United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 110th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 153 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 18, 2007 No. 98

Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable DANIEL K. AKAKA, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal and dependable Creator of the Universe, we acknowledge You as the giver of every good and perfect gift. You are our solid rock. You arm us with strength. Thank You for the seasons and climates, for sowing and reaping, for color and fragrance. Thank You for the time of harvest when our labors and dreams are rewarded.

Today, bless our lawmakers. Illumine their lives to keep them on the right paths. May the creative power of Your word produce in them a stronger faith and an indomitable hope. Keep them from slipping. Fill them with courage as You show them Your unfailing love. Give them an attitude of openness to receive the fullness of Your grace and truth.

We pray in Your precious Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable DANIEL K. AKAKA led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read a communication to the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2007.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DANIEL K. AKAKA, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. AKAKA thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Today the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 3:30 p.m. The time will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees. Once morning business has closed, the Senate will resume consideration of the energy legislation. There are no rollcall votes today. There are a number of amendments pending. The managers are going to work on trying to dispose of some of those, and maybe there will be other amendments that will be offered today and debated today.

ENERGY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is summertime and school is out and people are planning their vacations. Most all the vacations are ones where people drive. They, of course, go visit relatives, they go to the beaches and the mountains where it is cool, barbecuing with friends, but driving is part of America. If you have traveled in Nevada, which millions of people do by automobile every year, going through Nevada and coming to places such as Las Vegas, Reno, and Lake Tahoe, you find the price of gas is very high. But it is that way all over the country, not just Nevada. The record-high price is no accident. It is a result of America's addiction to oil.

I say again, as I have said many times before, today in America we are going to use 21 million barrels of oil; 65 percent of that oil we will import. We will do it from unstable countries and regions. We have been told with no uncertainty by scientists that we have only 10 to 15 years to do something to dramatically reduce the elements of pollution that cause global warming.

This week we are going to continue our debate on energy legislation. This is a bill on which every Senator should agree, but they do not. This is a bill that comes out of the Energy Committee on a bipartisan basis, a bill that comes out of the Environment and Public Works Committee on a bipartisan basis, a bill that comes out of the Commerce Committee on a bipartisan basis. They were all put together and this is what is before us, a bipartisan energy bill.

The bill addresses both sides of the energy crisis, consumption and supply. That is what it is all about. On the consumption side, this bill raises fuel economy standards for cars and trucks and raises efficiency standards for light, heat, and water.

We now know we have to produce vehicles that get 27 miles to the gallon. For people, including our automobile manufacturers, to say: We can't do it, we can't simply in a decade produce vehicles that will be 35-miles-per-gallon efficient—our country is one of ingenuity, of inventing things—certainly we can do that. We have to do that.

On the supply side, our legislation invests in renewable fuels that can be produced right here in America. It would sure be good for our country if we could include an amendment that would diversify power generation to include at least 15 percent of the energy from renewable sources. This will save consumers tens of billions of dollars every year, cut our oil consumption by more than 4 million barrels a day, reduce our dependence on oil and foreign energy sources, and take a giant step

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

forward in the fight against global warming.

Raising CAFE standards and implementing a renewable portfolio standard are two of the most crucial parts of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to stand on the side of the American people by supporting this legislation: CAFE that is in the bill, and the renewable portfolio standard that was introduced by Senator BINGAMAN.

There are some who say we need to produce more oil. Of course we do. But keep in mind, out of 100 percent of the oil in the world, America controls less than 3 percent of it. This is the world; here we are. We have that much of the oil. We can't produce our way out of the problems we have. But it appears to me that many are saying more of the same: drill, drill, drill, which is similar to what the administration is saying about the war in Iraq, more of the same. That will not work. Drill, drill, drill will not work either.

It is time for our country to stop stonewalling and start supporting the kind of innovation that is already happening across America with the renewable portfolio standard. In the State of Nevada, there is a renewable portfolio standard. American ingenuity is looking at things, like in California where one professor is working on a new technology that can manufacture fuel out of simple plant material in any industrial park in America. I have eminent scientists who visit with me on this issue. There is wide-ranging support. I had come to my office one day last week—I was surprised—Paul Newman, the famous actor. He came to talk about this plant material. He is a person who is devoted to the environment. He is using his celebrity status to come and tell Members of Congress to do something about it.

So we have eminent scientists, we have people of celebrity status such as Paul Newman, and the rest of Americans who want us to do something about it.

In Pennsylvania, Amish farmers are charging their buggy batteries with solar power. In the State of Nevada, the Southern Nevada Water Authority, which is Las Vegas, is using solar energy at water pumping stations to move water uphill, something that in the past would have required tremendous nonrenewable power. There are things that can be done.

I was listening to public radio this morning. They are having a drought in Australia—I believe it was Sidney. I am not sure what the name of the city was. But they have had a lot of new people come and their water supply has dropped by 21 percent, so they are desalinizing water from the ocean. But the people said: We are not going to do that by burning fossil fuel. So what they have done is they have wind farms 60 miles away—I think that is how far it is; quite a ways away—wind farms, producing all the energy which now supplies 20 percent of the water for that city in Australia which needs millions of gallons of water every day.

It can be done. We need to lessen our dependence on fossil fuel. That kind of innovation is exactly what America does best, and that is what the Government should be investing in, things like I just talked about. The energy crisis will not be solved overnight, but this bill is a crucial first step. So let's take that first step. It is a bipartisan piece of legislation; not divided by our political parties but united, I hope, by our commitment to a cleaner, safer energy future. We are going to finish this bill sometime this week unless something goes haywire.

Then, when we finish that, we are going to move on to everyone's favorite subject, immigration.

I mentioned this last Friday, and I say it again: People who have weekend schedules should understand if they are going to be gone from the Senate, they are likely going to miss votes. We cannot get to immigration until Thursday at the earliest. In an effort to finish by our Fourth of July recess, we have to take up the bill Thursday, probably late in the day, which will mean votes over the weekend. It is always possible by unanimous consent that may not be necessary, but I am telling everybody the odds are tremendous that we will be voting this weekend. And on Monday there will be votes and there will be votes before 5:30. It is our last weekend before the Fourth of July recess. We have work to do. I hope we don't run into the Fourth of July recess, but we may have to if we can't get things done.

I am sorry to be the bearer of bad news regarding the schedule, but we have obligations to complete energy and immigration.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WEBB). Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business until 3:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled by the two leaders or their designees.

The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask the time be charged equally against both the majority and minority time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENERGY

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I am in the Chamber to speak to some amendments to the Energy bill which the Senate debated last week and is continuing to debate this week.

The first is an amendment I offered last week, along with Senator SNOWE, where we are joined by many Senators, including Senator BINGAMAN, who is managing the bill on the majority side, as well as Senator COLLINS and Senator COLEMAN, as well as Senators KERRY, BOXER, and CARPER.

There are a number of people supporting this amendment throughout the Senate because they understand if we are going to discuss any kind of climate change policy going forward, we at least need to have accurate information. Other countries are doing this quite successfully.

The idea is to have one gathering place for information, and that would be our EPA. The amendment gives them latitude to set this up as they would like, but the idea is to have one place for a carbon registry or, to make it easier, a carbon counter. I figure if Weight Watchers can have a calorie counter, we can have a carbon counter.

Now, what is interesting about this is the type of business support we have seen for action in this area. Obviously, we have seen action across our States—in places such as my State of Minnesota, in places such as California and Arizona and New Jersey—all over this country.

I have often said the States have taken the lead, that they have been more than the laboratories of democracy, they have been the aggressors. One of our national magazines this week has a picture of Governor Schwarzenegger and Mayor Bloomberg on the front cover, and it says: ''Who Needs Washington?'' Because they are moving so quickly? Well, that cover says it all.

We need to be relevant. We need to lead the national energy policy. We need to at least gather the information we need to make good decisions about climate change policy going forward.

Now, as for the businesses, in January, it made quite a big splash when some American businesses came together to form the U.S. Climate Action Partnership. They actually urged Congress to fast track a greenhouse gas inventory and registry. They asked it be done by the end of this year.

With my short time in the Senate, I realize you cannot wait until September or December to get this idea passed. If you are actually going to get it done by the end of the year, you need to get it passed now.

Now, let me go through some of the companies that are part of this U.S. CAP group that is advocating for change, that is acknowledging climate change is an issue, and is advocating for a national registry. They include Alcoa; American Industry Group, or AIG; Boston Scientific Corporation; BP America; Caterpillar; ConocoPhillips;

Deere & Company; the Dow Chemical Company; Duke Energy; DuPont; General Electric; General Motors Corporation; Johnson & Johnson; Marsh, Inc.; PepsiCo; PG&E Corporation; PNM Resources; Shell; and Siemens Corporation. These are the kinds of companies I am talking about.

Now, there has been some concern expressed over this bill by the National Chamber of Commerce, and I have to tell my colleagues it kind of surprises me. First of all, we have a number of good business Democrats as well as good business Republicans on this bill who understand that you don't want 31 States doing their own national climate registry. I don't have a problem with it because there is no choice. It is the right thing to do. But, in fact, it is much better if we do this on a national basis involving the U.S. Government.

Responding to the challenges these businesses laid out, the Klobuchar-Snowe-Bingaman amendment establishes a national greenhouse gas registry that will gather and consolidate consistent, transparent, and reliable data on greenhouse gas emissions at the facility level. The amendment, as I mentioned, requires the Environmental Protection Agency to consider cost and coordinate with existing Federal and State programs in implementing the registry.

The new registry only covers major emitting facilities and major sources of fossil fuel. Utilities already reporting under the Clean Air Act would not have to report their data twice.

How this is working now is a patchwork of reporting. Some industries are reporting to the Energy Department, some industries are reporting to the EPA, some are reporting every 3 years, some are reporting every year, and it makes it very difficult to get the kind of greenhouse gas emissions data we need to make adequate decisions about climate change legislation.

Let me say this bill, with three Republicans and several Democrats on it, does not in any way dictate what our next step will be for climate change. It puts the data in place as these major companies asked for and fast-tracks it by the end of the year.

I also note that for facilities facing burdensome costs in purchasing advanced monitoring equipment, the EPA would accept basic fossil fuel data, which is collected by businesses for general accounting purposes. The EPA would then calculate emissions based on that fuel data.

The amendment also specifies that confidential business information would not be published; however, we will have a Web site which would at least give the greenhouse gas emissions data to the public.

There was a recent report by National Public Radio which showed that a reporter tried to find out who are some of the larger emitters of greenhouse gases in this country. She was unable to figure it out. She could figure it out in Canada. Because greenhouse gases are invisible, it is very difficult to do by looking at businesses. The registry excludes small businesses as defined by the Small Business Administration, which is less than 500 employees that emit less than 10,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas per year.

This amendment makes a lot of sense. It is a commonsense amendment, and I am going to be urging my colleagues to support it in the next 2 days. If we can't take this simple step when we are looking at an energy bill, as we are looking at a new direction for energy policy and as we are looking at great new ideas for buildings and appliances—as I like to say, I heard somewhere of building a fridge to the 21st century—as we look at the possibility of raising the gas mileage standards and setting standards in a way that will spur investment across this country, we have to put in place at least the building blocks, sensible building blocks toward a new climate change policy.

The other thing I would like to address today on this vital topic of energy security is the role I believe renewable fuels ought to play in meeting our Nation's future energy needs.

The United States today spends more than $200,000 per minute on foreign oil. That is $200,000 per minute. That is $13 million per hour. The money is shipped out of our economy, adding to our enormous trade deficit, and leaving us vulnerable to unstable parts of the world to meet our basic energy needs.

Oil companies would have you believe that energy security is decades away; that we need some new technology, some vehicle of the future before we can break the stranglehold oil has on us. I believe we are going to see this new technology. I believe we are going to see these vehicles of the future. But meanwhile, we can't sit and wait and wait and wait. We have to start now.

Any Minnesota farmer can tell you that one way to go about this is with homegrown renewable fuels. They are here today. Ask someone in Brazil, and they will tell you that with sugarcane, they become energy independent. They moved to homegrown energy. In our State, they are ready to use this homegrown energy, and they believe it will help us to break free from our addiction to oil.

Consider this: In 2006, ethanol offset the need for 170 million barrels of imported oil and kept $11 billion in rural America. Consider this as well: A flexible fuel vehicle driven on about 85 percent ethanol fuel offsets 477 gallons of gas per year. A hybrid electric vehicle saves 94 gallons. That means that flex-fuel vehicles run on high blends of renewable fuels are by far our best near-term opportunity for energy independence. Obviously, the best is to combine these vehicles.

Renewable fuels also have tremendous potential to revitalize our rural economy. Ethanol has been nothing short of a revolution in our State. We have 16 ethanol plants up and running and 5 more under construction. By 2008, Minnesota will be producing 1 billion gallons of ethanol each year, and that will generate $5 billion for the State's economy and support 18,000 jobs.

Last year, my daughter did a report for her sixth grade class on ethanol, and she interviewed a number of farmers throughout Minnesota. She drew a big picture with the State of Minnesota on it. She had two little dots designating Minneapolis and St. Paul. Then she had this huge circle that said Pine City, home of farmer Tom Peterson.

Well, that is the future for rural America. That is what is revitalizing so many of our towns. Of course, we started with corn-based ethanol and soybean-based biodiesel. But now we are moving to a new level with cellulosic ethanol which can involve all kinds of things. We are focusing on switchgrass and prairie grass and doing this in a way that is good for our environment and carbon neutral and creates habitat for wildlife, something our hunters in Minnesota are very interested in. I know the Presiding Officer's brother who lives in Minnesota is especially interested as a hunter in having that habitat that we need.

In spite of the clear advantages of renewable fuels to our economy and our energy security, we face a chicken-and-egg-type problem when it comes to the challenge of making them available to more drivers. The automakers haven't traditionally wanted to sell flex-fuel vehicles in areas where there are no E85 pumps, and the gas stations don't want to put in E85 pumps when there are no flex-fuel vehicles. That is why I am so pleased the amendments that came out of the Commerce Committee, on which I serve, included not only the increase in gas mileage standard but also a requirement that by 2015, 80 percent of the vehicles produced be flex fuel.

In order to ensure that the drivers who purchase the flexible-fuel vehicles know they can use E85, our language requires automakers to put that information on the fuel tank cap and to put a flex-fuel emblem on the back of the vehicle that drivers will be able to recognize.

On the other end of this problem—the ability for consumers to fill up their cars with ethanol and biodiesel—it is crucial that Congress act to provide more American drivers with access to renewable fuel pumps.

Right now, Minnesota ranks first in the country for E85 pumps. We have more than 300—I think the last number I heard was 314—of the 1,200 pumps nationally, far more than any other State. That is great for Minnesota, and it shows the vision of our State government in Minnesota, but it limits the positive impact that renewable fuels can and should have on the entire Nation's security. If we are serious about finding alternatives to foreign oil, we should ensure that drivers in every State have access to E85 and biodiesel.

That is why I wish to speak to two amendments to the Energy bill aimed at making renewable fuels available across the country. Senator BOND and I have introduced an amendment that would provide grants to promote the installation of E85 biodiesel pumps at gas stations nationwide. I would also like to thank Senator VOINOVICH, Senator HAGEL, and Senator KERRY for their support of this amendment.

In past years, Congress has only provided a small amount of money each year for E85 infrastructure, and last year, even that small amount of funding was cut. As a Nation, we are stuck in a rut. Less than 1 percent of the gas stations sell E85. It is time for the country to make a serious investment in renewable fuels. That is going to mean, as I said, more flex-fuel vehicles. It is also going to mean investment in cellulosic ethanol, acknowledging we are not going to have all this ethanol based on corn and we are not going to have just soybean-based biodiesel; that there are all kinds of possibilities, as we move forward, for how we are going to get our ethanol. We need to be creative about that and we need to put the investments in place and put the standards in place.

But what we need, if we are going to do this, is the pumps on the ground. That is why Senator BOND and I have an amendment to give grants for ethanol and biodiesel pumps. It would be enough for 1,000 to 2,000 new pumps, which would nearly double or triple what we have now.

I am also introducing an amendment that would block oil company tactics to keep renewable fuels out of gas stations. I have heard from gas stations in Minnesota that their franchise contracts make it difficult to sell ethanol and biodiesel, so many of them can't even do it. Here are some examples. Remember, these are just dealing with gas stations in which they have franchise contracts involving the oil companies: They are not allowed to sell renewable fuels under the main canopy that bears the oil company name. They are not allowed to convert the pumps they already have to sell E85 or B20. They can't put up signs to let customers know they have renewable fuel or how much it costs.

That is why I call it the ''Right to Retail Renewable Fuel.'' Look what we have on the other side. We have these oil companies. Last year, Exxon made $29 billion in profit—a record—and the big five oil companies made $120 billion. Now they are blaming ethanol, the small amount—these 1,200 pumps across the country at 170 gas stations—they are blaming that for the reason they can't do anything about their refineries. It is outrageous.

We need to encourage competition. That is what I am trying to do with the right to retail renewable fuel amendment. This amendment would prohibit oil companies from placing restrictions on where and how renewable fuels can be sold to gas stations. This will ensure that franchise owners across the country have the ability to make ethanol and biodiesel available to their customers.

In conclusion, I believe that ethanol and biodiesel have tremendous potential to meet the energy needs of our country. Again, I think of the ethanol industry akin to the beginning of the computer industry when we had the big computers in the room. That is where we are. It is going to become more efficient, it is going to become better for the environment, and it is going to become less costly as we move forward. That is why we are moving into things such as cellulosic ethanol that can be grown on marginal farmland that is carbon neutral and that takes less energy to produce.

I believe these alternative fuels will move us toward energy independence in the immediate term—not decades from now. I believe we ought to use the Energy bill before us as an opportunity to invest in renewable fuels and to make them available to every American driver. I believe we should be investing in the farmers and the workers of middle America and not the Middle East.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that going forward, the time be equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority time has expired.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. KLOBUCHAR). The senior Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I understand Senator BINGAMAN and I are going to each call up an amendment, and I think it is in order that we have agreed that I would go first and he second, and then we will arrange everything with unanimous consent.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

CREATING LONG-TERM ENERGY ALTERNATIVES FOR THE NATION ACT OF 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 6, which the clerk will report by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6) to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid amendment No. 1502, in the nature of a substitute.

Reid (for Bingaman) amendment No. 1537 (to amendment No. 1502), to provide for a renewable portfolio standard.

Klobuchar (for Bingaman) amendment No. 1573 (to amendment No. 1537), to provide for a renewable portfolio standard.

Bingaman (for Klobuchar) amendment No. 1557 (to amendment No. 1502), to establish a national greenhouse gas registry.

Kohl amendment No. 1519 (to amendment No. 1502), to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal.

Kohl (for DeMint) amendment No. 1546 (to amendment No. 1502), to provide that legislation that would increase the national average fuel prices for automobiles is subject to a point of order in the Senate.

Corker amendment No. 1608 (to amendment No. 1502), to allow clean fuels to meet the renewable fuel standard.

Cardin amendment No. 1520 (to amendment No. 1502), to promote the energy independence of the United States.

Domenici (for Thune) amendment No. 1609 (to amendment No. 1502), to provide requirements for the designation of national interest electric transmission corridors.

Cardin amendment No. 1610 (to amendment No. 1502), to provide for the siting, construction, expansion, and operation of liquefied natural gas terminals.

Collins amendment No. 1615 (to amendment No. 1502), to provide for the development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated U.S. research program that assists the people of the United States and the world to understand, assess, and predict human-induced and natural processes of abrupt climate change.

AMENDMENT NO. 1628 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

(Purpose: To provide standards for clean coal-derived fuels)

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside so I can propose an amendment numbered 1628.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], for Mr. BUNNING, for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. THUNE, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. CRAIG, proposes an amendment numbered 1628 to amendment numbered 1502.

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, as we resume consideration of the Energy bill, I would note to my colleagues that we have about 120 amendments filed, and we have 10 amendments pending. Additionally, I understand we have a number of Members who wish to offer other amendments. I encourage people to come forward and file amendments if they wish to do so.

I understand the Finance Committee is working on a major energy package over the next couple of days. I have some concerns about what is rumored to be in that package, but I will reserve my comments and judgment until the Senate sees the full product. Additionally, we have a number of large items that I am sure Senator BINGAMAN concurs that we have to resolve over the next few days, including the Bingaman RPS amendment, a potential CAFE amendment to the fuel economy language currently in the base text, as well as the debate on the issue of coal-to-liquids, which received a great deal of attention and debate in the Energy Committee and I am sure will receive the same here.

This bill does some great things in the area of biofuels, and it is important to the Senate that we take action on improving the fuel efficiency of our vehicles. This is a win for the diversification of fuels we use, and it is a win for saving energy, but we must act to increase our domestic energy supply at the same time, especially if we can and especially if we have energy. That is one of the reasons I worked so hard to pass the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act, and that is one reason I support the Bunning amendment which I have introduced which will be before the Senate on coal-to-liquids. While Senator BUNNING could not be here this afternoon, we all know of his advocacy on this issue. It is important that the topic of coal-to-liquids be addressed before the Senate. I understand that, provided there is time—and I think there certainly should be—Senator BUNNING will speak on this amendment tomorrow, as I indicated, if at all possible.

We have developed this legislation. This is not the first time the issue of coal-to-liquids has come up. On May 2, we considered an amendment in the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to provide identical treatment of coal-to-liquids as that provided for cellulosic ethanol. Senator Thomas, from Wyoming, and Senator BUNNING offered an amendment to mandate 21 billion gallons of coal-to-liquids by the year 2022. I supported them. But the amendment failed by the slimmest of margins—a 12-to-11 vote in the committee. Since that markup, for over a month there has been an effort to reach out and negotiate a middle ground on the issue of coal-to-liquids. I regret that those discussions ended without agreement.

Let me be clear: I do not support the Tester amendment that may come up before the Senate shortly. I oppose the amendment for a number of reasons we will discuss when these proposals are more fully debated.

The Bunning-Domenici amendment draws wide support from those in the field who will be doing the work necessary to bring those domestic fuels to market. This Bunning-Domenici amendment will establish and mandate for just 6 billion gallons of coal-to-liquid fuel by 2022, a very large difference in terms of the mandated amount, much smaller—22 before and 6 now in the amendment before us. That is a reduction of 15 billion gallons from what we offered in the committee.

This mandate starts in 2016, which is the same year the cellulosic energy mandate begins in the base bill. Importantly, this mandate requires that greenhouse gas emissions from coal-to-liquid fuels be 20 percent better than gasoline—20 percent better than gasoline. Again, that is the same standard as appears in the base bill for cellulosic ethanol. In other words, you can't make the claim that this 6 billion which will be there, this 6 billion gallons, will harm the atmosphere or greenhouse gases any more than cellulosic ethanol, which we are all advocating, and there is so much pressure to get it done and so much almost awe that it is going to get done and how great it will be. It will have the same effect as this is going to have on the air.

There are many ways to provide the incentives for these alternative fuels. One that has been proven to work is to provide a reliable market for the products. We have experience with this approach on ethanol, and I have not been presented with a reason to believe it will not work for other fuels.

