and local funds expended to carry out the purpose of this title.

(f) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity that desires to receive a grant under this title shall submit an application to the Secretary of Education at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require. Such application shall, at a minimum, include—

(1) a description of activities to be carried out consistent with section 303; and

(2) proposed annual measurable benchmarks and long-term goals and objectives to be achieved through such activities.

(g) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—From the amount appropriated under section 304, the Secretary of Education shall reserve not more than 10 percent to enter into a cooperative agreement, on a competitive basis, with an eligible entity for the purpose of implementing national co-

ordination activities, including development of mechanisms for communication between grant recipients, dissemination of information resulting from activities under the grants, and technical assistance to grant recipients.

SEC. 303. ACTIVITIES OF INSTITUTES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity that receives a grant under this title shall use the grant to advance the quality of life and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities through research and evaluation, technical assistance, training, data collection, evaluation, collaboration, and dissemination of evidence-based best practices.

(b) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this title shall use grant funds to—

(A) establish a research agenda and annual measurable benchmarks and long-term goals, and conduct research and evaluation of evidence-based best practices, to improve the quality of life and further the social inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities, in cooperation and consultation with—

(i) people with intellectual disabilities;

(ii) family members of people with intellectual disabilities;

(iii) University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service (as designated in section 151 of the Developmental Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 15061)); and

(iv) other relevant Federal, State, and local entities conducting research related to people with intellectual disabilities;

(B) provide training and technical assistance to people with intellectual disabilities, families of people with intellectual disabilities, nonprofit organizations, public entities, educational programs, recreation programs, and others to increase opportunities for inclusive participation by such people in sports and recreation, social opportunities, education, and the community, including provision of assistance to programs and entities serving primarily non-disabled people in order to successfully include people with intellectual disabilities in activities with non-disabled people;

(C) collect and analyze data related to barriers to, and factors assuring, access to full inclusion and participation in community and quality of life for people with intellectual disabilities, including demographic data; and

(D) report on the research, findings, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from the activities of the grant.

(2) RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.—Research, evaluation, and data collection described in paragraph (1)(A) shall include—

(A) best practices in preventive health and wellness for people with intellectual disabilities, including sports and recreational activities;

(B) identification of barriers to, and factors assuring, access to full inclusion and participation in community and quality of life for people with intellectual disabilities;

(C) best practices in supporting independence, community living, and inclusive social engagement for people with intellectual disabilities;

(D) physical and mental health disparities for people with intellectual disabilities; and

(E) other relevant activities related to the purpose of this title, as described by the eligible entity in the application submitted under section 302(f).

(c) REPORT.—Each recipient of a grant under this title shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of Education an annual report that includes information on progress made in achieving the projected goals and outcomes of the activities of the Institute for

the previous year, including demographic information on the populations served and measurable accomplishments in advancing the quality of life and inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities in the community.

SEC. 304. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 505—CONGRATULATING THE DUKE UNIVERSITY MEN’S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2009–2010 NCAA DIVISION I MEN’S BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. BURR (for himself, Mrs. HAGAN, and Mr. KAUFMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 505

Whereas on April 5, 2010, Duke University defeated Butler University by a score of 61–59 to win the 2009–2010 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as the “NCAA”) Division I Men’s Basketball National Championship;

Whereas Duke completed a record-breaking season, tying for first in the Atlantic Coast Conference (referred to in this resolution as the “ACC”) regular season with a record of 13–3, winning the National Invitation Tournament Season Tip-Off, and winning the ACC tournament;

Whereas Coach Mike Krzyzewski won his fourth national championship, making him the second winningest coach of all time;

Whereas players Seth Curry, Jordan Davidson, Andre Dawkins, Steve Johnson, Ryan Kelly, Casey Peters, Mason Plumlee, Miles Plumlee, Jon Scheyer, Kyle Singler, Nolan Smith, Lance Thomas, Todd Zafirovski, and Brian Zoubek made up this year’s national championship team;

Whereas forward Kyle Singler was named Most Outstanding Player of the Final Four, scoring 19 points in the championship game;

Whereas guard Jon Scheyer was named 2nd team All-American and 1st team All-ACC;

Whereas Kyle Singler was named 1st team All-ACC;

Whereas guard Nolan Smith was named 2nd team All-ACC;

Whereas forward Lance Thomas was named to the ACC All-Defensive team;

Whereas senior Brian Zoubek and freshman Ryan Kelly made the ACC All-Academic team;

Whereas Duke made their 34th appearance in the NCAA tournament;

Whereas Duke appeared in the national championship game for the 10th time, the eighth under Coach Krzyzewski and the fourth since 1999;

Whereas Duke was a number 1 seed in the tournament for the 11th time;

Whereas Duke finished the 2009–2010 season with a record of 35–5;

Whereas Duke went undefeated at home with 17 wins, setting a new school record;

Whereas Duke won its 1,000th game at home under Coach Krzyzewski against the University of Maryland on February 13, 2010;

Whereas Duke showed incredible dedication and respect for the game of basketball throughout the 2009–2010 season; and

Whereas Duke is to be congratulated for its sportsmanship, dedication, and commitment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—