In terms of the merits of coal-to-liquid fuels, there are many. Unlike cellulosic ethanol, this has been commercially demonstrated in other countries; now we need to do it here in the United States. Unlike cellulosic ethanol, it can be moved in existing pipes and used in existing vehicles. Coal-to-liquid fuel will reduce the emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, particulate matter, and other pollutants when compared to conventional fuels, and coal-to-liquid fuel will create an investment in rural communities, good-paying jobs for Americans, and cheaper energy for American consumers.

As we move forward with the consideration of coal-to-liquid amendments, there are some points about this particular one I would like to point out.

First, the program is entirely separate and will not compete with the biofuels program.

Second, the mandate is only one-sixth the size of the renewable fuel mandate.

Third, only coal-to-liquid fuel that can meet the same life cycle greenhouse standard as biofuels will be eligible for the program.

There will be much we disagree on as we consider the issue more fully. Many will say: We cannot do coal-to-liquids unless we require carbon sequestration. We should remember that we do not require carbon sequestration for ethanol in this bill. For carbon sequestration, I am concerned about efforts to require it and, after all, we have concluded in the base text of the bill before us that carbon sequestration requires more research and development. That is true.

I will agree that requiring the same greenhouse gas standards for all fuels is a reasonable approach. That is why we have included the same language in our amendment.

The amendment is quite different from the one that was received in the Energy Committee on May 2. It has been written to address the concerns that arose then and have arisen since. This amendment represents an effort to ensure that we provide a stable market for the first coal-to-liquids plants, and if that happens, there is no question that coal, one of Americas most abundant fuels, will be on its way to being a first-rate source of fuel for the automobile and related kinds of activities.

There is broad and growing support for reducing our reliance on foreign sources of energy in affordable and environmentally sound ways. Coal is our most abundant and affordable fossil resource. I do believe that technology will continue to make coal cleaner and that this amendment further establishes the path forward.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator MARTINEZ be added as a cosponsor of the Bunning amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment Senator DOMENICI just called up be set aside at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1614 TO AMENDMENT NO. 1502

(Purpose: To establish a program to provide loans for projects to produce syngas from coal and other feedstocks while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reliance of the United States on petroleum and natural gas)

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I call up amendment 1614 on behalf of Senator TESTER, Senator BYRD, Senator SALAZAR, Senator ROCKEFELLER, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator LANDRIEU, and Senator WEBB.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BYRD, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. LANDRIEU and Mr. WEBB, proposes an amendment numbered 1614 to amendment numbered 1502.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of Friday, June 15, 2007, under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I am not going to speak about the amendment at this point or about the Bunning amendment Senator DOMENICI described in general terms. But this is a very important issue. It is one we spent time on in our Energy Committee markup. It is one we clearly need to resolve here on the Senate floor and allow Senators to express their views on the issue.

I know Senator TESTER was hoping to be here to speak on the amendment possibly later today but, if not, then tomorrow. I know he will want to speak both about his amendment and about the Bunning amendment, and I will plan to do the same.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceed to call the roll.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WHITEHOUSE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I had hoped to call up an amendment that Senator CLINTON filed this afternoon on behalf of herself, myself, Senator LEAHY, and Senator CANTWELL, but I understand that laying aside the pending amendment may not be an option. As such, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized to speak about the amendment we filed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, as we continue to work our way through the Energy bill, I ask my colleagues for their support in doing everything we possibly can to remove the ridiculous barriers people face when they try to install renewable electricity generation on their homes and businesses. As we all know, there are disagreements about some aspects of our energy policy, but it only seems to make sense to me that we should all rally around giving individuals an opportunity to make a meaningful contribution toward solving our energy challenges. This is exactly what the Clinton-Sanders net metering amendment does. It empowers citizens of our country to help provide for the energy our country needs.

Unfortunately, today, many millions of people want the opportunity to do their part, but they are blocked by unneeded barriers. The language we have authored, which is supported by a wide range of groups, including the Solar Energy Industries Association, Alaska Wilderness League, U.S. PIRG, Greenpeace, Public Citizen, Friends of the Earth, Union of Concerned Scientists, the League of Conservation Voters, and the Center for American Progress Action Fund, would amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act to require utilities to offer net metering to their customers and to require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to establish interconnection standards for small electricity generators to connect to the grid.

The amendment would accomplish many of our shared goals all at once. It would help people to lower their electric bills, it would help to stabilize the electricity grid by ensuring less reliance on central generating plants, it would help to address environmental concerns, and it would even be good for the utilities by cutting down on their load during hot summer days—a load that is usually met with increasingly expensive natural gas.

I want to quickly talk about what net metering is before I go any further, and for the sake of my colleagues who would prefer to hear it directly from the Department of Energy's mouth as opposed to mine, I will quote directly from the DOE's Web site:

> Net metering programs serve as an important incentive in consumer investment in renewable energy generation. Net metering enables customers to use their own generation to offset their consumption over a billing period by allowing their electric meters to turn backwards when they generate electricity in excess of their demand.

That is, again, from the DOE's Web site. The Department of Energy goes on to note:

> Net metering is a low-cost, easily administered method of encouraging customer investment in renewable energy technologies. It increases the value of the electricity produced by renewable generation and allows customers to bank their energy and use it in a different time than it is produced, giving customers more flexibility and allowing them to maximize the value of their production. Providers, i.e. utilities, may also benefit from net metering because when customers are producing electricity during peak periods, the system load factor is improved.

Again, that is a quote from the Department of Energy. To summarize net metering, let me make the following points: Net metering allows an electricity customer to send electricity back to the grid when generating more than she or he is utilizing. So if you are producing more than you need, it goes back into the grid.

Net metering promotes wider use of renewables, especially at the residential level because credit is given for energy produced. In other words, every homeowner in America can become a producer and earn credit for what they produce.

Net metering advances energy security by helping to stabilize the grid.

Net metering empowers Americans to help meet the Nation's energy needs.

Perhaps an example would make it clearer. Imagine a sunny day and a homeowner's solar photovoltaic panels on the roof are generating more electricity than the homeowner needs to power all of her appliances. Where does the excess electricity go? It flows back through the electric meter, spinning it backwards, and out to the wires on the street and down the street to other homes where it is needed to help run the neighbors' air conditioners and other appliances. This provides more power to the grid just when the grid needs it—on sunny days.

The Clinton-Sanders amendment would provide for a very conservative Federal minimum standard for net metering to encourage more electricity generation from renewables, such as solar panels and other distributed generation technologies. More specifically, the amendment specifies, among other things, that customers shall be credited for excess electricity generation from solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, anaerobic digesters, landfill gas, and fuel cells, up to 2 megawatts. Net metering must be offered to customers until the distributed generation capacity is at least 4 percent of a utility's peak load, and States may adopt more aggressive net metering provisions.

As my colleagues know, many States have moved forward on net metering, and as I have mentioned, our amendment would in no way hamper a State's ability to move forward even more aggressively. Today, 41 States have some sort of net metering standards or programs, but a modest national net metering standard would create a level playing field, encourage greater competition, and accelerate the deployment of solar and other distributed generation technologies.

Vermont passed a net metering law in 1998, and as of July 2006, over 200 Vermont solar projects, wind projects, and methane digesters were feeding electricity into the grid. New Mexico has an aggressive net metering standard in place, as does Colorado, New Jersey, and California.

In closing, as we work to wrap things up this week, I hope we can send a clear message that every single household and business across this country should be given the opportunity to be part of solving our energy challenges. Adoption of the Clinton-Sanders net metering amendment will send such a signal.

Mr. President, I ask that the Clinton amendment be set aside, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, June 19, when the Senate resumes H.R. 6 following morning business, there be up to 2½ hours of debate prior to a vote in relation to Bunning amendment No. 1628 and Tester amendment No. 1614, to run concurrently, with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators Bunning and Tester or their designees; that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. for the respective party conferences; that upon reconvening at 2:15

p.m., the Senate resume debate on the above-mentioned amendments; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to Bunning amendment No. 1628; that upon disposition of that amendment, there be 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to Tester amendment No. 1614, with no amendment in order to either of the above amendments prior to the vote; that upon disposition of the Tester amendment, the Senate then debate consecutively the following amendments listed below and that the debate time on each be limited to 30 minutes equally divided and controlled in the usual form with no amendment in order to any of the amendments enumerated below; that upon the use or yielding back of all time with respect to the amendments listed below, the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the amendments in the order listed; that there be 2 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled prior to each vote; and that after the first vote in this sequence, the remaining votes be 10 minutes in duration: The listed amendments are Kohl amendment No. 1519, Thune amendment No. 1609, and Cardin amendment No. 1610.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION HOLD

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, more than 30 months ago, prior to his confirmation as Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Michael Chertoff told me in my office that if confirmed he would move expeditiously to implement the National Emergency Technology Guard—NET Guard—Program. Unfortunately, Secretary Chertoff has failed to honor this pledge.

The idea of NET Guard was born in the aftermath of 9/11, when a number of communications and technology companies told me they wanted to help New York City when it was attacked—and there was no system for using their volunteers. Then-Senator George Allen and I moved on a bipartisan basis to support a program, called NET Guard, that would ensure that volunteers with technology expertise could be fully utilized in future crises. These teams of local volunteers with science and technology expertise would be vital in assisting our communities in responding to attacks on communications networks or recovering from natural disasters. Congress authorized the establishment of NET Guard 5 years ago, in the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

However, DHS has utterly failed to make any visible progress in implementing this critical program. DHS's failure to act in this critical area is inexcusable.

Had the Department followed through and created NET Guard, I believe it could have played a significant role in alleviating the chaos, confusion, and suffering after Hurricane Katrina. Had NET Guard been properly implemented, there would have been teams of volunteers with expertise ready to mobilize instantly to tackle technical challenges in the wake of the storm. Indeed, on an ad hoc basis, companies and individuals with technology expertise did come forward to assist the suffering. I can only imagine how effective these efforts might have been had NET Guard been in place.

Since my meeting with Secretary Chertoff in 2005, my staff and I have been given one excuse after another for delaying implementation of NET Guard. I have been promised briefings that never happen and reports that never materialize. At the outset, I was willing to accept some delay, but that time has passed.

We know that it is only a matter of time before there is another crisis that will put American communities and their critical communication networks at risk. Further delay is unacceptable.

Out of options, I reluctantly feel that I must put a hold on the nomination of Dennis Schrader who has been nominated by President Bush to serve as Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness, until the NET Guard Program is up and running nationwide.

It gives me no pleasure to place this hold and I do so grudgingly.

I recognize the importance of the position of Deputy Administrator for National Preparedness, but the position didn't even exist for the first 4 years after the Department of Homeland Security was created; it was just created in March. Since then, Mr. Corey Grouber has served as Acting Deputy Administrator, so delaying Mr. Schrader's confirmation while the long-overdue Net Guard Program is put in place will not leave the office leaderless. Mr. Corey Grouber has extensive experinace at FEMA, so he can manage for a little longer while the NET Guard Program is established. Unfortunately, I see no evidence that the Secretary intends to uphold his pledge to me, and until he does, I will keep my hold on Mr. Schrader's nomination.

I hope DHS will quickly begin to take action so I can remove this hold and Mr. Schrader's nomination can move through the Senate.

DRIVE ACT

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of amendment No. 1572, the DRIVE Electric amendment. Senator SALAZAR is the sponsor. Senators BAYH, BROWNBACK, COLEMAN, KLOBUCHAR, SMITH, CLINTON, ALEXANDER, BIDEN, and I are cosponsors.

I know I speak for my fellow DRIVE Act cosponsors when I thank the members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, led by Chairman BINGAMAN and Ranking Member DOMENICI, for reporting versions of DRIVE Act provisions out of that committee in May. And I know my fellow DRIVE Act cosponsors are as gratified as I am that Chairman BINGAMAN and 62 other Senators voted Tuesday to adopt the DRIVE Act's original oil savings requirement as part of this Energy bill.

During the debate preceding Tuesday's vote, Senator DOMENICI said that Congress should not abdicate its responsibility to spell out the policies that the Federal Government will use to achieve the oil savings targets that now are part of this Energy bill. I could not agree more. That is why my DRIVE Act cosponsors are back here today to boost the Energy bill's transportation electrification provisions up to their original DRIVE Act strength.

Once restored to its original strength, the DRIVE Act's electrification program will give the Federal Government a vital tool that will take this Nation a considerable distance toward the oil savings targets that the Senate adopted on Tuesday.

Currently, our transportation sector runs on oil. That is the problem the Senate is trying to solve with this Energy bill. We are passing a law in order to move our transportation sector off of oil, in part by moving it onto alternative fuels. In expanding the use of various alternative fuels, we should not overlook our own existing electrical grid.

Most electricity generation in this country is fueled by domestically mined coal. A substantial amount of electricity generation in this country is fueled by uranium mined in the United States or Canada. While only a small amount of electricity is generated in the U.S. using renewable sources such as solar and geothermal energy, we know we can increase that amount substantially. Only 2 percent of the electricity generated in this country is generated using oil.

So the more that we use electricity to power our cars, trucks, trains, and ships, the more we will be using domestic energy sources, and the less dependent we will be on oil. Fortunately, the technology is now available to allow us to plug in our cars at night, when existing powerplants are underused and electricity is especially cheap, so that during the day, the cars run largely on battery power. And the technology is now available to allow trucks to plug in at truck stops—and ships to plug in at ports—so that they don't use oil to run their on-board systems when they're stationary.

The founder of a U.S. company called A123 testified before my global warming subcommittee in May about durable, safe, light-weight, high-capacity batteries his company has developed for vehicle use. He is using that technology to convert hybrid vehicles into

plug-in hybrids today. He drives such a car every day. It gets 150 miles to the gallon. The electricity that it takes to drive the vehicle 40 miles costs about one-tenth as much as it costs to drive the same distance on gasoline. I understand that General Motors believes it can start selling such plug-in hybrid vehicles to American consumers within the next 2 years.

At the same hearing in May, the head of global research at General Electric testified that the company had already developed a hybrid electric locomotive.

Even if you count the pollution from the powerplants—including coal-fired powerplants—used to charge a plug-in hybrid or fully electric vehicle, or to run an idling truck or ship, powering these vehicles with electricity releases far, far less pollution into the environment than powering them with oil does.

The underlying bill contains some language to help accelerate the deployment of these electrification technologies in the transportation sector. The DRIVE Electric amendment would strengthen those provisions substantially. There is broad, bipartisan support here in the Senate for strengthening them. There is no reason not to strengthen them.

Here is what the DRIVE Electric amendment would do: The DRIVE Electric amendment would expand the Advanced Transportation Technology Program in section 245 of H.R. 6 and augment the Energy Storage Competitiveness Program in section 244 of H.R. 6.

More specifically, the DRIVE Electric amendment would expand the near-term vehicle technology deployment program in the underlying bill by adding a revolving loan program. This will maximize the effectiveness of the program in stimulating the installation of technologies to reduce petroleum use and cut emissions. In addition, the amendment sets forth types of projects—including port, truck stop and airport electrification—that will qualify for the program.

The amendment includes a program to remove barriers for existing and new applications of electric drive and hybrid transportation technologies. It would establish an electricity usage program to increase the understanding of and management of the electricity grid as a source of power for the transportation sector.

The amendment would also direct the Energy Department and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop information on the grid-side of electric drive technology. It would authorize grants for electric utilities to promote customer programs for load management and off-peak use.

While the underlying bill would allow for basic and applied energy storage research, the DRIVE Electric amendment would establish an electric drive transportation research and development program. That program would address additional research needs, including: high efficiency on-board and off-board charging components; high power and energy-efficient drive-train systems for passenger and commercial vehicles and for nonroad vehicles; control system development and power-train development and integration; application of nano-materials technology, and use of smart vehicle and grid interconnection devices and software.

The amendment also would direct the Energy Department to evaluate the benefits of plug-in electric drive technology, by creating testing programs to assess the full potential of benefits in terms of reducing criteria air pollutant emissions, energy use, and petroleum consumption.

The amendment also would establish a nationwide education program for electric drive transportation technology, including financial assistance to create new university-level degree programs for needed engineers, supporting student plug-in hybrid electric vehicle competitions, and other educational efforts.

Finally, the amendment would update the fleet acquisition program established under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to assure that fleet operators subject to that law can choose electric drive transportation technologies, including hybrid electric vehicles, for compliance.

I believe this amendment is exactly the kind of commonsense, win-win, bipartisan measure that the American people like to see coming out of Congress. I respectfully ask that my colleagues support the DRIVE Electric amendment.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORIAM: DR. RON BANGASSER

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the lifetime of achievement and community leadership of Dr. Ron Bangasser. Dr. Bangasser passed away in Redlands on May 2, 2007.

Born on January 25, 1950, in Freeport, IL, Ron Bangasser served the Inland Empire, his State and our Nation as a physician and advocate for health and wellness. After completing medical school at Chicago Medical School, Dr. Bangasser trained at San Bernardino County Medical Center in southern California, later served at St. Luke's Presbyterian Hospital in Milwaukee, and with the Navy Diving Medical Officer's Training School. Most recently, he was a physician with the Beaver Medical Group in Inland Southern California, where he served as medical director and director of external affairs. He also served as the chief of staff at nearby Redlands Community Hospital. In 1986, Dr. Bangasser founded the Paul F. Bangasser Wound Care Center at Redlands Community Hospital, named after and dedicated to his father.

Dr. Bangasser was a tremendous advocate for patients and physicians, serving with a number of medical associations. For 28 years he provided key leadership for the San Bernardino County Medical Society, the California Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He served as the speaker for the California Medical Association's house of delegates, and as chair for the California delegation to the American Medical Association. He also served as chair of the California Medical Association's finance committee, and vice chair of the California Medical Association's hospital medical staff section.

Dr. Bangasser was also the recipient of numerous prestigious awards and honors. He received the Nicholas P. Krikes, M.D. Award for Outstanding Contributions to the San Bernardino County Medical Society, the American Medical Association Pride in the Professions Award, Riverside County Medical Association's Outstanding Contribution to Organized Medicine Award, the California Medical Association Young Physician's Joseph Boyle Young at Heart Award, the James C. MacLaggan, M.D. Political Action Award, and the Medical Board of California's Physician Humanitarian Award.

While serving in each of his varied capacities, Dr. Bangasser also found the time to serve as the team physician for the San Bernardino Valley College football team for 22 years. San Bernardino Valley College honored him for these years of service and awarded him its Distinguished Service Award in 1999.

Dr. Ron Bangasser will be remembered for all that he did to make his community and this country a better place to live. His was a life well lived.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2638. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2642. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of

Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 5(a) of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission Act (36 U.S.C. 101 note), the Republican Leader re-appoints Mr. LAHOOD of Illinois to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 5(a) of the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission Act (36 U.S.C. 101 note), and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Speaker appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.

The message also announced that pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 501(b), and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards: Mr. CAPUANO of Massachusetts, Chairman; Mr. SHERMAN of California; Mr. DAVIS of Alabama; Mr. EHLERS of Michigan; Mr. PRICE of Georgia; and Mr. MCCARTHY of California.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 2638. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2642. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1639. A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC–2292. A communication from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rules Relating to Permissible Uses of Official Seal'' (72 FR 29246) received on June 13, 2007; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2293. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report on Activities and Programs for Countering Proliferation and NBC Terrorism''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2294. A communication from the Acting Deputy, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of the Navy's decision to conduct a public-private competition for the emergency dispatch management support services at the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, California and Naval Support Activity in Culter, Maine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2295. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's inventory of non-inherently governmental activities during fiscal year 2006; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2296. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to General Order No. 3: Expansion of the General Order and Addition of Certain Persons'' (RIN0694–AD99) received on June 14, 2007; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2297. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2298. A communication from the Interim President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2006 Statement on System of Internal Controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2299. A communication from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's Annual Report for calendar year 2006; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2300. A communication from the Under Secretary (Industry and Security), Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's intent to impose new foreign-policy based export controls; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2301. A communication from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Panama including the sale of six Boeing 737–800 passenger aircraft; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2302. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Temporary Rule; Inseason Retention Limit Adjustment'' (RIN0648–XA57) received on June 14, 2007; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2303. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Temporary Rule to Extend Interim Measures to Reduce Overfishing of Atlantic Sea Scallops in the 2007 Fishing Year by Modifying the Elephant Trunk Access Area Management Measures'' (RIN0648–AV05) received on June 14, 2007; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2304. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reporting Requirements and Conservation Measures; Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan'' (RIN0648–AU72) received on June 14, 2007; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2305. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of the 2007 Gulf of Mexico Deep-Water Grouper Fishery'' (RIN0648–XA46) received on June 14, 2007; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2306. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Section 506 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003—Limitation on Charges for Services Furnished by Medicare Participating Inpatient Hospitals to Individuals Eligible for Care Purchased by Indian Health Programs'' (RIN0917–AA02) received on June 15, 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2307. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice: Guidance to Clarify the Treatment of Certain Distributions Under IRC Section (897)(h)(1)'' (Notice 2007–55) received on June 15, 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2308. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clarification and Modification of Rev. Proc. 2005–66'' (Notice 2007–44) received on June 15, 2007; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2309. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, the report of a draft bill that intends to modernize the Treasury Tax and Loan statute; to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DORGAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment and with a preamble:

S.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution to acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States (Rept. No. 110–83).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 1644. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 110–84).

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 1645. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 110–85).

By Mr. LEVIN, from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1606. A bill to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive policy on the care and management of wounded warriors in order to facilitate and enhance their care, rehabilitation, physical evaluation, transition

from care by the Department of Defense to care by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and transition from military service to civilian life, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

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

S. 1639. A bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1640. A bill to amend chapter 13 of title 17, United States Code (relating to the vessel hull design protection), to clarify the definitions of a hull and a deck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 1641. A bill to amend Public Law 87–383 to reauthorize appropriations to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl and to offset or prevent the serious loss of important wetland and other waterfowl habitat essential to the preservation of migratory waterfowl, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. DODD, Mrs. CLINTON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. REED, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1642. A bill to extend the authorization of programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1643. A bill to establish the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 1644. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. REED:

S. 1645. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1646. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make cost-share and incentive payments for innovative fuels management conservation practices, including prescribed grazing management on private grazing land and practices that complement commensurate public land, to prevent the occurrence and spread of, and damages caused by, wildfires fueled by invasive species; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. Res. 237. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. REID):

S. Res. 238. A resolution amending Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress) to allow the Secretary of the Senate to adjust the salaries of employees who are placed on the payroll of the Senate, under the direction of the Secretary, as a result of the death or resignation of a Senator; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. Con. Res. 38. A concurrent resolution recognizing that the plight of Kashmiri Pandits has been an ongoing concern since 1989 and that their physical, political, and economic security should be safeguarded by the Government of the Republic of India and the state government of Jammu and Kashmir; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 83

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 83, a bill to provide increased rail transportation security.

S. 161

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 161, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for annual cost-of-living adjustments to be made automatically by law each year in the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans.

S. 430

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 430, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance the national defense through empowerment of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the enhancement of the functions of the National Guard Bureau, and for other purposes.

S. 442

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 442, a bill to provide for loan repayment for prosecutors and public defenders.

S. 450

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 450, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 557

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 557, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the depreciation classification of motorsports entertainment complexes.

S. 558

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 558, a bill to provide parity between health insurance coverage of mental health benefits and benefits for medical and surgical services.

S. 573

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 573, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases in women.

S. 579

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 579, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 593

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 593, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to provide supportive services in permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 625

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 625, a bill to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products.

S. 721

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 721, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 773

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 773, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Federal civilian and military retirees to pay health insurance premiums on a pretax basis and to allow a deduction for TRICARE supplemental premiums.

S. 777

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 777, a bill to repeal the imposition of withholding on certain payments made to vendors by government entities.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 803, a bill to repeal a provision enacted to end Federal matching of State spending of child support incentive payments.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 805, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to assist countries in sub-Saharan Africa in the effort to achieve internationally recognized goals in the treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases and the reduction of maternal and child mortality by improving human health care capacity and improving retention of medical health professionals in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes.

S. 860

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 860, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States the option to provide Medicaid coverage for low-income individuals infected with HIV.

S. 901

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional authorizations of appropriations for the health centers program under section 330 of such Act.

S. 903

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 903, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, in recognition of his contributions to the fight against global poverty.

S. 912

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the construction and renovation of public schools.

S. 970

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 970, a bill to impose sanctions on Iran and on other countries for assisting Iran in developing a nuclear program, and for other purposes.

S. 991

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 991, a bill to establish the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Foundation under the authorities of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.

S. 1149

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1149, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to authorize the interstate distribution of State-inspected meat and poultry if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the State inspection requirements are at least equal to Federal inspection requirements and to require the Secretary to reimburse State agencies for part of the costs of the inspections.

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the new markets tax credit through 2013, and for other purposes.

S. 1260

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1260, a bill to protect information relating to consumers, to require notice of security breaches, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the treatment of payment under the Medicare program for clinical laboratory tests furnished by critical access hospitals.

S. 1295

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1295, a bill to amend the African Development Foundation Act to change the name of the Foundation, modify the administrative authorities of the Foundation, and for other purposes.

S. 1382

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1382, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide the establishment of an Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Registry.

S. 1407

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 1407, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily provide a shorter recovery period for the depreciation of certain systems installed in nonresidential and residential rental buildings.

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1407, supra.

S. 1418

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1418, a bill to provide assistance to improve the health of newborns, children, and mothers in developing countries, and for other purposes.

S. 1428

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1428, a bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to assure access to durable medical equipment under the Medicare program.

S. 1451

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1451, a bill to encourage the development of coordinated quality reforms to improve health care delivery and reduce the cost of care in the health care system.

S. 1455

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1455, a bill to provide for the establishment of a health information technology and privacy system.

S. 1500

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1500, a bill to support democracy and human rights in Zimbabwe, and for other purposes.

S. 1509

At the request of Mr. MARTINEZ, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1509, a bill to improve United States hurricane forecasting, monitoring, and warning capabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1535

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1535, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Foreign Trade Zones Act to simplify the tax and eliminate the drawback fee on certain distilled spirits used in nonbeverage products manufactured in a United States foreign trade zone for domestic use and export.

S. 1551

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1551, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to making progress toward the goal of eliminating tuberculosis, and for other purposes.

S. 1618

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1618, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for the production of a cellulosic biofuel.

S.J. RES. 16

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 16, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. RES. 178

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 178, a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate to the families of women and girls murdered in Guatemala, and encouraging the United States to work with Guatemala to bring an end to these crimes.

S. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. SALAZAR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 185, a resolution supporting the ideals and values of the Olympic Movement.

S. RES. 197

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 197, a resolution honoring the accomplishments of AmeriCorps.

S. RES. 215

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 215, a resolution designating September 25, 2007, as ''National First Responder Appreciation Day''.

S. RES. 231

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 231, a resolution recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day and expressing the sense of the Senate that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and solving the challenges of the future.

S. RES. 236

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 236, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the National Anthem Project, which has worked to restore America's voice by re-teaching Americans to sing the national anthem.

AMENDMENT NO. 1221

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1221 intended to be proposed to S. 1348, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1510

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1510 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6, a bill to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1544

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1544 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6, a bill to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1557

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1557 proposed to H.R. 6, a bill to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1610

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1610 proposed to H.R. 6, a bill to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1614

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1614 proposed to H.R. 6, a bill to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON JUNE 14, 2007

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 1632. A bill to ensure that vessels of the United States conveyed to eligible recipients for educational, cultural, historical, charitable, recreational, or other public purposes are maintained and utilized for the purposes for which they were conveyed; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Vessel Conveyance Act, a bill which would prevent inappropriate transfers of surplus United States vessels to nongovernmental organizations.

It has recently come to my attention that two decommissioned U.S. Coast Guard ships that had been conveyed in legislation to a certain charitable organization are no longer being used for the purpose explicitly stated by law. In fact, the ships are no longer in the organization's possession. Unaware of the costs affiliated with maintenance of the ships, the recipient found itself unable to afford the upkeep. Against the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, the charity sold first one, and then the second ship, and pocketed the proceeds, which totaled $415,000.

Though the U.S. General Services Administration has a process in place for disposal of surplus vessels, I understand the value of dedicated vessel conveyances under certain circumstances. But we must recognize that these assets are the property of the American people, and they represent a significant investment of public funds. When Congress acts to convey such valuable items to a private entity, it also conveys the responsibility to use the vessel for a specific purpose. In cases where that responsibility has not been carried out, we must be able to seek recourse, and this bill would provide that tool.

Specifically, this legislation would expressly prohibit the recipient of a conveyed vessel from either selling it, or using it for commercial purposes. It would require the Administrator of the GSA to monitor conveyed vessels the same way he monitors ships dispersed under the standard GSA process to ensure that they are being used appropriately, and it gives her the power to reclaim the ship if she determines that those conditions have been violated. The bill would also eliminate the possibility of transfer to an organization lacking sufficient financial stability to maintain a given vessel. Finally, it includes civil enforcement provisions making recipients liable for fines of up to $10,000 per day that they are in violation of their conveyance agreement.

On the rare occasions when Congress determines that a certain asset is uniquely suited to assist a worthy and capable organization, I do not oppose a legislative conveyance. But I will not allow any organization to fleece the American taxpayers by biting the hand

that has provided such a generous gift. I am pleased to introduce this bill today, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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. 1632

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Vessel Conveyance Act''.

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance of a United States Government vessel to an eligible entity for use as an educational, cultural, historical, charitable, or recreational or other public purpose shall be made subject to any conditions, including the reservation of such rights on behalf of the United States, as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure that the vessel will be maintained and used in accordance with the purposes for which it was conveyed, including conditions necessary to ensure that unless approved by the Secretary—

(1) the eligible entity to which the vessel is conveyed may not sell, convey, assign, exchange, or encumber the vessel, any part thereof, or any associated historic artifact conveyed to the eligible entity in conjunction with the vessel; and

(2) the eligible entity to which the vessel is conveyed may not conduct any commercial activities at the vessel, any part thereof, or in connection with any associated historic artifact conveyed to the eligible entity in conjunction with the vessel, in any manner.

(b) REVERSION.—In addition to any term or condition established pursuant to this section, the conveyance of a United States Government vessel shall include a condition that the vessel, or any associated historic artifact conveyed to the eligible entity in conjunction with the vessel, at the option of the Secretary, shall revert to the United States and be placed under the administrative control of the Administrator if, without approval of the Secretary—

(1) the vessel, any part thereof, or any associated historic artifact ceases to be available for the educational, cultural, historical, charitable, or recreational or other public purpose for which it was conveyed under reasonable conditions which shall be set forth in the eligible entity's application;

(2) the vessel or any part thereof ceases to be maintained in a manner consistent with the commitments made by the eligible entity to which it was conveyed;

(3) the eligible entity to which the vessel is conveyed, sells, conveys, assigns, exchanges, or encumbers the vessel, any part thereof, or any associated historic artifact; or

(4) the eligible entity to which the vessel is conveyed, conducts any commercial activities at the vessel, any part thereof, or in conjunction with any associated historic artifact.

(c) AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—Except as may be otherwise explicitly provided by statute, a United States Government vessel may not be conveyed to an entity unless that entity agrees to comply with any terms or conditions imposed on the conveyance under this section.

(d) RECORDS AND MONITORING.—

(1) COMPILATION AND TRANSFER.—The Secretary shall provide a written or electronic record for each vessel conveyed pursuant to the Secretary's authority, including the vessel registration, the application for conveyance, the terms and conditions of conveyance, and any other documents associated with the conveyance, and any post-conveyance correspondence or other documentation, to the Administrator.

(2) MONITORING.—For a period not less than 5 years after the date of conveyance the Administrator shall monitor the eligible entity's use of the vessel conveyed to ensure that the vessel is being used in accordance with the purpose for which it was conveyed. The Administrator shall create a written or electronic record of such monitoring activities and their findings.

(3) MAINTENANCE.—The Administrator shall maintain vessel conveyance records provided under paragraph (1), and monitoring records created under paragraph (2), on each vessel conveyed until such time as the vessel is destroyed, scuttled, recycled, or otherwise disposed of. The Administrator may make the records available to the public.

(e) COST ESTIMATES.—The Secretary may provide an estimate to an eligible entity of the cost of maintaining and operating any vessel to be conveyed to that entity.

(f) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary may issue guidance concerning the types and extent of commercial activities, including the sale of goods or services incidental to, and consistent with, the purposes for which a vessel was conveyed, that are approved by the Secretary for purposes of subsections (a)(2) and (b)(4) of this section.

SEC. 3. WORKING GROUP ON CONVEYANCE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall convene a working group, composed of representatives from the Maritime Administration, the Coast Guard, and the United States Navy to review and to make recommendations on a common set of conditions for the conveyance of vessels of the United States to eligible entities (as defined in section 2(d)(2)). The Secretary may request the participation of senior representatives of any other Federal department or agency, as appropriate.

SEC. 4. CIVIL ENFORCEMENT OF CONVEYANCE CONDITIONS.

(a) CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES.—

(1) Any eligible entity found by the Secretary, after notice and opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5, United States Code, to have failed to comply with the terms and conditions under which a vessel was conveyed to it shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty. The amount of the civil penalty under this paragraph shall not exceed $10,000 for each violation. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation.

(2) COMPROMISE OR OTHER ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may compromise, modify, or remit, with or without conditions, any civil administrative penalty imposed under this section that has not been referred to the Attorney General for further enforcement action.

(b) HEARING.—For the purposes of conducting any investigation or hearing under this section, the Secretary may issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant papers, books, and documents, and may administer oaths. Witnesses summoned shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid to witnesses in the courts of the United States. In case of contempt or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon any person pursuant to this subsection, the district court of the United States for any district in which such person is found, resides, or transacts business, upon application by the United States and after notice to such person, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony before the Secretary or to appear and produce documents before the Secretary, or both, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to grant jurisdiction to a district court to entertain an application for an order to enforce a subpoena issued by the Secretary of Commerce to the Federal Government or any entity thereof.

(c) JURISDICTION.—The United States district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any action under this section arising out of or in connection with the operation, maintenance, or disposition of a conveyed vessel, and proceedings with respect to any such action may be instituted in the judicial district in which any defendant resides or may be found. For the purpose of this section, American Samoa shall be included within the judicial district of the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii.

(d) COLLECTION.—If an eligible entity fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty after it has become a final and unappealable order, or after the appropriate court has entered final judgment in favor of the Secretary, the matter may be referred to the Attorney General, who may recover the amount (plus interest at currently prevailing rates from the date of the final order). In such action the validity, amount, and appropriateness of the final order imposing the civil penalty shall not be subject to review. Any eligible entity that fails to pay, on a timely basis, the amount of an assessment of a civil penalty shall be required to pay, in addition to such amount and interest, attorney's fees and costs for collection proceedings and a quarterly nonpayment penalty for each quarter during which such failure to pay persists. Such nonpayment penalty shall be in an amount equal to 20 percent of the aggregate amount of such the entity's penalties and nonpayment penalties which are unpaid as of the beginning of such quarter.

(e) NATIONWIDE SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In any action by the United States under this Act, process may be served in any district where the defendant is found, resides, transacts business or has appointed an agent for the service of process, and for civil cases may also be served in a place not within the United States in accordance with Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means a State or local government, nonprofit corporation, educational agency, community development organization, or other entity that agrees to comply with the conditions established under this section.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the department or agency on whose authority a vessel is conveyed to an eligible entity.

(4) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—The term ''United States government vessel'' means a vessel owned by the United States Government.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS,

Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. REID, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S.J. Res. 16. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; to the Committee on Finance.

S.J. Res. 16. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, earlier this year, while the Senate was resuming its business in a new Congress, two dozen families on the other side of the world were fleeing their homes. Ninety-four men and women, some young some old, grabbed whatever belongings they could carry and headed north along the eastern Burmese border to escape the torment of a brutal regime.

Human rights officials tell us what happened next. Late last month, these families were forced to move again. And as I stand here today, they are cramped inside the homes of other refugees. We are looking forward to summer vacations. They are looking ahead at the bitter work of building new homes in the rain, with their hands, in a remote corner of a stark, isolated wasteland the world seems to have forgotten.

Mr. President, I am here to report that the United States has not forgotten. We will continue to shine a light on the oppressive and illegitimate military regime that drove these families from their homes. And I will rise every year, as I do today, with my good friend the senior Senator from California, to reintroduce a bill that extends for another year a ban on imports from Burma.

Republicans and Democrats work together proudly on some things in the Senate. The Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act is one of them. I am pleased to say that even though the control of Congress has changed, its commitment to the people of Burma has not. Senator FEINSTEIN and I are joined this year by 57 cosponsors, more than last year and the year before that. On the Republican side, for example, the people of Burma have no better friend than the senior Senator from Arizona, Mr. MCCAIN.

Support for the people of Burma is growing on Capitol Hill. Senator FEINSTEIN and the senior Senator from Texas recently formed the Women's Caucus on Burma. The First Lady attended its first meeting last month, adding her voice to a growing chorus of those opposed to the Burmese regime. The voices are not just coming from Washington. But the words and actions of Washington are beginning to cause others to take note of this dire situation.

Last year, the United Nations Security Council agreed for the first time to put Burma on its agenda. In January, a U.N. Security Council resolution that enjoyed the support of a majority of the Council's member nations was unfortunately blocked by Russian and Chinese vetoes. We remain encouraged by the fact that nine countries agreed to hold the regime accountable. We urge Russia and China to reconsider their stance.

We know others are beginning to notice Burma because 3 years ago the Association of Southeast Asian nations called the sufferings in Burma ''an internal matter.'' Yet today ASEAN recognizes that the ''Burma problem'' is its problem, too.

Southeast Asian leaders have spoken out more frequently and forcefully over the last year in calling for democratic reforms. They join the United States and other freedom-loving people who have demanded for years that the military thugs who control Burma loosen their grip.

We know others are starting taking notice because earlier this year the United Nations Secretary General, Ban ki-Moon, urged the release of Burma's roughly 1,300 political prisoners, including the world's only imprisoned Nobel Laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi.

And we know others are starting to take notice because that effort was followed by a letter signed by 59 former heads of state.

The Burmese military regime, the State Peace and Development Council, is on notice: the wider international community, including its neighbors, are increasingly aware and increasingly outraged by its behavior.

Mr. President, The purpose of sanctions is to change behavior. And the changes we seek, in partnership with the Burmese people, are these: concrete, irreversible steps toward reconciliation and democratization that include the full, unfettered participation of the National League for Democracy and ethnic minorities; ending attacks on ethnic minorities; and the immediate, unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience, including Suu Kyi. The regime also needs to know that a sham constitutional process and token prisoner releases will not be regarded by anyone as progress toward these goals.

The argument against sanctions—that they are most harmful to those they are meant to help—is well known. But it does not apply to Burma. It has long been the policy of the NLD, the winner of Burma's last democratic election, to seek reform through sanctions against the current regime.

And for good reason. Burma's military junta has maintained an iron grip on every aspect of the country's economy. Its leaders flaunt and squander whatever wealth they can squeeze from Burmese workers, leaving the country's economy in ruins—but leaving enough aside for its current leader, GEN Than Shwe, to impulsively relocate the Burmese capital from Rangoon at a cost of millions, or to throw a wedding for his daughter that is reported to have cost millions more.

The military junta has complete control over the flow of goods and money in and out of Burma. And every dollar that is spent on Burmese products is money spent on financing the regime. It is the SPDC, not the allies of the Burmese people, who are responsible for Burma's economic woes.

As diplomatic pressure intensifies, as the rest of the international community undertakes the kind of change we have seen in ASEAN, the supporters of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act are confident this regime will be forced to change its ways.

The situation is urgent. Burma's military regime has become increasingly reckless. And the humanitarian situation is grave and deteriorating: the junta has intensified its abuse of minority groups through rape and forced labor. It continues to harass and detain a new generation of peaceful activists, activists like a young woman named Su Su Nway, who has inspired the world with her resolute defiance of forced labor practices.

In standing up to the Burmese regime, Su Su Nway drew inspiration from Suu Kyi. Now she is inspiring another generation of Burmese activists who are willing to defend their rights and, despite the danger to themselves, refuse to remain silent in the face of the abuses they see.

According to the Los Angeles Times, Su Su Nway was asked by a radio reporter last year whether she feared imprisonment. Her simple but eloquent response should give us hope in the determination of this new generation of activists. ''I will stand for the truth,'' she said.

The crimes of the Burmese government are well documented. Here is what we know: nearly 70,000 children have been taken from their homes and forcibly conscripted—that's more children than live in all of Lexington, the second-largest city in my State.

Forced labor is a daily threat in the southeastern Karen State, where military personnel force villagers to build roads and shelters, without food or pay, and to leave their homes and farms to do the work. Some are used as human shields against democratic insurgents.

These are the lucky ones. Others are forced to walk ahead of military convoys to act as human minesweepers. If there is a landmine, they blow up. It is from diabolical thugs like these that

desperate, exhausted families are fleeing their homes.

Drugs and disease are spreading across Burma's borders along with its people, and it is no secret why. According to the World Health Organization, Burma is home to one of the worst AIDS epidemics in Southeast Asia. Yet it spent just $137,000 last year on the care and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS, even as it spends countless millions on Chinese and Russian tanks and jets.

You can tell a lot about a man from the company he keeps. We could say the same about governments. In late April, Burma established diplomatic relations with the government of North Korea for the first time in two decades. It was reported last month that a North Korean cargo ship docked in Burma. This is a disturbing development to those of us on the outside looking in. It can only be discouraging to democratic reformers inside Burma.

News of North Korea's presence on the Burmese coast came shortly after another troubling piece of news. In early April, Burma's second in command led a delegation on the nation's first-ever high-level trip to Russia. And last month, the Burmese government announced an agreement with Russia to build a nuclear research reactor in Burma.

This should send a chill up the spine of every one of us. Even peaceful nations that lack the proper legal and regulatory framework should not be allowed to have a nuclear program. Those that torture and abuse their own people and consort with rogue regimes such as North Korea should not be allowed to even contemplate it.

And this is how this rogue regime has held onto its power: Internal efforts at reform are violently stamped out, as they were when thousands of peaceful prodemocracy protesters were slaughtered in 1988. In response to a national election in 1990, in which Suu Kyi's party, the NLD, won 80 percent of the seats in a new parliament, the regime simply threw out the results.

By refusing to accept imports from a regime that terrorizes people like Suu Kyi, Su Su Nway, and so many others, we are standing up and facing these tyrants at our own borders and turning them back—until they release these prisoners and begin the process of democratization and reconciliation. Every dollar we keep out of the hands of this junta is one less dollar it can use to fund the conscription of children, its nuclear program, and the war it has waged against its own people for nearly two decades.

Later this month, Suu Kyi will celebrate her 62nd birthday, alone. I urge my colleagues to stand with her as that day approaches. By denying support for those who imprison her, we will pressure them to change.

There are fresh signs that these sanctions have begun to do their work. But we need to keep the pressure on. So I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

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

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

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 1640. A bill to amend chapter 13 of title 17, United States Code (relating to the vessel hull design protection), to clarify the definitions of a hull and a deck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce a small but important piece of intellectual property legislation today with my friends from Texas, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island. Our recent collaborations have been fruitful and important. The OPEN Government Act with Senator CORNYN, NOPEC with Senator KOHL, and patent reform with Senator WHITEHOUSE. Today, we are joining together to reintroduce the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act Amendments of 2007.

Designs of boat vessel hulls are often the result of a great deal of time, effort, and financial investment. They are afforded intellectual property protection under the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act that Congress passed in 1998. This law exists for the same reason that other works enjoy intellectual property rights: to encourage continued innovation, to protect the works that emerge from the creative process, and to reward the creators. Recent courtroom experience has made it clear that the protections Congress passed 7 years ago need some statutory refinement to ensure they meet the purposes we envisioned. The Vessel Hull Design Protection Act Amendments shore up the law, making an important clarification about the scope of the protections available to boat designs.

We continue to be fascinated with, and in so many ways dependent on, bodies of water, both for recreation and commerce. More than 50 percent of Americans live on or near the coastline in this country. We seem always to be drawn to the water, whether it is the beautiful Lake Champlain in my home State of Vermont or the world's large oceans. As anyone who has visited our seaports can attest, much of our commerce involves sea travel. Protecting boat designs and encouraging innovation in those designs are worthy aims, and I hope we can move quickly to pass this bipartisan legislation.

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. 1640

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

SECTION 1. VESSEL HULL DESIGN PROTECTION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Vessel Hull Design Protection Amendments of 2007''.

(b) DESIGNS PROTECTED.—Section 1301(a) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) VESSEL FEATURES.—The design of a vessel hull, deck, or combination of a hull and deck, including a plug or mold, is subject to protection under this chapter, notwithstanding section 1302(4).''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1301(b) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''vessel hull, including a plug or mold,'' and inserting ''vessel hull or deck, including a plug or mold,'';

(2) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) A 'hull' is the exterior frame or body of a vessel, exclusive of the deck, superstructure, masts, sails, yards, rigging, hardware, fixtures, and other attachments.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) A 'deck' is the horizontal surface of a vessel that covers the hull, including exterior cabin and cockpit surfaces, and exclusive of masts, sails, yards, rigging, hardware, fixtures, and other attachments.''.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I rise today along with the senior Senator from Vermont to introduce the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act Amendments of 2007. This is another significant piece of legislation on which I proudly have teamed with Senator LEAHY, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Most recently, we have worked together on important reforms to the Freedom of Information Act, and also introduced comprehensive patent reform legislation. I am glad to continue our work by introducing this legislation which, though seemingly technical and minor, offers very important clarifications about the scope of protections available to boat designers.

Boat designs, like any technical designs, are complex and are the result of a great deal of hard work and contribution of intellectual property. Accordingly, Congress enacted the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act in 1998 to provide necessary protections that were not present among copyright statutes prior to that time. The act has been instrumental for the continued development and protection of boat designs but unfortunately recently has encountered a few hurdles.

A recent court decision raised questions about the scope of protections available to various boat designs. Justifiably or not, this interpretation under the VHDPA unfortunately has led many in the boat manufacturing industry to conclude that the act's provisions are not effective at protecting vessel designs. Intellectual property protection of those designs is critical to these manufacturers in order to encourage innovative design, and a clarification of the law is needed.

The legislation we offer will clarify that the protections accorded to a vessel design can be used to separately protect a vessel's hull and/or deck as well as a plug or mold of either the hull or deck. The proposed amendments would make clear that it remains possible for boat designers to seek protection for both the hull and the deck, and plug or mold of both, of a single vessel, and many designers no doubt will continue to do so. However, these amendments are intended to clarify that protection under the VHDPA for these vessel elements may be analyzed separately.

This bipartisan legislation provides the necessary assurance to boat manufacturers that the Vessel Hull Design Protection Act will remain a vital intellectual property protection statute. The bill offers very important clarifications about the scope of protections available to boat designs and will be welcome news to boat makers across the Nation and in Texas. The thousands of miles of coastline in Texas, and all the lakes and rivers in between, provide significant opportunities for recreational and commercial boating throughout the state. This legislation will ensure that there will be continued innovation in the design and manufacture of boats for many years to come.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1643. A bill to establish the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, one unresolved issue that is of grave concern to many in the west is unresolved Indian water rights claims. Over the past century, many parties have sought to determine the extent of Indian water rights in the courts. However, litigation to determine Indian water rights has failed in many respects for both Indians and non-Indians. Unresolved Indian water rights claims are of particular concern in New Mexico which has 23 Indian tribes.

As with all litigation, the outcome is uncertain and one party generally loses. If the Indian nations were to receive a large award by the courts and those water rights were exercised, the senior priority date of many Indian water rights claims have the potential to displace existing users. This means that non-Indian towns, farmers, and industry could ultimately have their water supply cut off. However, in many instances, even if an Indian nation were to receive a water windfall from the courts, many of the Indian nations lack the water infrastructure to make use of the water awarded by the courts. Additionally, Indian water rights litigation often takes decades. For example, the Aamodt litigation in New Mexico was filed in 1966 and is the longest standing litigation in the federal judiciary. Finally, the numerous unresolved Indian water rights claims in many western states such as New Mexico impair our ability to effectively undertake water rights planning as we are unsure of the award that the Indian nations will receive.

Over the past two decades, many parties have pursued negotiated settlements in lieu of litigation, an approach beneficial to all parties involved. In negotiated settlements, multiple parties get together and determine how best to allocate water among Indians and non-Indians in a way that does not curtail existing uses. Many of the settlements also contain authorization for the Federal Government to provide funding to the Indian nations so that the Indian nations involved can make use of the water they are awarded under the terms of the settlement, resulting in economic development and health benefits on the Indian nation.

Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne and his staff deserve a great deal of credit for trying to advance the New Mexico Indian water rights settlements. However, current Federal budgets cannot accommodate the upcoming New Mexico settlements. This is troublesome for several reasons. First, it impairs Congress's ability to resolve Indian water rights claims in a way that keeps all water users whole. Additionally, many of the settlements require the construction of water infrastructure benefiting an Indian nation. Lack of a steady stream of Federal money results in water projects that take far longer to construct, costing taxpayers significantly more money in the long run.

Today I introduce the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund Act of 2007. This bill would establish a reliable source of Federal funding to resolve Indian water rights claims in New Mexico. The bill provides that, over the next 10 years, 30 percent of the revenues generated in New Mexico that would otherwise be deposited in the reclamation fund would instead be used to fund Indian water rights settlements. The amounts deposited in this fund could be used to pay for the Aamodt, Abeyta, and Navajo Indian water rights settlements after the parties resolve outstanding issues and the settlements are signed into law. It is important to note that the fund created by this legislation would allow us to fund New Mexico Indian water rights settlements without compromising the sustainability of the reclamation fund.

The consequences of not settling outstanding Indian water rights claims in New Mexico are dire. The legislation I introduce today would remove the main impediment to the resolution of Indian water rights settlement.

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. 1643

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Reclamation Water Settlements Fund Act of 2007''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund established by section 3(a).

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

(3) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

SEC. 3. RECLAMATION WATER SETTLEMENTS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ''Reclamation Water Settlements Fund'', consisting of—

(1) such amounts as are deposited to the Fund under subsection (b); and

(2) any interest earned on investment of amounts in the Fund under subsection (d).

(b) DEPOSITS TO FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit in the Fund an amount equal to 30 percent of the revenues generated within the external boundaries of the State of New Mexico that would otherwise be deposited for the fiscal year in the fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093).

(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—On deposit, the amounts in the Fund under subsection (a)(1), and on accrual, any interest earned under subsection (d), shall be available annually, without further appropriation, to carry out subsection (c).

(c) USE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On request of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary such amounts in the Fund as are necessary to fund any activities of the Bureau of Reclamation relating to Indian water rights settlements in the State that are approved by Congress and are associated with the planning, designing, or construction of—

(A) water supply infrastructure; or

(B) a project to rehabilitate a water delivery system to conserve water.

(2) PRIORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts shall be transferred under paragraph (1) in the order in which the Indian water rights settlements are approved by Congress.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts may be made simultaneously available under paragraph (1) to fund activities relating to multiple approved Indian water rights settlements in the State if the Secretary determines that—

(i) sufficient amounts are available in the Fund to carry out activities relating to more than 1 Indian water rights settlement simultaneously; and

(ii) deviation from the priority order required under subparagraph (A) would not adversely affect the timely completion of the activities that would otherwise have priority under that subparagraph.

(d) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, required to meet current withdrawals.

(2) INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS.—Investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(3) ACQUISITION OF OBLIGATIONS.—For the purpose of investments under paragraph (1), obligations may be acquired—

(A) on original issue at the issue price; or

(B) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(4) SALE OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(5) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(e) TRANSFERS OF AMOUNTS.—The amounts required to be transferred to the Fund under this section shall be transferred at least annually.

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 1646. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make cost-share and incentive payments for innovative fuels management conservation practices, including prescribed grazing management on private grazing land and practices that complement commensurate public land, to prevent the occurrence and spread of, and damages caused by, wildfires fueled by invasive species; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. REID, Mr. President, today my colleague from Nevada, Senator ENSIGN and I, are introducing The Wildfire Presuppression Fuels Management Act of 2007. This bill establishes a USDA conservation program that helps to prevent the occurrence, spread of, and damages caused by wildfire to rangeland.

Since 1999, approximately 5.8 million acres of Nevada rangeland has been destroyed by wildfire, 3 million of which burned in 2005 and 2006. According to the Nevada Department of Wildlife, prior to the 1980's burned lands averaged less than 25,000 acres per year. Nevada's current acres burned per year have now climbed to 24 times that to 600,000 acres burned per year.

This legislation would allow private land owners to receive annual incentive payments for implementing innovative conservation practices on rangeland that is vulnerable to wildfire or has suffered the consequences of wildfire. Conservation efforts funded through this program would protect unburned areas rich in plant diversity and high resources from the threat of wildfire and restore areas impacted by wildfire and degraded by invasive weeds through reseeding and establishment of native plants.

By creating incentives for private ranchers to manage strips of land that border public lands, we are acknowledging the importance of private land in restoring rangeland health, acknowledging the costs involved to producers and their businesses and equally important, encouraging partnerships between private land and public lands in our efforts to prevent wildfires and improve the environment.

Nevada, along with other Western States, is facing unprecedented threats to the environmental health of its rangeland. Working hand in hand, wildfires and invasive species, such as cheat grass and red brome, are destroying native ecosystems, such as sagebrush habitat, and severely compromising the value of rangeland for livestock production.

According to USDA's Pacific Northwest Research Station more than 50 percent of existing sagebrush habitat has been invaded by cheat grass. That is more than 10 million acres. They predict that cheat grass will displace existing sagebrush and other native plants in much of Nevada over the next 30 years. That is why this bill has the support and endorsement of the Nevada Cattlemen's Association, The Nevada Association of Counties, and the Coalition for Nevada's Wildlife. They understand the importance and economic value of healthy rangeland and welcome opportunities to partner with the Federal Government on finding solutions to these problems.

This program is one small step forward in addressing these important issues. I intend to work to see this legislation included in the farm bill being considered by Congress this year. It is one step forward in addressing the conservation and environmental concerns of Nevada and the Great Basin.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 1646

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Wildfire Presuppression Fuels Management Pilot Program Act of 2007''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) private grazing land in the United States has experienced dramatic increases in the levels of cheatgrass and other invasive or noxious weed species following wildfires; and

(2) to address the needs of private landowners with respect to the protection and management of grazing land, the Secretary of Agriculture should provide cost-share and incentive payments to the landowners to develop fuels management plans and practices and to promote activities—

(A) to protect areas of grazing land and wildlife habitat that have not been negatively affected by wildfire; and

(B) to manage the risks of wildfires that occur—

(i) on public land and rights-of-way from moving onto private grazing land; and

(ii) on private land from moving onto public land and right-of-way.

SEC. 3. FIRE PRESUPPRESSION CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1240B of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa–2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''2010'' and inserting ''2012''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) a producer that develops a fuels management conservation plan, approved by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and subsequently implements a structural practice or a land management practice relating to fire presuppression on private grazing land as described in the approved conservation plan, shall be eligible to receive cost-share payments and annual incentive payments in accordance with subsection (i).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) WILDFIRE PRESUPPRESSION CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012, the Secretary shall provide cost-share payments under subsection (d) and annual incentive payments under subsection (e) to producers that enter into contracts as described in paragraph (2) for activities described in paragraph (3).

''(2) TERM OF CONTRACTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2)(A), a contract entered into under this subsection shall have a term of—

''(A) not less than 5 years; and

''(B) not more than 10 years.

''(3) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—In addition to grants under section 1240H, the Secretary may provide cost-share payments and incentive payments under this subsection to producers for planning and carrying out innovative fuels management conservation plans on private grazing land to help prevent the occurrence and spread of, and damages caused by, wildfires fueled by invasive or noxious weed species, including activities relating to—

''(A) managed fuel breaks along a boundary between public and private land to reduce fuel load, including—

''(i) managed grazing practices and the technology required to implement such a practice; and

''(ii) the use of brush strips or mosaic patches;

''(B) restoration of fire-damage areas using adapted plant material, with an emphasis on using native and adapted grasses and forbs to vegetate or revegetate the fire-damaged areas;

''(C) projects that receive expanded conservation innovation grants for technology transfer training programs relating to fuels management techniques;

''(D) protection or restoration of critical wildlife habitat; and

''(E) conservation practices designed to reduce and manage high fuel loads associated with woody plant species.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1240H(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa–8(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) implement projects or activities, such as—

''(A) market systems for pollution reduction;

''(B) innovative conservation practices, including the storing of carbon in the soil; and

''(C) innovative grazing management activities described in section 1240B(i)(3); and''.

NEVADA CATTLEMAN'S ASSOCIATION,
June 18, 2007.

Hon. HARRY REID,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR REID: The Nevada Cattlemen's Association (NCA) represents public and private land ranchers throughout Nevada. We seek to create a stable business climate for our members in which they can run environmentally sustainable and economically viable operations.

Over the past several years fire has played a large role in the Great Basin. As you know, the State of Nevada can be a harsh environment for those who work the land. Cattlemen are susceptible to wildfire on public and private grazing lands. When fire moves

through rangelands across the west vegetation communities change from shrub dominated, to annual cheatgrass dominated landscapes. Not only do the vegetation communities change, but the fire cycle increase, habitat for wildlife is decreased, and forage for both domestic livestock and wildlife is greatly reduced throughout the grazing year.

Reducing fuels before the fire season using prescriptive grazing, brush thinning, green strips, and spring grazing on already cheatgrass dominated areas will help reduce the catastrophic fires that have moved through Nevada over the past few summers. The Nevada Cattlemen's Association would like to Thank You for realizing working on landscapes before the fires start is the best method not only for the landscape but for Ranchers across the state. Fire not only hurts the rancher during the fire, but for the years after when the federal land is closed off. Your recognition of the role that fire plays in these lives of rural Nevadans is greatly appreciated. We hope that you continue to support pre-fire management by ranchers and the federal land agencies. Your support on a national level shows your constituents that you care, and sets a national precedence that fire management should happen just as much before the fire bums as after. We Thank You for your support of pre-suppression fuels reduction on both public and private ground. Your recent legislation shows strong support for ranchers and the landscape they utilize.

The Nevada Cattlemen's Association works to protect ranchers and the landscapes they help to manage. Please help that tradition, value, and future continue.

Best Regards,

BOYD M. SPRATLING,
President.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 237—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR MURDER VICTIMS

Mr. CORNYN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 237

Whereas the death of a loved one is a devastating experience, and the murder of a loved one is exceptionally difficult;

Whereas the friends and families of murder victims cope with grief through a variety of support services, including counseling, crisis intervention, professional referrals, and assistance in dealing with the criminal justice system; and

Whereas the designation of a National Day of Remembrance For Murder Victims on September 25 of each year provides an opportunity for the people of the United States to honor the memories of murder victims and to recognize the impact on surviving family members: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of a National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims; and

(2) recognizes the significant benefits offered by the organizations that provide services to the loved ones of murder victims.

SENATE RESOLUTION 238—AMENDING SENATE RESOLUTION 458 (98TH CONGRESS) TO ALLOW THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO ADJUST THE SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE PLACED ON THE PAYROLL OF THE SENATE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY, AS A RESULT OF THE DEATH OR RESIGNATION OF A SENATOR

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

S. RES. 238

Resolved, That (a) subsection (a)(1) of the first section of Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress) is amended by inserting after ''respective salaries'' the following: '', unless adjusted by the Secretary of the Senate with the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,''.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect January 1, 2007.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—RECOGNIZING THAT THE PLIGHT OF KASHMIRI PANDITS HAS BEEN AN ONGOING CONCERN SINCE 1989 AND THAT THEIR PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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

S. CON RES. 38

Whereas Jammu and Kashmir has an ancient culture of religious tolerance and pluralism, and Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Christians were able to practice their faith in an atmosphere of mutual respect and peace until 1989;

Whereas Kashmiri Pandits are the original inhabitants of Kashmir, tracing their heritage and culture back several millennia;

Whereas Kashmiri Pandits have been the victims of a sustained ethnic cleansing campaign initiated in 1989 by Pakistan-based terrorist groups, which forced a mass exodus of Pandits from Jammu and Kashmir, many of whom now live in Indian refugee camps;

Whereas the Kashmiri Pandit population has declined from 400,000 in 1989 to a current level of only 8,000;

Whereas international human rights organizations have failed to accurately report the campaign of intimidation and violence directed against Kashmiri Pandits;

Whereas hundreds of Kashmiri Pandit civilians, elected officials, and military personnel have been killed in terrorist attacks; and

Whereas Harakat ul-Mujahidin, Jaish-e-Mohammed, and Lashkar-e Tayyiba, which are Pakistan-based terrorist groups and have been designated by the Department of State as foreign terrorist organizations, are seeking to drive out Kashmiri Pandits from Jammu and Kashmir and fight the security forces of the Government of the Republic of India: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) condemns the human rights violations committed against Kashmiri Pandits;

(2) urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to end cross-border terrorism by dismantling the infrastructure for terrorist activities in territory under its control, so that all Kashmiris can live, work, and worship in peace; and

(3) encourages the Government of the Republic of India and the state government of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure that Kashmiri Pandits are treated with respect and dignity and are able to safely return to Kashmir.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1623. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1624. Mrs. DOLE (for herself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1625. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1626. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1627. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1628. Mr. BUNNING (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 1629. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1630. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1631. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1632. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1633. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1634. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1635. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1636. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1419, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers from price gouging, to increase the energy efficiency of products, buildings and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1637. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1638. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1639. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1640. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1641. Mr. COLEMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1642. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1643. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1644. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1645. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1646. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1647. Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1648. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. SALAZAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H .R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1649. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1650. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1651. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1652. Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1653. Mr. HAGEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1654. Mr. HAGEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1623. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. __. FEDERAL FLEET FUEL EFFICIENT VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall coordinate with the Administrator of General Services to ensure that vehicles procured by Federal agencies are the most fuel efficient in their class.

(b) PURCHASE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES.—

(1) The Secretary of Energy shall coordinate with the Administrator of General Services to ensure that, of the vehicles procured after September 30, 2008—

(A) not less than 5 percent of the total number of such vehicles that are procured in each of fiscal years 2009 and 2010 are advanced technology vehicles;

(B) not less than 10 percent of the total number of such vehicles that are procured in each of fiscal years 2011 and 2012 are advanced technology vehicles; and

(C) not less than 15 percent of the total number of such vehicles that are procured each fiscal year after fiscal year 2012 are advanced technology vehicles.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator, may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) for any fiscal year to the extent that the Secretary determines necessary to adjust to limitations on the commercial availability of advanced technology vehicles.

(c) REPORT ON PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—At the same time that the President submits the budget for fiscal year 2009 to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report summarizing the plans for carrying out subsections (a) and (b).

(d) ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLE DEFINED.—The term ''advanced technology vehicle'' means a motor vehicle that draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy that is—

(1) a new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle (as defined in section 30B(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986);

(2) a new qualified hybrid motor vehicle (as defined in section 30B(d)(3) of such Code); or

(3) a new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle (as defined in section 30B(e)(4) of such Code).

SA 1624. Mrs. DOLE (for herself and Mr. CARPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 127, line 5, insert ''(including flow batteries)'' after ''batteries''.

SA 1625. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REPORT ON OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS IN SUDAN.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Energy, shall report to the Congress and the President regarding persons and entities engaged in oil or gas operations in Sudan with respect to which sanctions are applicable under Executive Order 13400 (71 Fed. Reg. 25483, May 1, 2006).

SA 1626. Mrs. DOLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 138, line 3, strike ''oil consumption'' and insert ''reliance on foreign sources of oil''.

On page 139, strike lines 5 through 9 and insert the following:

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ADVERTISING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall allocate not less than 85 percent of funds made available under subsection (e) for each fiscal year for the advertising functions specified under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN USES.—None of the funds made available under subsection (e) shall be used—

(i) for partisan political purposes, or for express advocacy in support of, or to defeat, any clearly identified—

(I) political candidate;
(II) ballot initiative; or
(III) legislative or regulatory proposal;
(ii) to fund advertising that features any elected official, person seeking elected office, cabinet-level official, or other Federal official employed pursuant to section 213 of schedule C of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); or
(iii) to fund advertising that does not contain a primary message in accordance with subsection (a).
(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The amount of funds made available under subsection (e) for the procurement of media time or space for the campaign under this section shall be matched by an equal amount of non-Federal funds, to be provided in cash or in-kind.

SA 1627. Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 161, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 269. USE OF HIGHLY ENERGY EFFICIENT COMMERCIAL WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 40, United States Code is amended—
(1) by redesignating sections 3313 through 3315 as sections 3314 through 3316, respectively; and
(2) by inserting after section 3312 the following:

"SEC. 3313. USE OF HIGHLY ENERGY-EFFICIENT COMMERCIAL WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
''(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of General Services.
''(2) HIGHLY ENERGY-EFFICIENT COMMERCIAL WATER HEATER.—The term 'highly energy-efficient commercial water heater' means a commercial water heater that—
''(A) meets applicable standards for water heaters under the Energy Star program established by section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a); or
''(B) has thermal efficiencies of not less than—
''(i) 90 percent for gas units with inputs of a rate that is not higher than 500,000 British thermal units per hour; or
''(ii) 87 percent for gas units with inputs of a rate that is higher than 500,000 British thermal units per hour.
''(b) MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Each commercial water heater that is replaced by the Administrator in the normal course of maintenance, or determined by the Administrator to be replaceable to generate substantial energy savings, shall be replaced, to the maximum extent feasible (as determined by the Administrator) with a highly energy-efficient commercial water heater.
''(c) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making a determination under this section relating to the installation of a highly energy-efficient commercial water heater, the Administrator shall consider—
''(1) the life-cycle cost effectiveness of the highly energy-efficient commercial water heater;
''(2) the compatibility of the highly energy-efficient commercial water heater with equipment that, on the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, is installed in the public building; and
''(3) whether the use of the highly energy-efficient commercial water heater could interfere with the productivity of any activity carried out in the public building.''.
(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) takes effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1628. Mr. BUNNING (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ENZI, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. MARTINEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; as follows:

Redesignate sections 141 through 150 as sections 151 through 160.
Redesignate subtitle C of title I as subtitle D.
After subtitle B of title I, insert the following:

Subtitle C—Clean Coal-Derived Fuels for Energy Security

SEC. 141. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Clean Coal-Derived Fuels for Energy Security Act of 2007''.

SEC. 142. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:
(1) CLEAN COAL-DERIVED FUEL.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''clean coal-derived fuel'' means aviation fuel, motor vehicle fuel, home heating oil, or boiler fuel that is—
(i) substantially derived from the coal resources of the United States; and
(ii) refined or otherwise processed at a facility located in the United States that captures up to 100 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions that would otherwise be released at the facility.
(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''clean coal-derived fuel'' may include any other resource that is extracted, grown, produced, or recovered in the United States.
(2) COVERED FUEL.—The term ''covered fuel'' means—
(A) aviation fuel;
(B) motor vehicle fuel;
(C) home heating oil; and
(D) boiler fuel.
(3) SMALL REFINERY.—The term ''small refinery'' means a refinery for which the average aggregate daily crude oil throughput for a calendar year (as determined by dividing the aggregate throughput for the calendar year by the number of days in the calendar year) does not exceed 75,000 barrels.

SEC. 143. CLEAN COAL-DERIVED FUEL PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall promulgate regulations to ensure that covered fuel sold or introduced into commerce in the United States (except in noncontiguous States or territories), on an annual average basis, contains the applicable volume of clean coal-derived fuel determined in accordance with paragraph (4).
(2) PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS.—Regardless of the date of promulgation, the regulations promulgated under paragraph (1)—
(A) shall contain compliance provisions applicable to refineries, blenders, distributors, and importers, as appropriate, to ensure that—
(i) the requirements of this subsection are met; and
(ii) clean coal-derived fuels produced from facilities for the purpose of compliance with this subtitle achieve at least a 20 percent reduction in life cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to gasoline; but
(B) shall not—
(i) restrict geographic areas in the contiguous United States in which clean coal-derived fuel may be used; or
(ii) impose any per-gallon obligation for the use of clean coal-derived fuel.
(3) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER REGULATIONS.—Regulations promulgated under this paragraph shall, to the maximum extent practicable, incorporate the program structure, compliance and reporting requirements established under the final regulations promulgated to implement the renewable fuel program established by the amendment made by section 1501(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 119 Stat. 1067).
(4) APPLICABLE VOLUME.—
(A) CALENDAR YEARS 2016 THROUGH 2022.—For the purpose of this subsection, the applicable volume for any of calendar years 2016 through 2022 shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

Calendar year:	Applicable volume of clean coal-derived fuel (in billions of gallons):
2016	0.75
2017	1.5
2018	2.25
2019	3.75
2020	4.5
2021	5.25
2022	6.0

(B) CALENDAR YEAR 2023 AND THEREAFTER.—Subject to subparagraph (C), for the purposes of this subsection, the applicable volume for calendar year 2023 and each calendar year thereafter shall be determined by the President, in coordination with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, based on a review of the implementation of the program during calendar years 2016 through 2022, including a review of—
(i) the impact of clean coal-derived fuels on the energy security of the United States;
(ii) the expected annual rate of future production of clean coal-derived fuels; and
(iii) the impact of the use of clean coal-derived fuels on other factors, including job creation, rural economic development, and the environment.
(C) MINIMUM APPLICABLE VOLUME.—For the purpose of this subsection, the applicable volume for calendar year 2023 and each calendar year thereafter shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—
(i) the number of gallons of covered fuel that the President estimates will be sold or introduced into commerce in the calendar year; and
(ii) the ratio that—
(I) 6,000,000,000 gallons of clean coal-derived fuel; bears to
(II) the number of gallons of covered fuel sold or introduced into commerce in calendar year 2022.
(b) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES.—
(1) PROVISION OF ESTIMATE OF VOLUMES OF CERTAIN FUEL SALES.—Not later than October 31 of each of calendar years 2016 through 2021, the Administrator of the Energy Information

Administration shall provide to the President an estimate, with respect to the following calendar year, of the volumes of covered fuel projected to be sold or introduced into commerce in the United States.

(2) DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than November 30 of each of calendar years 2016 through 2022, based on the estimate provided under paragraph (1), the President shall determine and publish in the Federal Register, with respect to the following calendar year, the clean coal-derived fuel obligation that ensures that the requirements of subsection (a) are met.

(B) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The clean coal-derived fuel obligation determined for a calendar year under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) be applicable to refineries, blenders, and importers, as appropriate;

(ii) be expressed in terms of a volume percentage of covered fuel sold or introduced into commerce in the United States; and

(iii) subject to paragraph (3)(A), consist of a single applicable percentage that applies to all categories of persons specified in clause (i).

(3) ADJUSTMENTS.—In determining the applicable percentage for a calendar year, the President shall make adjustments—

(A) to prevent the imposition of redundant obligations on any person specified in paragraph (2)(B)(i); and

(B) to account for the use of clean coal-derived fuel during the previous calendar year by small refineries that are exempt under subsection (f).

(c) VOLUME CONVERSION FACTORS FOR CLEAN COAL-DERIVED FUELS BASED ON ENERGY CONTENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a), the President shall assign values to specific types of clean coal-derived fuel for the purpose of satisfying the fuel volume requirements of subsection (a)(4) in accordance with this subsection.

(2) ENERGY CONTENT RELATIVE TO DIESEL FUEL.—For clean coal-derived fuels, 1 gallon of the clean coal-derived fuel shall be considered to be the equivalent of 1 gallon of diesel fuel multiplied by the ratio that—

(A) the number of British thermal units of energy produced by the combustion of 1 gallon of the clean coal-derived fuel (as measured under conditions determined by the Secretary); bears to

(B) the number of British thermal units of energy produced by the combustion of 1 gallon of diesel fuel (as measured under conditions determined by the Secretary to be comparable to conditions described in subparagraph (A)).

(d) CREDIT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary and the clean coal-derived fuel requirement of this section.

(2) MARKET TRANSPARENCY.—In carrying out the credit program under this subsection, the President shall facilitate price transparency in markets for the sale and trade of credits, with due regard for the public interest, the integrity of those markets, fair competition, and the protection of consumers.

(e) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) in whole or in part on petition by 1 or more States by reducing the national quantity of clean coal-derived fuel required under subsection (a), based on a determination by the President (after public notice and opportunity for comment), that—

(A) implementation of the requirement would severely harm the economy or environment of a State, a region, or the United States; or

(B) extreme and unusual circumstances exist that prevent distribution of an adequate supply of domestically-produced clean coal-derived fuel to consumers in the United States.

(2) PETITIONS FOR WAIVERS.—The President, in consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall approve or disapprove a State petition for a waiver of the requirements of subsection (a) within 90 days after the date on which the petition is received by the President.

(3) TERMINATION OF WAIVERS.—A waiver granted under paragraph (1) shall terminate after 1 year, but may be renewed by the President after consultation with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(f) SMALL REFINERIES.—

(1) TEMPORARY EXEMPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall not apply to small refineries until calendar year 2018.

(B) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—

(i) STUDY BY SECRETARY.—Not later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary shall submit to the President and Congress a report describing the results of a study to determine whether compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) would impose a disproportionate economic hardship on small refineries.

(ii) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—In the case of a small refinery that the Secretary determines under clause (i) would be subject to a disproportionate economic hardship if required to comply with subsection (a), the President shall extend the exemption under subparagraph (A) for the small refinery for a period of not less than 2 additional years.

(2) PETITIONS BASED ON DISPROPORTIONATE ECONOMIC HARDSHIP.—

(A) EXTENSION OF EXEMPTION.—A small refinery may at any time petition the President for an extension of the exemption under paragraph (1) for the reason of disproportionate economic hardship.

(B) EVALUATION OF PETITIONS.—In evaluating a petition under subparagraph (A), the President, in consultation with the Secretary, shall consider the findings of the study under paragraph (1)(B) and other economic factors.

(C) DEADLINE FOR ACTION ON PETITIONS.—The President shall act on any petition submitted by a small refinery for a hardship exemption not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the petition.

(3) OPT-IN FOR SMALL REFINERIES.—A small refinery shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (a) if the small refinery notifies the President that the small refinery waives the exemption under paragraph (1).

(g) PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person that violates a regulation promulgated under subsection (a), or that fails to furnish any information required under such a regulation, shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty of not more than the total of—

(i) $25,000 for each day of the violation; and

(ii) the amount of economic benefit or savings received by the person resulting from the violation, as determined by the President.

(B) COLLECTION.—Civil penalties under subparagraph (A) shall be assessed by, and collected in a civil action brought by, the Secretary or such other officer of the United States as is designated by the President.

(2) INJUNCTIVE AUTHORITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to—

(i) restrain a violation of a regulation promulgated under subsection (a);

(ii) award other appropriate relief; and

(iii) compel the furnishing of information required under the regulation.

(B) ACTIONS.—An action to restrain such violations and compel such actions shall be brought by and in the name of the United States.

(C) SUBPOENAS.—In the action, a subpoena for a witness who is required to attend a district court in any district may apply in any other district.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, this section takes effect on January 1, 2016.

SA 1629. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following:

SEC. 151. STUDY OF FEASIBILITY AND IMPACT OF RENEWABLE FUEL AND ADVANCED BIOFUEL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Director of the United States Geological Service, shall conduct a study—

(1) to determine the feasibility of meeting the renewable fuel and advanced biofuel requirements of section 111; and

(2) to evaluate the impact of meeting those standards in accordance with the phase-in schedule required under section 111.

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

(1) the technological feasibility and economic impact of the renewable fuel and advanced biofuel requirements of section 111;

(2) the environmental impact of the requirements, including the impact on water supply;

(3) the overall costs and benefits of meeting the requirements;

(4) the degree in which the requirements will maintain a level playing field among all biofuel technology alternatives;

(5) the degree to which energy security benefits can be measured and considered, measured in part by how much less oil is imported;

(6) the impact on fuel fungibility;

(7) the impact on price volatility;

(8) the impact on overall energy supply and distribution;

(9) the capability of infrastructure for alternative fuels, including distribution and transportation;

(10) the actual and projected domestic renewable fuel production capability, by type;

(11) actual and projected imports of renewable fuel, by type;

(12) the impact on domestic food prices;

(13) the impact on tallow prices; and

(14) the impact on domestic animal agriculture feedstocks.

(c) PEER REVIEW.—The Secretary shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the Academy shall conduct a peer review of the results of the study.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study required under this section.

(2) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1), and every 2 years thereafter through December 31, 2022, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an update on the study required under this section.

(e) ADJUSTMENT OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL STANDARD AND SCHEDULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, if the study or an update required under this section demonstrates a shortfall in the supply of the actual or projected renewable fuel or advanced biofuel production and imports necessary to meet the phase-in schedule required under section 111, not later than 1 year after the date on which a report or update is submitted to Congress, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall promulgate, through notice and comment rulemaking, such regulations as are necessary to make a downward adjustment in the level of renewable fuel or advanced biofuel required under section 111 or adjust the phase-in schedule, or both, to alleviate the shortfall.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Any adjustment of the phase-in schedule under paragraph (1) shall take effect not earlier than 90 days after the date of publication of the final rule in the Federal Register, as determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SA 1630. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 161, strike lines 6 though 12 and insert the following:

SEC. 271. WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS.

(a) ENERGY-EFFICIENT APPLIANCE PURCHASE ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS PROGRAM.—Section 413 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6863) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f) ENERGY-EFFICIENT APPLIANCE PURCHASE ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of the weatherization program established under this part, the Administrator shall carry out a program, to be called the 'Energy-Efficient Appliance Purchase Assistance for Low-Income Persons Program', under which the Administrator shall provide grants to low-income persons to pay the Federal share of the cost of purchasing eligible home appliances.

''(2) ELIGIBLE HOME APPLIANCE.—A grant provided under this subsection may only be used to purchase a home appliance that is certified under the Energy Star program or is otherwise determined by the Administrator to be energy efficient, including a home heating system, home cooling system, refrigerator, water heater, washer, or dryer.

''(3) COST SHARING.—

''(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of a grant provided under this subsection shall be 95 percent of the cost of purchasing an eligible home appliance.

''(B) SOURCE OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of a grant provided under this subsection may be derived from funds provided by charitable, State, or local organizations or agencies.

''(4) PREFERENCE.—In providing grants under this subsection, the Administrator shall give preference to low-income persons that are located in States that have implemented programs, including programs in partnership with for-profit and nonprofit organizations, that promote the purchase of energy-efficient appliances, as determined by the Administrator.

''(5) ADMINISTRATION.—The terms and conditions of the weatherization program established under this part shall apply to this subsection to the extent determined appropriate by the Administrator.

''(6) FUNDING.—Of the funds that are made available under section 422, the Secretary shall use to carry out this subsection not less than $4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 422 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6872) is amended by striking ''$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2008'' and inserting ''$750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012''.

SA 1631. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 161, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

SEC. 269. FEDERAL FLEET FUELING CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2010, the head of each Federal agency shall install at least 1 renewable fuel pump at each Federal fleet fueling center in the United States under the jurisdiction of the head of the Federal agency.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than October 31 of the first calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act, and each October 31 thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress towards complying with subsection (a), including identifying—

(1) the number of Federal fleet fueling centers that contain at least 1 renewable fuel pump; and

(2) the number of Federal fleet fueling centers that do not contain any renewable fuel pumps.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SA 1632. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 161, strike lines 13 through 17 and insert the following:

SEC. 272. STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLANS.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—Section 361 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) the dependence of the United States on foreign energy sources (especially petroleum products) has long-term security implications that necessitate actions at the local and national levels to increase energy independence, particularly through support of sustainable domestic production of renewable energy; and''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''energy and reduce'' and inserting ''energy, reduce''; and

(B) by inserting '', and increase energy independence through use of local renewable energy'' after ''demand''.

(b) OPTIONAL FEATURES OF PLANS.—Section 362(d) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6322(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (16), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (17) as paragraph (18); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (16) the following:

''(17) programs to improve energy independence through the production and use of domestic renewable energy, with an emphasis on programs that—

''(A) maximize the benefits for local communities through local, cooperative, or small business ownership; and

''(B) are environmentally sustainable; and''.

(c) SUPPLEMENTAL STATE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING PROGRAMS.—Section 362 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6322) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) SUPPLEMENTAL STATE ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING PROGRAMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—As part of a review conducted under subsection (g), each State is encouraged to consider filing a supplement to the energy conservation plan of the State that includes an energy independence assessment and planning program.

''(2) PLAN.—Each State is encouraged to include in the program a plan that includes—

''(A) a comprehensive assessment of the statewide energy demand and renewable energy production capabilities; and

''(B) 1 or more implementation strategies (including regional coordination) for decreasing dependence on foreign energy sources, including petroleum.

''(3) INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES.—The submission of the plan and program shall be for informational purposes only and shall not require approval by the Secretary.

''(4) CONTENTS.—In preparing a program of a State under paragraph (1), each State is encouraged to consider ways to—

''(A) support local and regional sustainable bioenergy use and production (including support of small businesses);

''(B) support and coordinate between other renewable energy, energy efficiency, and conservation activities at the local, State, regional, or Federal level;

''(C) in the case of bioenergy production, support a broad range of farm sizes, crops (including agroforestry), and production

techniques, with a particular focus on small- and moderate-sized family farms;

''(D) maximize the public value of developing and using sustainable bioenergy, including activities that—

''(i) manage energy usage through energy efficiency and conservation;

''(ii) develop new energy sources in a manner that is economically viable, ecologically sound, and socially responsible; and

''(iii) grow or produce biomass in a sustainable manner that—

''(I) has net environmental benefits; and

''(II) takes into account factors such as relative water quality, soil quality, air quality, wildlife impacts, net energy balance, crop diversity, and provision of adequate income for agricultural producers; and

''(E) support local and farmer-owned projects in order to retain and maximize local and regional economic benefits.''.

(d) STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS.—Section 364 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6324) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''Each'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 364. STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Each''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) ADDITIONAL GOALS.—Each State is encouraged to consider establishing goals for—

''(1) reducing dependence on foreign energy sources; and

''(2) encouraging local sustainable renewable energy production and use in a manner that maximizes benefits to the State and local communities.''.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 365(f) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6325(f)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2008'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012''.

SA 1633. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 55, strike lines 3 through 8 and insert the following:

(3) the financial incentives necessary to enhance, to the maximum extent practicable, the biofuels industry of the United States to reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign oil during calendar years 2011 through 2030; and

(4) an evaluation of and recommendations for improvements to current and proposed biofuel and bioenergy incentives, including—

(A) modifications of law (including regulations) and policies to provide or increase incentives for the potential production of bioenergy (at levels greater than in existence as of the date of enactment of this section) to maintain local ownership, control, economic development, and the value-added nature of bioenergy production;

(B) potential limits to prevent excessive payments as the bioenergy industry matures, including variable or countercyclical support or other payment limitations;

(C) an evaluation of incentives at stages in the bioenergy production system (including agricultural production, fuel and energy production, blending, and retail sale), including recommendations regarding the relative cost-effectiveness and benefits to local and regional communities and consumers; and

(D) an assessment of incentives and recommendations to ensure—

(i) the presence and effectiveness of sufficient environmental safeguards; and

(ii) that the use of Federal funds does not contribute to adverse environmental impacts, particularly with respect to the effects on or changes in—

(I) land, air, and water quality; and

(II) land use patterns.

SA 1634. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 163, strike line 8 and insert the following:

(b) PROTECTION FOR SMALL BUSINESS.—Section 111(c)(3) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''subsection (d)(7) or (8)'' and inserting ''paragraph (7), (8), (16), or (17) of subsection (d)''.

(c) NATURAL GAS UTILITIES.—Section 303(b) of the

SA 1635. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 166, line 21, strike ''; and'' and insert a semicolon.

On page 166, line 24, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

On page 166, between lines 24 and 25, insert the following:

''(4) to increase energy independence with an emphasis on sustainable local and regional renewable energy production and use in a way that maximizes benefits for local and regional communities.

SA 1636. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1419, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers from price gouging, to increase the energy efficiency of products, buildings and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 801. STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PRIVATE WIRE LAWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMBINED HEAT AND POWER FACILITIES.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the States and other appropriate entities, shall conduct a study of the laws (including regulations) affecting the siting of privately owned electric distribution wires on and across public rights-of-way.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an evaluation of—

(i) the purposes of the laws; and

(ii) the effect the laws have on the development of combined heat and power facilities;

(B) a determination of whether a change in the laws would have any operating, reliability, cost, or other impacts on electric utilities and the customers of the electric utilities; and

(C) an assessment of—

(i) whether privately owned electric distribution wires would result in duplicative facilities; and

(ii) whether duplicative facilities are necessary or desirable.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SA 1637. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CREDIT FOR NEW ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Subsection (g) of section 45L (relating to termination) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''December 31, 2008'' and inserting ''December 31, 2013''.

(b) USE OF 2006 IECC STANDARDS.—Clause (i) of section 45L(c)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to energy savings requirements) is amended by striking ''the 2003 International Energy Conservation Code'' and inserting ''the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code''.

(c) CREDIT ALLOWED FOR HOMES INCREASING EFFICIENCY BY 30 PERCENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (c) of section 45L of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (2), by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) certified—

''(A) to have a level of annual heating and cooling energy consumption which is at least 30 percent below the annual level described in paragraph (1) but less than 50 percent below such level, and

''(B) to have building envelope component improvements account for at least ⅓ of such 30 percent, or''.

(2) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—Section 45L(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by

striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3) or (4)''.

(d) INCREASE IN CREDIT AMOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 45L(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by subsection (c)(2), is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$2,000'' and inserting ''$4,000'', and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$1,000'' and inserting ''$2,000''.

(2) ADDITIONAL CREDIT AMOUNT FOR HOMES IN STATES ADOPTING 2006 IECC.—Paragraph (2) of section 45L(a) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new flush sentence:

''In the case of any dwelling unit which is located in a State which has adopted the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code, the amounts under subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall each be increased by $1,000.''.

(e) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO RENTAL UNITS.—Subparagraph (B) of section 45L(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

''(B) acquired by a person from such eligible contractor and used by any person as a residence (whether as a principal residence, for rental, or otherwise) during the taxable year.''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) RENTAL UNITS.—The amendment made by subsection (e) shall take effect as if included in section 1332 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

SA 1638. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 152, strike lines 15 through the table and insert the following:

SEC. 264. ENERGY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Section 543(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking the table and inserting the following:

''Fiscal Year	Percentage reduction
2006	2
2007	4
2008	9
2009	12
2010	15
2011	18
2012	21
2013	24
2014	27
2015	30.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) The Architect of the Capitol shall comply with the requirements of this subsection with respect to the Capitol complex.''.

On page 161, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 269. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ENERGY EFFICIENCY INITIATIVE.

(a) AUDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol shall complete—

(A) comprehensive energy audits of the Capitol complex; and

(B) identify and evaluate energy-efficient and renewable-energy projects.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The audits required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(b) REPORT ON CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol, in collaboration with Federal agencies with the relevant expertise to judge both the environmental benefits and technical feasibility of applying carbon sequestration technologies to operations of the Capitol Power Plant, shall complete a feasibility study on options for reducing the carbon dioxide emissions associated with providing electricity, steam, and chilled water to the Capitol complex which shall include—

(A) an analysis of the costs, feasibility and ancillary benefits of reducing the current level of carbon dioxide emissions through the installation of a highly efficient combined heat and power plant;

(B) an analysis of various alternatives for reducing, capturing, and storing carbon associated with the Capitol Power Plant, including options for carbon sequestration, coal gasification, and clean-coal technology; and

(C) recommendations for reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the operations of the Capitol complex by 20 percent by 2020.

(2) BASELINE.—The baseline year for reductions under paragraph (1)(C) shall be fiscal year 2006.

(3) SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(c) BIODIESEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol shall complete a feasibility study on the technical and economic feasibility of requiring biodiesel in Architect of the Capitol and Senate Sergeant at Arms compatible vehicles.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(d) BUILDING INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect of the Capitol shall complete a study assessing the feasibility of installing a Building Integrated Photovoltaic System on the rooftop of the Hart Senate Office Building.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SA 1639. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 180, line 7, insert ''and storage'' before ''of carbon''.

On page 180, line 11, strike ''the compression'' and insert ''advanced compression''.

On page 180, line 18, strike ''and''.

Beginning on page 180, strike line 19 and all that follows through page 181, line 9, and insert the following:

''(v) research and development of new and improved technologies for—

''(I) carbon use, including recycling and reuse of carbon dioxide; and

''(II) the containment of carbon dioxide in the form of solid materials or products derived from a gasification technology that does not involve geologic containment or injection; and

''(vi) research and development of new and improved technologies for oxygen separation from air.

On page 181, line 10, strike ''(3)'' and insert ''(2)''.

On page 182, line 2, strike ''and''.

On page182, line 4, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

On page 182, between lines 4 and 5, insert the following:

''(vii) coal-bed methane recovery.

On page 183, line 8, strike ''(4)'' and insert ''(3)''.

On page 183, line 12, insert ''involving at least 1,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year'' after ''tests''.

On page 183, line 14, insert ''collect and'' before ''validate''.

On page 184, line 1, strike ''(5)'' and insert ''(4)''.

On page 184, line 7, strike ''(6)'' and insert ''(5)''.

On page 184, line 11, strike ''(7)'' and insert ''(6)''.

On page 186, strike lines 18 through 20 and insert the following:

(6) the work done to develop the Carbon Sequestration Atlas of the United States and Canada that was completed by the Department of Energy.

On page 189, strike lines 14 through 18 and insert the following:

(A) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the assessment, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Interior shall incorporate the results of the assessment using—

(i) the NatCarb database, to the maximum extent practicable; or

(ii) a new database developed by the Secretary of Energy, as the Secretary of Energy determines to be necessary.

On page 190, line 25, strike ''or''.

On page 191, line 2, strike the period and insert ''; or''.

On page 191, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following:

(G) manufacture biofuels.

On page 191, strike lines 10 through 15 and insert the following:

(2) SCOPE OF AWARD.—An award under this section shall be only for the portion of the project that—

(A) carries out the large-scale capture (including purification and compression) of carbon dioxide;

(B) provides for the cost of transportation and injection of carbon dioxide; and

(C) incorporates a comprehensive measurement, monitoring, and validation program.

On page 192, line 7, insert ''carbon dioxide by volume'' after ''95 percent''.

SA 1640. Mr. GRAHAM (for herself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency

and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. HYDROGEN INSTALLATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FUEL COSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to foreign tax credit, etc.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 30D. HYDROGEN INSTALLATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FUEL COSTS.

''(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the sum of—

''(1) the hydrogen installation and infrastructure costs credit determined under subsection (b), and

''(2) the hydrogen fuel costs credit determined under subsection (c).

''(b) HYDROGEN INSTALLATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the hydrogen installation and infrastructure costs credit determined under this subsection with respect to each eligible hydrogen production and distribution facility of the taxpayer is an amount equal to—

''(A) 50 percent of so much of the installation costs which when added to such costs taken into account with respect to such facility for all preceding taxable years under this subparagraph does not exceed $200,000, plus

''(B) 30 percent of so much of the infrastructure costs for the taxable year as does not exceed $200,000 with respect to such facility, and which when added to such costs taken into account with respect to such facility for all preceding taxable years under this subparagraph does not exceed $600,000.

Nothing in this section shall permit the same cost to be taken into account more than once.

''(2) ELIGIBLE HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'eligible hydrogen production and distribution facility' means a hydrogen production and distribution facility which has received from the Secretary an allocation from the national hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel credit limitation.

''(c) HYDROGEN FUEL COSTS CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the hydrogen fuel costs credit determined under this subsection with respect to each eligible hydrogen device of the taxpayer is an amount equal to the qualified hydrogen expenditure amounts with respect to such device.

''(2) QUALIFIED HYDROGEN EXPENDITURE AMOUNT.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified hydrogen expenditure amount' means, with respect to each eligible hydrogen energy conversion device of the taxpayer with a production capacity of not more than 25 kilowatts of electricity per year, the lesser of—

''(i) 30 percent of the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year for hydrogen which is consumed by such device, and

''(ii) $2,000.

In the case of any device which is not owned by the taxpayer at all times during the taxable year, the $2,000 amount in subparagraph (B) shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to $2,000 as the portion of the year which such device is not owned by the taxpayer bears to the entire year.

''(B) HIGHER LIMITATION FOR DEVICES WITH MORE PRODUCTION CAPACITY.—In the case of any eligible hydrogen energy conversion device with a production capacity of—

''(i) more than 25 but less than 100 kilowatts of electricity per year, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting '$4,000' for '$2,000' each place it appears, and

''(ii) not less than 100 kilowatts of electricity per year, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting '$6,000' for '$2,000' each place it appears.

''(3) ELIGIBLE HYDROGEN ENERGY CONVERSION DEVICES.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible hydrogen energy conversion device' means, with respect to any taxpayer, any hydrogen energy conversion device which—

''(i) is placed in service after December 31, 2004,

''(ii) is wholly owned by the taxpayer during the taxable year, and

''(iii) has received from the Secretary an allocation from the national hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel credit limitation.

If an owner of a device (determined without regard to this subparagraph) provides to the primary user of such device a written statement that such user shall be treated as the owner of such device for purposes of this section, then such user (and not such owner) shall be so treated.

''(B) HYDROGEN ENERGY CONVERSION DEVICE.—The term 'hydrogen energy conversion device' means—

''(i) any electrochemical device which converts hydrogen into electricity, and

''(ii) any combustion engine which burns hydrogen as a fuel.

''(d) NATIONAL HYDROGEN INSTALLATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND FUEL CREDIT LIMITATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is a national hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel credit limitation for each fiscal year. Such limitation is $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, $30,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and $50,000,000 for each succeeding fiscal year.

''(2) ALLOCATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall establish a hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel credit allocation program.

''(e) REDUCTION IN BASIS.—For purposes of this subtitle, if a credit is allowed under this section for any expenditure with respect to any property, the increase in the basis of such property which would (but for this paragraph) result from such expenditure shall be reduced by the amount of the credit so allowed.

''(f) APPLICATION WITH OTHER CREDITS.—

''(1) BUSINESS CREDIT TREATED AS PART OF GENERAL BUSINESS CREDIT.—So much of the credit which would be allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year (determined without regard to this subsection) that is attributable to amounts which (but for subsection (g) would be allowed as a deduction under section 162 shall be treated as a credit listed in section 38(b) for such taxable year (and not allowed under subsection (a)).

''(2) PERSONAL CREDIT.—The credit allowed under subsection (a) (after the application of paragraph (1)) for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess (if any) of—

''(A) the regular tax liability (as defined in section 26(b)) reduced by the sum of the credits allowable under subpart A and sections 27, 30, 30B, and 30C, over

''(B) the tentative minimum tax for the taxable year.

''(g) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—The amount of any deduction or other credit allowable under this chapter for any cost taken into account in determining the amount of the credit under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount of such credit attributable to such cost.

''(h) RECAPTURE.—The Secretary shall, by regulations, provided for recapturing the benefit of any credit allowable under subsection (a) with respect to any property which ceases to be property eligible for such credit.

''(i) ELECTION NOT TO TAKE CREDIT.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any property if the taxpayer elects not to have this section apply to such property.

''(j) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(k) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any costs after the earlier of—

''(1) December 31, 2017, or

''(2) the date on which the Secretary estimates that at least 5 percent of all registered passenger motor vehicles are powered by hydrogen.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 38(b) of such Code is amended by striking ''plus'' at the end of paragraph (30), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (31) and inserting ''plus'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(32) the portion of the hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel credit to which section 30D(f)(1) applies.''.

(2) Section 55(c)(3) of such Code is amended by inserting ''30D(f)(2),'' after ''30C(d)(2),''.

(3) Section 1016(a) of such Code is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (36), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (37) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(38) to the extent provided in section 30D(e).''.

(4) Section 6501(m) of such Code is amended by inserting ''30D(i),'' after ''30C(e)(5),''.

(5) The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 30C the following new item:

''Sec. 30D. Hydrogen installation, infrastructure, and fuel costs.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2007, in taxable years ending after such date.

SA 1641. Mr. COLEMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 44, line 4, strike ''processing'' and insert ''harvest, processing, storage''.

On page 44, line 12, strike ''processing'' and insert ''harvest, processing, storage''.

SA 1642. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency

and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 102(4), strike subparagraph (A) and insert the following:

(A) nonmerchantable materials or precommercial thinnings that—

(i) are byproducts of preventive treatments, such as trees, wood, brush, thinnings, chips, and slash, that are removed—

(I) to reduce hazardous fuels;

(II) to reduce or contain disease or insect infestation; or

(III) to restore forest health;

(ii) would not otherwise be used for higher-value products; and

(iii) are harvested from National Forest System land or public land (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702))—

(I) where permitted by law; and

(II) in accordance with—

(aa) applicable land management plans; and

(bb) the requirements for old-growth maintenance and restoration and large-tree retention of subsections (e)(2) and (f) of section 102 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6512); or

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SA 1643. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following:

SEC. 151. STUDY OF MARGINAL PRODUCTION COST OF REQUIRING USE OF FLEXIBLE FUEL MIXTURES IN CERTAIN VEHICLES.

(a) DEFINITION OF FLEXIBLE FUEL MIXTURE.—In this section, the term ''flexible fuel mixture'' means—

(1) any mixture of gasoline and ethanol, not more than 85 percent of which is ethanol, as measured by volume;

(2) any mixture of gasoline and methanol, not more than 85 percent of which is methanol, as measured by volume; and

(3) diesel or biodiesel, of which 85 percent is biodiesel, as measured by volume.

(b) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the likely average marginal production cost of requiring that each new passenger vehicle with a weight of less than 10,000 pounds that is sold in the United States shall be capable of using a flexible fuel mixture.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, using funds made available to the Secretary, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress a report describing the results of the study under subsection (b).

SA 1644. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 141, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 255. STUDY OF SMART GRID SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), shall conduct a study to assess the costs and benefits of modernizing the electric transmission and distribution grid (including investments relating to advanced grid technologies).

(b) INPUT FROM OTHER ENTITIES.—

(1) PARTICIPATION.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide to any interested individual or entity an opportunity to participate in the study, including—

(A) consumers of electricity;

(B) manufacturers of components; and

(C) representatives of—

(i) the government of any State;

(ii) the electric utility industry;

(iii) the smart grid system; and

(iv) any electric utility.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF INPUT.—The Secretary may consider the input of any interested individual or entity described in paragraph (1).

(3) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary may require any electric utility to provide to the Secretary any information relating to the deployment of smart grid systems and technologies.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and the President a report that—

(A) covers the transmission and distribution components of the electric transmission and distribution grid; and

(B) includes—

(i) an updated inventory of smart grid systems in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) a description of—

(I) procedures for—

(aa) monitoring the condition of grid infrastructure; and

(bb) determining the need for new grid infrastructure; and

(II) any plan developed by any State, electric utility, or other individual or entity to introduce any smart grid system or technology;

(iii) an assessment relating to—

(I) any constraint relating to the deployment of smart grid technology;

(II) the potential benefits resulting from the introduction of smart grid systems, including benefits relating to—

(aa) energy efficiency;

(bb) the improved reliability and security of electricity;

(cc) the reduced price of electricity;

(dd) the ability to facilitate real-time electricity pricing; and

(ee) the improved integration of renewable resources; and

(III) the ancillary benefits for any other economic sector or activity outside of the electricity sector; and

(iv) any recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes to remove barriers and create incentives for the implementation of the smart grid system.

(2) BIANNUAL UPDATES.—Not later that 180 days after the date on which the Secretary submits to Congress and the President the report under paragraph (1), and biannually thereafter, the Secretary shall update the report.

SEC. 256. SMART GRID TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION.

(a) POWER GRID DIGITAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The Secretary, in consultation with electric utilities, the States, and other stakeholders, shall carry out a program—

(1) to develop advanced techniques for measuring peak load reductions and energy-efficiency savings from smart metering, demand response, distributed generation, and electricity storage systems;

(2) to investigate means for demand response, distributed generation, and storage to provide ancillary services;

(3) to conduct research to advance the use of wide-area measurement networks, including data mining, visualization, advanced computing, and secure and dependable communications in a highly-distributed environment;

(4) to test new reliability technologies in a grid control room environment against a representative set of local outage and wide area blackout scenarios;

(5) to propose policies to facilitate the transition to real-time electricity pricing based on marginal generation costs;

(6) to develop high-performance computers and algorithms for use in electric transmission system software applications;

(7) to promote the use of underutilized electricity generation capacity in any substitution of electricity for liquid fuels in the transportation system of the United States; and

(8) in consultation with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to propose interconnection protocols to enable electric utilities to access electricity stored in vehicles to help meet peak demand loads.

(b) SMART GRID REGIONAL DEMONSTRATION INITIATIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may establish a smart grid regional demonstration initiative (referred to in this subsection as the ''Initiative'') composed of demonstration projects specifically focused on advanced technologies for use in power grid sensing, communications, analysis, and power flow control.

(2) GOALS.—The goals of the Initiative shall be—

(A) to demonstrate the potential benefits of concentrated investments in advanced grid technologies on a regional grid;

(B) to facilitate the commercial transition from the current power transmission and distribution system technologies to advanced technologies;

(C) to facilitate the integration of advanced technologies in existing electric networks to improve system performance, power flow control, and reliability;

(D) to demonstrate protocols and standards that allow for the measurement and validation of the energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions associated with the installation and use of energy efficiency and demand response technologies and practices; and

(E) to investigate differences in each region and regulatory environment.

(3) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Initiative, the Secretary shall carry out smart grid demonstration projects in up to 5 electricity control areas, including at least 1 area in which the majority of generation and transmission assets are controlled by a tax-exempt entity.

(B) COOPERATION.—A demonstration project under subparagraph (A) shall be carried

out in cooperation with the electric utility that owns the grid facilities in the electricity control area in which the demonstration project is carried out.

(C) FEDERAL SHARE OF COST OF TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide to an electric utility described in subparagraph (B) financial assistance for use in paying an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the cost of qualifying advanced grid technology investments made by the electric utility to carry out a demonstration project.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(A) to carry out subsection (a), such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012; and

(B) to carry out subsection (b), $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

SEC. 257. SMART GRID INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) each element of a digitally interactive electric system needs to easily connect and operate in a safe, dependable manner that enhances the efficient and reliable operation of the overall electric system;

(2) without a framework for integrating electric system resources, information exchange agreements would emerge in an ad hoc manner with great inconsistency from region to region, organization to organization, and application to application; and

(3) ad hoc development would lead to—

(A) slower adoption rates of smart grid technology and applications;

(B) inefficiencies from uncoordinated efforts; and

(C) potential solutions that would stifle supplier competition and technical evolution.

(b) INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (referred to in this section as the ''Commission''), in cooperation with the Secretary, shall coordinate with smart grid stakeholders to develop protocols for the establishment of a flexible framework for the connection of smart grid devices and systems that would align policy, business, and technology approaches in a manner that would enable all electric resources, including demand-side resources, to contribute to an efficient, reliable electricity network that will not—

(1) prevent appliances or other electric loads from properly functioning; and

(2) endanger the health and safety of any consumer of an appliance.

(c) SCOPE OF FRAMEWORK.—The framework developed under subsection (b) shall be designed—

(1) to accommodate traditional, centralized generation and transmission resources and consumer distributed resources, including distributed generation, renewable generation, energy storage, energy efficiency, and demand response and enabling devices and systems;

(2) to be flexible to incorporate—

(A) regional and organizational differences; and

(B) technological innovations; and

(3) to include voluntary standards for certain classes of new mass-produced electric appliances and equipment for homes and businesses that are manufactured with the ability to respond to electric grid emergencies and demand response signals by curtailing all, or a portion of, the electrical power consumed by the appliances or equipment in response to an emergency or demand response signal, including through—

(A) load reduction to reduce total electrical demand;

(B) adjustment of load to provide grid ancillary services; and

(C) in the event of a reliability crisis that threatens an outage, short-term load shedding to help preserve the stability of the grid.

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMEWORK.—In developing the framework, the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall—

(1) consult with—

(A) sectors of the electricity industry, including sectors relating to the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity;

(B) end-users of electricity;

(C) the Gridwise Architecture Council, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, and other electric industry groups; and

(D) any appropriate Federal and State agencies; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, make the proposed framework available for public review and comment.

SEC. 258. STATE CONSIDERATION OF SMART GRID.

Section 111(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2621(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(16) FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR SMART GRID DEPLOYMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall consider incentives to encourage the rapid national deployment of a qualified smart grid system, including each incentive described in this paragraph.

''(B) DECOUPLING FROM UTILITY REVENUES.—To improve energy efficiency and use, each State shall consider requiring that a major portion of the profits of each electric utility of the State shall—

''(i) be based on criteria relating to—

''(I) performance;

''(II) achievement of designated goals;

''(III) service reliability; and

''(IV) customer support and assistance; and

''(ii) not be based exclusively on the volume of electricity sales of the electric utility.

''(C) CONSIDERATION OF SMART GRID INVESTMENTS.—Each State shall consider requiring that, prior to undertaking investments in nonadvanced grid technologies, an electric utility of the State demonstrate to the State that the electric utility considered an investment in a qualified smart grid system based on appropriate factors, including—

''(i) cost-effectiveness;

''(ii) improved reliability;

''(iii) security; and

''(iv) system performance.

''(D) RATE RECOVERY.—Each State shall consider authorizing each electric utility of the State to recover from ratepayers any capital, operating expenditure, or other costs of the electric utility relating to the deployment of a qualified smart grid system, including a reasonable rate of return on the capital expenditures of the electric utility for the deployment of the qualified smart grid system.

''(E) ENHANCED RETURN.—Each State shall consider authorizing each electric utility of the State to earn an enhanced return on the capital expenditures of the electric utility for the deployment of a qualified smart grid system, including an amount equal to not less than 130 percent of the maximum return that the electric utility is authorized to earn on other investments and expenditures for the transmission and distribution network of the electric utility.

''(F) OBSOLETE EQUIPMENT.—Each State shall consider authorizing any electric utility or other party of the State to deploy a qualified smart grid system to recover in a timely manner the remaining book-value costs of any equipment rendered obsolete by the deployment of the qualified smart grid system, based on the remaining depreciable life of the obsolete equipment.

''(G) RETAINED SAVINGS.—Each State shall consider authorizing any electric utility or other party deploying a qualified smart grid system to retain an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the cost savings of the electric utility that are attributable to the use by the electric utility of the qualified smart grid system.

''(17) SMART GRID CONSUMER INFORMATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State shall provide to each electricity consumer located in the State direct access, in written and electronic machine-readable form, information describing—

''(i) the time-based use, price, and source of the electricity delivered to the consumer; and

''(ii) any available optional electricity supplies (including the price and quantity of the optional electricity supplies).

''(B) AVAILABILITY.—In providing to each electricity consumer located in a State the information described in subparagraph (A), the State in which the electricity consumer is located shall—

''(i) update the information on an hourly basis; and

''(ii) ensure that the information is available to each electricity consumer on a daily basis.''.

SA 1645. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. LIMITATION ON RADIO-FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE LEVELS IN THE 902–928 MEGAHERTZ BAND.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Unlicensed radio devices are critical to promoting energy efficiency in the United States. This equipment is used by virtually all of the major companies involved in exploration, production, refining, marketing, and transportation of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas. Unlicensed devices carry out myriad functions in the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (''SCADA'') systems that ensure effective oil and natural gas industry operations and are critical to safety of life and the protection of property and the environment. Systems that rely on these devices remotely operate large production fields, sometimes comprised of thousands of oil and natural gas wells, collect and transmit critical data regarding well pressures, temperature, and rates of flow that are essential to the coordinated and safe operation, and transmit alarms in the event of a leak or other emergency. Similar devices in petroleum and natural gas transmission pipeline operations measure and report flow rate, temperature, and pressure. Energy utilities nationwide use unlicensed systems for remote meter reading, which facilitates time-of-day pricing to spread load and promote energy efficiency, and for SCADA systems that efficiently

manage the hugely complex electric grid and gas distribution networks and minimize disruptive outages.

(2) Unlicensed devices in the hundreds of millions likewise serve other critical societal needs, including transportation, manufacturing, education, health care, entertainment, construction, broadband access, retailing, and data processing.

(3) Unlicensed operation in the 902–928 MHz band is a large and essential component of all the benefits identified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) Increased radio-frequency interference in the 902–928 MHz band would impair many industries, and, in particular, would threaten the integrity and safety of energy production and distribution.

(b) PROTECTION OF UNLICENSED OPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In issuing or amending any regulations related to the operation, use, and maintenance of the 902–928 megahertz band, the Federal Communications Commission shall not permit increased levels of radio-frequency interference in such band to unlicensed devices and operations.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commissions that directly govern unlicensed operation in the 902–928 megahertz band.

(3) GOAL.—Consistent with paragraphs (1) and (2), the Federal Communications Commission shall endeavor to maximize efficient use of the 902–928 megahertz band.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) UNLICENSED DEVICE.—The term ''unlicensed device'' means an intentional radiator authorized pursuant to part 15 of the Federal Communication Commission's Rules (47 C.F.R. Part 15).

(2) UNLICENSED OPERATION.—The term ''unlicensed operation'' means operation of an unlicensed device.

SA 1646. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 277, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 521. ONBOARD FUEL ECONOMY INDICATORS AND DEVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 329 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 32920. Fuel economy indicators and devices

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall prescribe a fuel economy standard for passenger automobiles and light trucks manufactured by a manufacturer in each model year beginning with model year 2012 that requires each such automobile and light truck to be equipped with—

''(1) an onboard electronic instrument that provides real-time and cumulative fuel economy data; and

''(2) an onboard electronic instrument that signals a driver when inadequate tire pressure may be affecting fuel economy.

''(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any vehicle that is not subject to an average fuel economy standard under section 32902(b).

''(c) ENFORCEMENT.—Subchapter IV of chapter 301 shall apply to a fuel economy standard prescribed under subsection (a) to the same extent and in the same manner as if that standard were a motor vehicle safety standard under chapter 301.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis for chapter 329 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 32919 the following:

''32920. Fuel economy indicators and devices.''.

SA 1647. Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title II, add the following:

SEC. 279. NET METERING AND INTERCONNECTION STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 113 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2623) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) NET METERING.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection and subsection (e):

''(A) CUSTOMER-GENERATOR.—The term 'customer-generator' means the owner or operator of a qualified generation unit.

''(B) ELECTRIC GENERATION UNIT.—The term 'electric generation unit' means—

''(i) a qualified generation unit; and

''(ii) any electric generation unit that qualifies for net metering under a net metering tariff or rule approved by a State.

''(C) LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.—The term 'local distribution system' means any system for the distribution of electric energy to the ultimate consumer of the electricity, whether or not the owner or operator of the system is a retail electric supplier.

''(D) NET METERING.—The term 'net metering' means the process of—

''(i) measuring the difference between the electricity supplied to a customer-generator and the electricity generated by the customer-generator that is delivered to a local distribution system at the same point of interconnection during an applicable billing period; and

''(ii) providing an energy credit to the customer-generator in the form of a kilowatt-hour credit for each kilowatt-hour of energy produced by the customer-generator from a qualified generation unit.

''(E) QUALIFIED GENERATION UNIT.—The term 'qualified generation unit' means an electric energy generation unit that—

''(i) is a fuel cell or uses as the energy source of the unit solar energy, wind, biomass, geothermal energy, anaerobic digestion, or landfill gas, or a combination of the any of those sources;

''(ii) has a generating capacity of not more than 2,000 kilowatts;

''(iii) is located on premises that are owned, operated, leased, or otherwise controlled by the customer-generator;

''(iv) operates in parallel with the retail electric supplier; and

''(v) is intended primarily to offset all or part of the requirements of the customer-generator for electric energy.

''(F) RETAIL ELECTRIC SUPPLIER.—The term 'retail electric supplier' means any electric utility that sells electric energy to the ultimate consumer of the energy.

''(2) ADOPTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, each State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the State regulatory authority has ratemaking authority), and each nonregulated electric utility, shall—

''(A) provide public notice and conduct a hearing with respect to the standards established under paragraph (3); and

''(B) on the basis of the hearing, adopt the standard.

''(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF NET METERING STANDARD.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each retail electric supplier shall offer to arrange (either directly or through a local distribution company or other third party) to make net metering available, on a first-come, first-served basis, to each of the retail customers of the retail electric supplier in accordance with the requirements described in subparagraph (B) and other provisions of this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in subparagraph (A) are, with respect to a retail electric supplier, that—

''(i) rates and charges and contract terms and conditions for the sale of electric energy to customer-generators shall be the same as the rates and charges and contract terms and conditions that would be applicable if the customer-generator did not own or operate a qualified generation unit and use a net metering system; and

''(ii) each retail electric supplier shall notify all of the retail customers of the retail electric supplier of the standard established under this paragraph as soon as practicable after the adoption of the standard.

''(4) NET ENERGY MEASUREMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each retail electric supplier shall arrange to provide to customer-generators who qualify for net metering under subsection (b) an electrical energy meter capable of net metering and measuring, to the maximum extent practicable, the flow of electricity to or from the customer, using a single meter and single register.

''(B) IMPRACTICABILITY.—In a case in which it is not practicable to provide a meter to a customer-generator under subparagraph (A), a retail electric supplier (either directly or through a local distribution company or other third party) shall, at the expense of the retail electric supplier, install 1 or more of those electric energy meters for the customer-generators concerned.

''(5) BILLING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each retail electric supplier subject to subsection (b) shall calculate the electric energy consumption for a customer using a net metering system in accordance with subparagraphs (B) through (D).

''(B) MEASUREMENT OF ELECTRICITY.—The retail electric supplier shall measure the net electricity produced or consumed during the billing period using the metering installed in accordance with paragraph (4).

''(C) BILLING AND CREDITING.—

''(i) BILLING.—If the electricity supplied by the retail electric supplier exceeds the electricity generated by the customer-generator during the billing period, the customer-generator shall be billed for the net electric energy supplied by the retail electric supplier in accordance with normal billing practices.

''(ii) CREDITING.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—If electric energy generated by the customer-generator exceeds the electric energy supplied by the retail electric supplier during the billing period, the customer-generator shall be billed for the appropriate customer charges for that billing period and credited for the excess electric energy generated during the billing period, with the credit appearing as a kilowatt-hour credit on the bill for the following billing period.

''(II) APPLICATION OF CREDITS.—Any kilowatt-hour credits provided to a customer-generator under this clause shall be applied to customer-generator electric energy consumption on the following billing period bill (except for a billing period that ends in the next calendar year).

''(III) CARRYOVER OF UNUSED CREDITS.—At the beginning of each calendar year, any unused kilowatt-hour credits remaining from the preceding year will carry over to the new year.

''(D) USE OF TIME-DIFFERENTIATED RATES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if a customer-generator is using a meter and retail billing arrangement that has time-differentiated rates—

''(I) the kilowatt-hour credit shall be based on the ratio representing the difference in retail rates for each time-of-use rate; or

''(II) the credits shall be reflected on the bill of the customer-generator as a monetary credit reflecting retail rates at the time of generation of the electric energy by the customer-generator.

''(ii) DIFFERENT TARIFFS OR SERVICES.—A retail electric supplier shall offer a customer-generator the choice of a time-differentiated energy tariff rate or a nontime-differentiated energy tariff rate, if the retail electric supplier offers the choice to customers in the same rate class as the customer-generator.

''(6) PERCENT LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) 4 PERCENT LIMITATION.—The standard established under this subsection shall not apply for a calendar year in the case of a customer-generator served by a local distribution company if the total generating capacity of all customer-generators with net metering systems served by the local distribution company in the calendar year is equal to or more than 4 percent of the capacity necessary to meet the average forecasted aggregate customer peak demand of the company for the calendar year.

''(B) 2 PERCENT LIMITATION.—The standard established under this subsection shall not apply for a calendar year in the case of a customer-generator served by a local distribution company if the total generating capacity of all customer-generators with net metering systems served by the local distribution company in the calendar year using a single type of qualified generation units (as described in paragraph (1)(D)(i)) is equal to or more than 2 percent of the capacity necessary to meet the average forecasted aggregate customer peak demand of the company for the calendar year.

''(C) RECORDS AND NOTICE.—

''(i) RECORDS.—Each retail electric supplier shall maintain, and make available to the public, records of—

''(I) the total generating capacity of customer-generators of the system of the retail electric supplier that are using net metering; and

''(II) the type of generating systems and energy source used by the electric generating systems used by the customer-generators.

''(ii) NOTICE.—Each such retail electric supplier shall notify the State regulatory authority and the Commission at each time at which the total generating capacity of the customer-generators of the retail electric supplier reaches a level that equals or exceeds—

''(I) 75 percent of the limitation specified in subparagraph (B); or

''(II) the limitation specified in subparagraph (B).

''(7) OWNERSHIP OF CREDITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of Federal and State laws providing renewable energy credits or greenhouse gas credits, a customer-generator with a qualified generation unit and net metering shall be treated as owning and having title to the renewable energy attributes, renewable energy credits and greenhouse gas emission credits relating to any electricity produced by the qualified generation unit.

''(B) RETAIL ELECTRIC SUPPLIERS.—No retail electric supplier shall claim title to or ownership of any renewable energy attributes, renewable energy credits, or greenhouse gas emission credits of a customer-generator as a result of interconnecting the customer-generator or providing or offering the customer-generator net metering.

''(8) SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A qualified generation unit and net metering system used by a customer-generator shall meet all applicable safety and performance and reliability standards established by—

''(i) the national electrical code;

''(ii) the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers;

''(iii) Underwriters Laboratories; or

''(iv) the American National Standards Institute.

''(B) ADDITIONAL CHARGES.—The Commission shall, after consultation with State regulatory authorities and nonregulated local distribution systems and after notice and opportunity for comment, prohibit by regulation the imposition of additional charges by retail electric suppliers and local distribution systems for equipment or services for safety or performance that are in addition to those necessary to meet the standards and requirements referred to in subparagraph (A) and subsection (e).

''(9) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any State regulatory authority (with respect to each electric utility for which the authority has ratemaking authority), and each nonregulated electric utility, may apply to the Commission for a determination that any State net metering requirement or regulations complies with this subsection.

''(B) ORDERS.—In the absence of a determination under subparagraph (A), the Commission, on the motion of the Commission or pursuant to the petition of any interested person, may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing on the record, issue an order requiring against any retail electric supplier or local distribution company to require compliance with this subsection.

''(C) PENALTIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates this subsection or any order of the Commission under this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of $10,000 for each day that the violation continues.

''(ii) ASSESSMENT.—The penalty may be assessed by the Commission, after notice and opportunity for hearing, in the same manner as penalties are assessed under section 31(d) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 823b(d)).

''(e) INTERCONNECTION STANDARDS.—

''(1) MODEL STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall publish model standards for the physical connection between local distribution systems and qualified generation units and electric generation units that—

''(i) are qualified generation units (as defined in subsection (d)(1)(D) (other than clause (ii) of subsection (d)(1)(D)); and

''(ii) do not exceed 2,000 kilowatts of capacity.

''(B) PURPOSES.—The model standards shall be designed to—

''(i) encourage the use of qualified generation units; and

''(ii) ensure the safety and reliability of the qualified generation units and the local distribution systems interconnected with the qualified generation units.

''(C) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The model standards shall have 2 separate expedited procedures, including—

''(I) a standard for interconnecting qualified generation units of not more than 15 kilowatts; and

''(II) a separate standard that expedites interconnection for qualified generation units of more than 15 kilowatts but not more than 2,000 kilowatts.

''(ii) BEST PRACTICES.—The expedited procedures shall be based on the best practices that have been used in States that have adopted interconnection standards.

''(iii) MODEL RULE.—In designing the expedited procedures, the Commission shall consider Interstate Renewable Energy Council Model Rule MR–I2005.

''(D) ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, each State shall—

''(I) adopt the model standards established under this paragraph, with or without modification; and

''(II) submit the standards to the Commission for approval.

''(ii) APPROVAL OF MODIFICATION.—The Commission shall approve a modification of the model standards only if the Commission determines that the modification is—

''(I) consistent with or superior to the purpose of the standards; and

''(II) required by reason of local conditions.

''(E) NONAPPROVAL OF STANDARDS FOR A STATE.—If standards have not been approved under this paragraph by the Commission for any State during the 2-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall, by rule or order, enforce the model standards of the Commission in the State until such time as State standards are approved by the Commission.

''(F) UPDATES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection and after notice and opportunity for comment, the Commission shall publish an update of the model standards, after considering changes in the underlying standards and technologies.

''(ii) AVAILABILITY.—The updates shall be made available to State regulatory authorities for the consideration of the authorities.

''(2) SAFETY, RELIABILITY, PERFORMANCE, AND COST.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The standards under this subsection shall establish such measures for the safety and reliability of the affected equipment and local distribution systems as are appropriate.

''(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The standards shall—

''(i) be consistent with all applicable safety and performance standards established by—

''(I) the national electrical code;

''(II) the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers;

''(III) Underwriters Laboratories; or

''(IV) the American National Standards Institute; and

''(ii) impose not more than such minimum cost and technical burdens to the interconnecting customer generator as the Commission determines, by rule, are practicable.

''(3) ADDITIONAL CHARGES.—The model standards under this subsection shall prohibit the imposition of additional charges by local distribution systems for equipment or services for interconnection that are in excess of—

''(A) the charges necessary to meet the standards; and

''(B) the charges and equipment requirements identified in the best practices of States with interconnection standards.

''(4) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING LAW REGARDING INTERCONNECTION.—Nothing in this subsection affects the application of section 111(d)(15) relating to interconnection.

''(5) CONSUMER-FRIENDLY CONTRACTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

''(i) promulgate regulations that ensure that simplified contracts will be used for the interconnection of electric energy by electric energy transmission or local distribution systems and generating facilities that have a power production capacity of not greater than 2,000 kilowatts; and

''(ii) consider the best practices for consumer-friendly contracts that are used by States or national associations of State regulators.

''(B) LIABILITY OR INSURANCE.—The contracts shall not require liability or other insurance in excess of the liability or insurance that is typically carried by customer-generators for general liability.

''(6) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of $10,000 for each day that the violation continues.

''(B) ASSESSMENT.—The penalty may be assessed by the Commission, after notice and opportunity for hearing, in the same manner as penalties are assessed under section 31(d) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 823b(d)).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1262 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16451) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) ELECTRIC UTILITY COMPANY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'electric utility company' means any company that owns or operates facilities used for the generation, transmission, or distribution of electric energy for sale.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'electric utility company' does not include an electric generation unit (as defined in section 113(d) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978).''.

SEC. 280. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW.

Section 117(b) of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2627(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Nothing'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), nothing''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) NET METERING AND INTERCONNECTION STANDARDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), no State or nonregulated utility may adopt or enforce any standard or requirement concerning net metering or interconnection that restricts access to the electric power transmission or local distribution system by qualified generators beyond those standards and requirements established under section 113.

''(B) EQUIVALENT OR GREATER ACCESS.—Nothing in this Act precludes a State from adopting or enforcing incentives or requirements to encourage qualified generation and net metering that—

''(i) are in addition to or equivalent to incentives or requirements under section 113; or

''(ii) afford greater access to the electric power transmission and local distribution systems by qualified generators (as defined in section 113) or afford greater compensation or credit for electricity generated by the qualified generators.''.

SA 1648. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. SALAZAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 192, after line 21, add the following:

SEC. 305. ASSESSMENT OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION AND METHANE AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADAPTATION STRATEGY.—The term ''adaptation strategy'' means a land use and management strategy that can be used to increase the sequestration capabilities of any terrestrial ecosystem.

(2) ASSESSMENT.—The term ''assessment'' means the national assessment authorized under subsection (b).

(3) COVERED GREENHOUSE GAS.—The term ''covered greenhouse gas'' means carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane gas.

(4) NATIVE PLANT SPECIES.—The term ''native plant species'' means any noninvasive, naturally occurring plant species within a terrestrial ecosystem.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(6) TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''terrestrial ecosystem'' means any ecological and surficial geological system on public or private land.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''terrestrial ecosystem'' includes—

(i) agricultural land;

(ii) forest land;

(iii) grassland;

(iv) freshwater aquatic ecosystems; and

(v) coastal ecosystems (including estuaries).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the final methodology is published under subsection (f)(3)(D), the Secretary shall complete a national assessment of—

(1) the quantity of carbon stored in and released from terrestrial ecosystems; and

(2) the annual flux of covered greenhouse gases in and out of terrestrial ecosystems.

(c) COMPONENTS.—In conducting the assessment under subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) determine the processes that control the flux of covered greenhouse gases in and out of each terrestrial ecosystem;

(2) estimate the technical and economic potential for increasing carbon sequestration in natural and managed terrestrial ecosystems through management activities or restoration activities in each terrestrial ecosystem;

(3) develop near-term and long-term adaptation strategies or mitigation strategies that can be employed—

(A) to enhance the sequestration of carbon in each terrestrial ecosystem;

(B) to reduce emissions of covered greenhouse gases; and

(C) to adapt to climate change; and

(4) estimate annual carbon sequestration capacity of terrestrial ecosystems under a range of policies in support of management activities to optimize sequestration.

(d) USE OF NATIVE PLANT SPECIES.—In developing restoration activities under subsection (c)(2) and management strategies and adaptation strategies under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary shall emphasize the use of native plant species (including mixtures of many native plant species) for sequestering covered greenhouse gas in each terrestrial ecosystem.

(e) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the assessment under subsection (b) and developing the methodology under subsection (f), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of Energy;

(2) the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(4) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(5) the heads of other relevant agencies;

(6) consortia based at institutions of higher education and with research corporations; and

(7) representatives of agricultural producers and forest and grassland managers.

(f) METHODOLOGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a methodology for conducting the assessment.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The methodology developed under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall—

(i) determine the method for measuring, monitoring, quantifying, and monetizing covered greenhouse gas emissions and reductions, including methods for allocating and managing offsets or credits; and

(ii) estimate the total capacity of each terrestrial ecosystem to—

(I) sequester carbon; and

(II) reduce emissions of covered greenhouse gases; and

(B) may employ economic and other systems models, analyses, and estimations, to be developed in consultation with each of the individuals described in subsection (e).

(3) EXTERNAL REVIEW AND PUBLICATION.—On completion of a proposed methodology, the Secretary shall—

(A) publish the proposed methodology;

(B) at least 60 days before the date on which the final methodology is published, solicit comments from—

(i) the public; and

(ii) heads of affected Federal and State agencies;

(C) establish a panel to review the proposed methodology published under subparagraph (A) and any comments received under subparagraph (B), to be composed of members—

(i) with expertise in the matters described in subsections (c) and (d); and

(ii) that are, as appropriate, representatives of Federal agencies, institutions of higher education, nongovernmental organizations, State organizations, industry, and international organizations; and

(D) on completion of the review under subparagraph (C), publish in the Federal register the revised final methodology.

(g) ESTIMATE; REVIEW.—The Secretary shall—

(1) based on the assessment, prescribe the data, information, and analysis needed to establish a scientifically sound estimate of—

(A) the carbon sequestration capacity of relevant terrestrial ecosystems;

(B) a national inventory of covered greenhouse gas sources that is consistent with the inventory prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency entitled the ''Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2005''; and

(C) the willingness of covered greenhouse gas emitters to pay to sequester the covered greenhouse gases emitted by the applicable emitters in designated terrestrial ecosystems; and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date on which the assessment is completed, submit to the heads of applicable Federal agencies and the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the results of the assessment.

(h) DATA AND REPORT AVAILABILITY.—On completion of the assessment, the Secretary shall incorporate the results of the assessment into a web-accessible database for public use.

(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of the 3 years following the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1649. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 131. ENERGY EFFICIENCY RESIDENTIAL GUARANTEES.

Section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513) (as amended by section 124(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

''(11) Energy efficiency residential financing guarantees provided under subsection (g).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(g) ENERGY EFFICIENCY RESIDENTIAL GUARANTEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make guarantees under this section for single and multifamily mortgage bonds and related financing for energy efficiency purposes.

''(2) PURPOSES.—The Secretary shall make a guarantee under this subsection only for—

''(A) bonds and related financing issued by State housing and energy agencies; or

''(B) debt financing for energy efficiency measures in new or existing housing supported by Federal financial assistance programs (including the low-income housing credits under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and project-based rental housing assistance under section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)) under which energy efficiency projects are approved jointly by State housing finance and energy agencies.

''(3) CRITERIA.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary (in consultation with State housing finance, energy, weatherization and public utility commissioners) shall promulgate regulations establishing criteria for energy efficiency projects eligible for guarantees under this subsection.

''(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Subsections (a)(2) and (d) shall not apply to a guarantee made under this subsection.''.

SA 1650. Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND.

Section 9(e)(2)(C) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(e)(2)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—The term of a contract described in clause (i) that, as of the date of enactment of this clause, is in repayment and has a term of not more than 12 years, may be extended to a term of not more than 20 years to permit additional energy conservation improvements without requiring the reprocurement of energy performance contractors.''.

SA 1651. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

Subtitle ___—Retail Fuel Fairness

SEC. ___1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Future Accountability in Retail Fuel Act'' or the ''FAIR Fuel Act''.

SEC. ___2. AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION EQUIPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) NEW MOTOR FUEL DISPENSERS.—Beginning 90 days after the issuance of final regulations under subsection (c), all motor fuel dispensers that are newly installed or upgraded at any retail fuel establishment in the United States shall be equipped with automatic temperature compensation equipment to ensure that any volume of gasoline or diesel fuel measured by such dispenser for retail sale is equal to the volume that such quantity of fuel would equal at the time of such sale if the temperature of the fuel was 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

(2) EXISTING MOTOR FUEL DISPENSERS.—Not later than 5 years after the issuance of final regulations under subsection (c), all motor fuel dispensers at any retail fuel establishment in the United States shall be equipped with the automatic temperature compensation equipment described in paragraph (1).

(b) INSPECTIONS.—

(1) ANNUAL INSPECTION.—Beginning on the date described in subsection (a), State inspectors conducting an initial or annual inspection of motor fuel dispensers are authorized to determine if such dispensers are equipped with the automatic temperature compensation equipment required under subsection (a).

(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the State inspector determines that a motor fuel dispenser does not comply with the requirement under subsection (a), the State inspector is authorized to notify the Secretary of Commerce, through an electronic notification system developed by the Secretary, of such noncompliance.

(3) FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION.—Not earlier than 180 days after a motor fuel dispenser is found to be out of compliance with the requirement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall coordinate a follow-up inspection of such motor fuel dispenser.

(4) FINE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The owner or operator of any retail fuel establishment with a motor fuel dispenser subject to the requirement under subsection (a) that is determined to be out of compliance with such requirement shall be subject to a fine equal to $5,000 for each noncompliant motor fuel dispenser.

(B) ADDITIONAL FINE.—If a motor fuel dispenser is determined to be out of compliance during a follow-up inspection, the owner or operator of the retail fuel establishment at which such motor fuel dispenser is located shall be subject to an additional fine equal to $5,000.

(5) USE OF FINES.—Amounts collected under paragraph (4) may be used to carry out section ___3.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) COMMENCEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall commence a rulemaking procedure to implement the requirement under subsection (a).

(2) FINAL REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue final regulations to implement the requirement under subsection (a), including specifying which volume correction factor tables shall be used for the range of gasoline and diesel fuel products that are sold to retail customers in the United States.

(d) DEFINED TERM.—In this subtitle, the term ''automatic temperature compensation equipment'' has the meaning given the term in the National Institute of Standards and Technology Handbook 44.

SEC. ___3. AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION EQUIPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to award grants to owners and operators of retail fuel establishments to offset the costs associated with the installation of automatic temperature compensation equipment on motor fuel dispensers.

(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The Secretary may not award a grant under this subsection in excess of—

(A) $1,000 per motor fuel dispenser; or

(B) $10,000 per grant recipient.

(3) INELIGIBLE COMPANIES.—A major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) is ineligible to receive a grant under this subsection.

(4) USE OF GRANT FUNDS.—Grant funds received under this subsection may be used to offset the costs incurred by owners and operators of retail establishments to acquire and install automatic temperature compensation equipment in accordance with the requirement under section ___2(a).

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF STATE INSPECTION COSTS.—The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to reimburse States for the costs incurred by the States to—

(1) inspect motor fuel dispensers for compliance with the requirement under section ___2(a); and

(2) notify the Secretary of Commerce of any noncompliance with such requirement.

SEC. ___4. SAVINGS PROVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle may be construed to preempt a State from enacting a law that imposes an equivalent standard or a more stringent standard concerning the retail sale of gasoline at certain temperatures.

(b) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term ''equivalent standard'' means any standard that prohibits the retail sale of gasoline with energy content per gallon that is different than the energy content of 1 gallon of gasoline stored at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

SEC. ___5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subtitle.

SA 1652. Mr. HAGEL (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2___. TRAFFIC SIGNAL COORDINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of funds made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall use not less than $2,000,000 to carry out, through the Clean Cities Program established under sections 404, 409, and 505 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13231, 13235, 13256), a program for traffic signal coordination.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that any activity under the program under subsection (a) shall be carried out by a certified civil engineer with experience relating to traffic patterns, signals, and congestion.

(c) ACTION BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—

(1) REPORT.—Each unit of State or local government that receives funds from the Secretary to carry out an activity under the program under subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary a report describing the quantity of fuel savings of the State as a result of the activity—

(A) by not later than 3 years after the date on which the State receives the funds; and

(B) every 3 years thereafter.

(2) TREATMENT OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS.—Any emission reductions due to fuel savings in a State as a result of an activity under the program under subsection (a) shall be taken into account with respect to the State implementation plan of the State under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), regardless of whether the activity is part of a transportation implementation plan of the State.

SA 1653. Mr. HAGEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 192, after line 21, add the following:

SEC. 305. STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE.

The Secretary shall offer to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a study of uses (including industrial applications) for captured carbon dioxide, other than sequestration, enhanced oil recovery, or carbon trading.

SA 1654. Mr. HAGEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 6, to reduce our Nation's dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewables Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 131. COAL-TO-LIQUID AND GAS-TO-LIQUID TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) coal-to-liquid and gas-to-liquid technologies are mature, known technologies that are used around the world;

(2) with sizable coal reserves, the United States is ideally suited for the use of coal-to-liquid and gas-to-liquid technologies to produce alternatives for petroleum products; and

(3) it is in the best interest of the national security of the United States to develop and commercialize a synthetic fuels industry.

(b) COAL-TO-LIQUID AND GAS-TO-LIQUID FACILITIES LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.—

(1) AMOUNT.—Section 1702(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Unless'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), unless''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—The amount of a loan guarantee provided under this title for a project described in section 1703(b)(11) shall be not more than the lesser of—

''(A) 50 percent of the project cost of the facility that is the subject of the guarantee, as estimated at the time at which the guarantee is issued; or

''(B) $100,000,000.''.

(2) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—Section 1703(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) Coal-to-liquid and gas-to-liquid facilities that produce not less than 150,000,000 gallons of liquid transportation fuel per year.''.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1704 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16514) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) COAL-TO-LIQUID AND GAS-TO-LIQUID PROJECTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to provide the cost of guarantees for projects involving coal-to-liquid and gas-to-liquid facilities under section 1703(b)(11).''.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS FOR UTILIZATION OF COAL-TO-LIQUID OR GAS-TO-LIQUID FUEL IN MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 134 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 2263. Fuel: minimum requirements for utilization of coal-to-liquid or gas-to-liquid fuel

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the total amount of fuel utilized by the Department of Defense in a calendar year, the percentage of such fuel that is coal-to-liquid fuel, gas-to-liquid fuel, or both shall be the percentage as follows:

''(1) In the first applicable utilization year, 5 percent.

''(2) Except as provided in subsection (c), in any year after the first applicable utilization year, a percentage that is 5 greater than the percentage of utilization in the preceding year under this section.

''(b) FIRST APPLICABLE UTILIZATION YEAR.—For purposes of subsection (a)(1), the first applicable utilization year for coal-to-liquid fuel and gas-to-liquid fuel shall be the earlier of the following:

''(1) The first calendar year after the Secretary Defense certifies to Congress that at least 50 percent of the aircraft fleet of the Department has the proven capability to utilize coal-to-liquid fuel or gas-to-liquid fuel without—

''(A) any adverse effect on the aircraft engines of such fleet;

''(B) any adverse effect on the overall performance of the aircraft; and

''(C) any adverse effect on health and safety of the aircrew, passengers, and maintenance crew.

''(2) 2017.

''(c) EXCEPTION.—If as of December 31 of any year in which subsection (a) is in effect the average price of crude petroleum (as determined by the Secretary of Energy in 2007 constant dollars) is less then $40 per barrel, paragraph (2) of that subsection shall not be operative in the next succeeding year.

''(d) MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE.—

''(1) The maximum percentage of the fuel utilized by the Department that is required by this section to be coal-to-liquid fuel, gas-to-liquid fuel, or both is 50 percent.

''(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to limit the percentage of fuel utilized by the Department that is coal-to-liquid fuel or gas-to-liquid fuel.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of section at the beginning of subchapter II of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 2263. Fuel: minimum requirements for utilization of coal-to-liquid or gas-to-liquid fuel.''.

(d) COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, shall conduct a study on commercial style aircraft engines and airframes to determine the quantity of fuel produced using coal-to-liquid or gas-to-liquid technology that may be used without compromising health, safety, or the longevity of the engines and airframes, including an analysis of any environmental benefits from using the fuel.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(A) the results of the study; and

(B) any recommendations of the Secretary of Energy.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, June 21, 2007, at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on law enforcement in Indian Country.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Tuesday, June 26, 2007, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing to receive testimony on Smithsonian Institution governance reform and a report by the Smithsonian's Independent Review Committee.

For further information regarding this hearing, please contact Howard Gantman at the Rules and Administration Committee, 224–6352.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to inform the Members that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship will hold a roundtable entitled ''SBA Reauthorization: Small Business Venture Capital Programs,'' on Thursday, June 21, 2007, at 10 a.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs will hold 2 days of hearings entitled ''Excessive Speculation in the Natural Gas Markets.'' The subcommittee's hearing will examine the reasons for the extreme price levels and volatility in the natural gas futures markets in 2006 and how excessive speculation by a single hedge fund, Amaranth LLC, dominated the natural gas market and distorted natural gas futures prices. The hearing also will examine the extent to which excessive speculative trading on unregulated energy exchanges contributed to the price distortions, and the need for statutory and regulatory changes to prevent manipulation and excessive speculation on unregulated exchanges from detrimentally affecting energy prices. Witnesses for the upcoming hearing will include a Counsel to the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations who will present a report on the subcommittee's year-long investigation, Amaranth, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Intercontinental Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange, natural gas users, and academics. A final witness list for the June 25 hearing will be available on Friday, June 22, 2007. A final witness list for the July 9 hearing will be available on Friday, July 6, 2007.

The subcommittee hearings are scheduled for Monday, June 25, 2007, at 11 a.m., in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and Monday, July 9, 2007, at 2:30 p.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Elise Bean of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations at 224–9505.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican leader, pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 105 (adopted April 13, 1989), as amended by S. Res. 149 (adopted October 5, 1993), as amended by Public Law 105–275, further amended by S. Res. 75 (adopted March 25, 1999), amended by S. Res. 383 (adopted October 27, 2000), and amended by S. Res. 355 (adopted November 13, 2002), and further amended by S. Res. 480 (adopted November 20, 2004), the appointment of the following Senators to serve as members of the Senate National Security Working Group for the 110th Congress: Senator RICHARD LUGAR of Indiana, Senator JOHN WARNER of Virginia, Senator JEFF SESSIONS of Alabama, Senator PETE DOMENICI of New Mexico, Senator BOB CORKER of Tennessee.

AMENDING SENATE RESOLUTION 458

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to consideration of S. Res. 238, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 238) amending Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress) to allow the Secretary of the Senate to adjust the salaries of employees who are placed on the payroll of the Senate, under the direction of the Secretary, as a result of the death or resignation of a Senator.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 238) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 238

Resolved, That (a) subsection (a)(1) of the first section of Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress) is amended by inserting after ''respective salaries'' the following: '', unless adjusted by the Secretary of the Senate with the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,''.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect January 1, 2007.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1639

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1639, introduced earlier today by Senators KENNEDY and SPECTER, is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1639) to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 2007

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m., Tuesday, June 19; that on Tuesday, following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period of morning business for 60 minutes, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes, and with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half; that upon the close of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 6, as under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:41 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 19, 2007, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 18, 2007:

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAUL R. BRUBAKER, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE RESEARCH AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE ASHOK G. KAVEESHWAR, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NANCY GOODMAN BRINKER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, AND TO HAVE THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE, VICE DONALD BURNHAM ENSENAT, RESIGNED.

EUNICE S. REDDICK, OF NEW YORK, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE GABONESE REPUBLIC, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DAVID W. JAMES, OF MISSOURI, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE RANDOLPH JAMES CLERIHUE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STEVEN H. MURDOCK, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS, VICE LOUIS KINCANNON.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DONALD C. WURSTER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL D. AKEY, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL G. BRANDT, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD H. CLEVENGER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CYNTHIA N. KIRKLAND, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DUANE J. LODRIDGE, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL PATRICK J. MOISIO, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES A. MORGAN III, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL B. O'HOLLAREN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER S. PAWLING, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. SCHUESSLER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL HAYWOOD R. STARLING, JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RAYMOND L. WEBSTER, 0000

To be brigadier general

COLONEL MAURICE T. BROCK, 0000
COLONEL JIM C. CHOW, 0000
COLONEL MICHAEL G. COLANGELO, 0000
COLONEL BARRY K. COLN, 0000
COLONEL STEVEN A. CRAY, 0000
COLONEL JAMES D. DEMERITT, 0000
COLONEL MATTHEW J. DZIALO, 0000
COLONEL TRULAN A. EYRE, 0000
COLONEL JON F. FAGO, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM S. HADAWAY III, 0000
COLONEL SAMUEL C. HEADY, 0000
COLONEL JOHN P. HUGHES, 0000
COLONEL MARK R. JOHNSON, 0000
COLONEL PATRICK L. MARTIN, 0000
COLONEL RICHARD A. MITCHELL, 0000
COLONEL JOHN F. NICHOLS, 0000
COLONEL GRADY L. PATTERSON III, 0000
COLONEL GEORGE E. PIGEON, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM N. REDDELL III, 0000
COLONEL HAROLD E. REED, 0000
COLONEL LEON S. RICE, 0000
COLONEL ALPHONSE J. STEPHENSON, 0000
COLONEL ERIC W. VOLLMECKE, 0000
COLONEL ERIC G. WELLER, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN D. GARDNER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL ROBERT B. ABRAMS, 0000
COLONEL RALPH O. BAKER, 0000
COLONEL ALLEN W. BATSCHELET, 0000
COLONEL PETER C. BAYER, JR., 0000
COLONEL ARNOLD N.G. BRAY, 0000
COLONEL JEFFREY S. BUCHANAN, 0000
COLONEL ROBERT A. CARR, 0000
COLONEL GARY H. CHEEK, 0000
COLONEL KENDALL P. COX, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM T. CROSBY, 0000
COLONEL ANTHONY G. CRUTCHFIELD, 0000
COLONEL JOSEPH P. DISALVO, 0000
COLONEL BRIAN J. DONAHUE, 0000
COLONEL PATRICK J. DONAHUE II, 0000
COLONEL PETER N. FULLER, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM K. FULLER, 0000
COLONEL WALTER M. GOLDEN, JR., 0000
COLONEL PATRICK M. HIGGINS, 0000
COLONEL FREDERICK B. HODGES, 0000
COLONEL BRIAN R. LAYER, 0000
COLONEL RICHARD C. LONGO, 0000
COLONEL ALAN R. LYNN, 0000
COLONEL DAVID L. MANN, 0000
COLONEL LLOYD MILES, 0000
COLONEL MARK A. MILLEY, 0000
COLONEL JOHN W. NICHOLSON, JR., 0000
COLONEL HENRY J. NOWAK, 0000
COLONEL RAYMOND P. PALUMBO, 0000
COLONEL GARY S. PATTON, 0000
COLONEL MARK W. PERRIN, 0000
COLONEL WILLIAM E. RAPP, 0000
COLONEL THOMAS J. RICHARDSON, 0000
COLONEL STEVEN L. SALAZAR, 0000
COLONEL DAVID A. TEEPLES, 0000
COLONEL RAYMOND A. THOMAS III, 0000
COLONEL PAUL L. WENTZ, 0000
COLONEL LARRY D. WYCHE, 0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531(A):

To be lieutenant colonel

ALICE A. HALE, 0000

To be major

NATALIE A. JAGIELLA, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531(A):

To be lieutenant colonel

ANNE M. BEAUDOIN, 0000
CRAIG A. MYRMEL, 0000

To be major

CALVIN M. KANEMARU, 0000
LAUREN E. KITCHENS, 0000
SAMUEL B. MUNRO, 0000
JUSTINA U. PAULINO, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

BIRGET BATISTE, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES P. HOUSTON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

JOHN C. LOOSE, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

BRUCE BUBLICK, 0000
JAMES MADDEN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JACKIE L. BYAS, 0000
WILLIAM R. CLARK, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

JEFFREY R. KEIM, 0000
RICHARD C. RUCK, 0000

To be major

STAN ROWICKI, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be colonel

PHILIP A. HORTON, 0000

To be major

JOHN S. COLE, 0000
CHAD A. EICHER, 0000
TUNG M. HA, 0000
ERIC D. MARTIN, 0000
MATTHEW D. MCDONALD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, 0000
KIRK S. RUSSELL, 0000
PATRICIA YOUNG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

BERNADINE F. PELETZFOX, 0000

To be major

DAMION D. GILDAY, 0000
SUSAN P. STATTMILLER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

JEFFERY H. ALLEN, 0000
THOMAS E. BROWN, SR., 0000
TROY B. CHAPPELL, 0000
MATTHEW L. DANA, 0000
GREGORY P. FISCHER, 0000
DANIEL L. GARDNER, 0000
MICHAEL B. HOLMES, 0000
GARY E. HUFFMAN, 0000
ANTHONY N. KANELLIS, 0000
THOMAS J. LINEK, 0000
CAROLYN G. LOTT, 0000
CLARK W. MURFF, 0000
PHILIP T. PUGLIESE, 0000
GARY R. RUSS, 0000
VICTOR H. STEPHENSON, 0000
BOBBY C. THORNTON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

DIRK R. KLOSS, 0000
MICHAEL E. MONTOYA, 0000
ROBERT G. MOSER, 0000
MARK C. STRONG, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be colonel

DAVID M. GRIFFITH, 0000
PAUL A. HAVELES, 0000
CURTIS M. HELLENBRAND, 0000
GEORGE P. MAUGHAN, 0000
RICHARD L. OTT, 0000
JOSEPH THOMPSON, 0000

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN ABRUSCATO, 0000
PHIL L. AUBEL, 0000
MICHAEL K. BEANS, 0000
ROBERT T. BEIDLEMAN, 0000
JOSHUA P. BERISFORD, 0000
JOSEPH C. BIGGERS, 0000
CARLOS BLANCHARD, 0000
TYLER L. BOSCO, 0000
ROBERT M. BURTON, 0000
REBECCA CARTER, 0000
RICHARD A. CHALOUPKA, 0000
CHARLES J. CLAYTON, 0000
MARK W. CRUMPTON, 0000
ANN M. DALKIEWICZ, 0000
JEFFREY J. DANTONIO, 0000
LEONARD E. DRAVES, 0000
GARY M. ELLIOTT, 0000
FRANCIS V. FRAZIER, 0000
MICHAEL B. FRAZIER, 0000
ROBERT D. FRUM, 0000
FRANK E. GRAY, 0000
JAMES W. GRAY, 0000
KEVIN A. GREGORY, 0000
JAY A. HAMMER, 0000
DANIEL J. HAVEMAN, 0000
LUCIA M. HEUGH, 0000
JAMES W. HICKS, 0000
GARY L. HILL, 0000
JEFFERY A. HOLLAMON, 0000
DAVID J. HOTOP, 0000
DONALD C. HOUK, 0000
MARK HUNTER, 0000
JAY W. INMAN, 0000
AURELIA L. JETER, 0000
WILLIAM S. JONES, 0000
MARTHA E. KIENE, 0000
GUIFFRE J. KILGREN, 0000
JOHN D. KOCH, 0000
ADAM J. LAMAR, 0000
JAMES M. LINDLEY, 0000
ROBERT S. LYMAN, 0000
SHAWN P. MAHANA, 0000
HUGH R. MCNEELY, 0000
MATTHEW B. MEDNICK, 0000
WILL G. MERRILL, 0000
RANDOLPH MOFFAT, 0000
MARIA A. MORENO, 0000
SCOTT S. NAELITZ, 0000
MICHAEL R. NELSON, 0000
ROBERT R. NIEVES, 0000
MICHAEL A. OFFE, 0000
MICHAEL T. OHALPIN, 0000
ROGER L. PASCHALL, 0000
ANDREW PETRETTI, 0000
BASIL A. PIAZZA, 0000
WILLIAM C. PRAY, 0000
CHRISTIAN G. PRESCOTT, 0000
MICKEL A. SAWYER, 0000
GLORN I. SINE, 0000
DAVID F. SMITH, 0000
ANTHONY D. TAYLOR, 0000
SANDRA A. TOOMEY, 0000
RICHARD D. VINAS, 0000
JAMES D. WALLACE, 0000
WALTER W. WHEELER, 0000
SCOTT R. WILD, 0000
SCOTT W. WILDE, 0000
JAMES D. WOOD, 0000

To be major

SHAFFIR ALIKHAN, 0000
MATTHEW S. ALLISON, 0000
FAYE W. ANTHONY, 0000
BETHANY C. ARAGON, 0000
DAVID D. ARVIK, 0000
TODD A. AULD, 0000
SCOTT H. BAILEY, 0000
LEON J. BATIE, 0000
SAMUEL L. BATTAGLIA, 0000
JAMES E. BEAN, 0000
CRAIG J. BONDRA, 0000
JAMES E. BONO, 0000
DENA M. BRAEGER, 0000

STEVEN E. BREWER, 0000
WILLIAM J. BRODHEAD, 0000
WILLIE E. BROWN, 0000
TERRENCE H. BUCKEYE, 0000
CHRIS A. BUCKNER, 0000
KAREL A. BUTLER, 0000
TYLER G. CANTER, 0000
JAMES F. CARLISLE, 0000
ROGER C. CASTRO, 0000
KEVIN E. CLARK, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. COLEMAN, 0000
ASHLEY D. COMBS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M. CRAWFORD, 0000
WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, 0000
ANDREW J. DEATON, 0000
CORY J. DELGER, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D. DRINKARD, 0000
WILLIAM H. DUNBAR, 0000
DANIEL J. DUNCAN, 0000
LEONARD J. ERAZOSLOAT, 0000
ALETA ESCOTO, 0000
JAMIE GARCIA, 0000
LISA A. GARCIA, 0000
DOUGLAS F. GIBSON, 0000
JEFFREY R. GOLDBERG, 0000
JEANETTE H. GRIFFIN, 0000
JERRY D. HALLMAN, 0000
DANIEL C. HART, 0000
STEVEN T. HAYDEN, 0000
DAVID J. HAYES, 0000
TWYLLA W. HENRY, 0000
WILLIAM H. HOGE, 0000
KENNETH V. HOLSHOUSER, 0000
LAWRENCE P. HOUSE, 0000
ALANA L. JACKSON, 0000
DONALD F. JEAN, 0000
PETER W. JENKINS, 0000
EDWARD J. JOHNSON, 0000
MARGARET M. KAGELEIRY, 0000
RHONDA L. KEISTER, 0000
RUTH A. KEITH, 0000
YON C. KIMBLE, 0000
RYAN R. KING, 0000
MICHAEL K. KOLB, 0000
ARNETTA L. LAWRENCE, 0000
JOSEPH P. LUONGO, 0000
CARL W. MAROTTO, 0000
ANDREW F. MCCONNELL, 0000
GEORGE J. MEKIS, 0000
MATTHEW T. MORGAN, 0000
KURT A. MUELLER, 0000
JEREMY S. MUSHTARE, 0000
JOHN B. NALLS, 0000
JEFFREY J. NERONE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E. NIX, 0000
ROBERT J. OBRIEN, 0000
DANIEL L. PALMER, 0000
LARRY A. PARKS, 0000
KEVIN J. PARRISH, 0000
JEAN M. PERRY, 0000
DAVID W. PINKSTON, 0000
RANDALL S. PITCHER, 0000
GROVER W. PRICE, 0000
AMY H. REESE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER G. REID, 0000
HAROLD J. RIDER, 0000
ANDREW J. RIMAR, 0000
SIDNEY D. ROSENQUIST, 0000
JERMAIN R. SABBATT, 0000
RICHARD C. SANTIAGO, 0000
MICHAEL G. SHANDS, 0000
NICHOLAS R. SIMONTIS, 0000
JAY B. SMITH, 0000
DENNIS R. SWANSON, 0000
BRIAN H. TAYLOR, 0000
MICHAEL A. TAYLOR, 0000
ANDREW L. TURNER, 0000
ANDREW A. VINCENT, 0000
MARY C. VOWELL, 0000
BRIAN L. WALLACE, 0000
TERRY L. WESCOTT, 0000
BRIAN A. WICKENS, 0000
ANTHONY D. WILCHER, 0000
DAVID E. WILLIAMS, 0000
JAMES WILLS, 0000
BRIAN N. WITCHER, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

CARLOS E. GOMEZ-SANCHEZ, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

SCOTT F. ADAMS, 0000
EUGENE J. AGER, 0000
JAMES D. ALGER II, 0000
ERIK M. ANDERSON, 0000
RUSSELL J. ARIZA, 0000
JAMES L. AUTREY, 0000
HERMAN T. K. AWAI, 0000
LEON R. BACON, 0000
CHARLES E. BAKER III, 0000
EDWARD J. BARON II, 0000
MARTIN A. BECK, 0000
EUGENE H. BLACK III, 0000
MARK E. BLACK, 0000
LUIS A. BOTICARIO, 0000
KENNETH J. BOWEN II, 0000
STEPHEN G. BOWEN, 0000
ROBERT D. BOYER, 0000
DONALD H. B. BRASWELL, 0000
JOHN A. BREAST, 0000
PETER J. BRENNAN, 0000
CARL F. BUSH, 0000
BRETT W. CALKINS, 0000
SEAN C. CANNON, 0000
REGGIE P. CARPENTER, 0000
FRANK CATTANI, 0000
DANIEL S. CAVE, 0000
DAVID A. CHASE, 0000
JAMES C. CHILDS, 0000
RICHARD L. CLEMMONS, JR., 0000
DOUGLAS F. COCHRANE, 0000
MICHAEL K. COCKEY, 0000
SCOTT D. CONN, 0000
SCOTT P. COOLEDGE, 0000
BRIAN K. COREY, 0000
RICHARD A. CORRELL, 0000
ROBERT E. COSGRIFF, 0000
GREGORY H. CREWSE, 0000
DONALD R. CUDDINGTON, JR., 0000
ROBERT L. DAIN, 0000
MARC H. DALTON, 0000
MATTHEW W. DANEHY, 0000
EDWARD J. DANGELO, 0000
JEFFREY D. DAVILA, 0000
JEFFREY A. DAVIS, 0000
MARK E. DAVIS, 0000
JOHN D. DEEHR, 0000
PETER C. DEMANE, 0000
CARL J. DENI, 0000
BRUCE A. DERENSKI, 0000
DOMINIC DESCISCIOLO, 0000
ROBERT B. DISHMAN, 0000
JOHN R. DIXON, 0000
JAMES S. DONNELLY, 0000
FRANCIS W. DORIS, 0000
ROBERT I. DOUGLASS, 0000
PETER M. DRISCOLL, 0000
TIMOTHY J. DUENING, 0000
JOHN G. EDEN, 0000
PAUL T. ESSIG, JR., 0000
STEPHEN C. EVANS, 0000
STEVEN Y. FAGGERT, 0000
JON R. FAHS, JR., 0000
GREGORY J. FENTON, 0000
THOMAS J. FITZGERALD IV, 0000
HUGH M. FLANAGAN, JR., 0000
KEVIN P. FLANAGAN, 0000
PAUL E. FLOOD, 0000
ROBERT G. FOGG, 0000
MICHAEL J. FORD, 0000
GARY H. FOSTER, 0000
RICHARD N. FOX, 0000
STEPHEN N. FRICK, 0000
DAVID G. FRY, 0000
AMOS M. GALLAGHER, 0000
BERNARD M. GATELY, JR., 0000
SEAN P. GEANEY, 0000
CURTIS J. GILBERT, 0000
KERRY S. GILPIN, 0000
ROBERT P. GONZALES, 0000
COLLIN P. GREEN, 0000
DANIEL C. GRIECO, 0000
JEFFREY T. GRIFFIN, 0000
JOHN P. GRIFFIN, 0000
CLAYTON A. GRINDLE, JR., 0000
STEPHEN P. GRZESZCZAK III, 0000
HARVEY L. GUFFEY, JR., 0000
STEVEN M. GUILIANI, 0000
ROBERT V. GUSENTINE, 0000
ADAM J. GUZIEWICZ, 0000
GERARD W. HALL, 0000
PETER HALL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER H. HALTON, 0000
JAMES C. HAMBLET, 0000
GARY R. HANSEN, 0000
JONATHAN L. HARNDEN, JR., 0000
MARK W. HARRIS, 0000
JEFFREY S. HAUPT, 0000
PETER D. HAYNES, 0000
DOUGLAS E. HEADY, 0000
JOHN P. HEATHERINGTON, 0000
JAMES A. HILDEBRAND, 0000
KEVIN C. HILL, 0000
PAUL D. HILL, 0000
JAMES H. HINELINE III, 0000
JAMES B. HOKE, 0000
ERIC C. HOLLOWAY, 0000
MICHAEL D. HORAN, 0000
CAROL A. HOTTENROTT, 0000
JAMES J. HOUSINGER, 0000
TRACY L. HOWARD, 0000
BRIAN T. HOWES, 0000
MARK M. HUBER, 0000
FRANK E. HUGHLETT, 0000
ERIC S. IRWIN, 0000
ROBERT V. JAMES III, 0000
JOSEPH G. JERAULD, 0000
GREGORY J. JOHNSTON, 0000
DEVON JONES, 0000
LOGAN S. JONES, 0000
MORGAN B. JONES, 0000
WERNER H. JURINKA, 0000
RAYMOND F. KELEDEI, 0000
MARK E. KELLY, 0000
SCOTT J. KELLY, 0000
JAMES W. KILBY, 0000
DAVID W. KIRK, 0000
KENNETH C. KLOTHE, 0000
BRIAN M. KOCHER, 0000
STEPHEN T. KOEHLER, 0000
THOMAS G. KOLLIE, JR., 0000
KENNETH A. KROGMAN, 0000
RICHARD A. LABRANCHE, 0000
KIMO K. LEE, 0000
MELVIN E. LEE, 0000
PATRICK A. LEFERE, 0000
DAVID A. LEMEK, 0000
JOSEPH J. LEONARD, 0000
YANCY B. LINDSEY, 0000
SHAWN W. LOBREE, 0000
LEONARD R. LOUGHRAN, 0000
MICHAEL D. LUMPKIN, 0000
CHARLES E. LUTTRELL, 0000
PAUL S. MACKLEY, 0000
JEFFREY D. MACLAY, 0000
JOHN MALFITANO, 0000
DOUGLAS A. MALIN, 0000
JAMES J. MALLOY, 0000
MARK S. MANFREDI, 0000
KEVIN MANNIX, 0000
BRADLEY W. MARGESON, 0000
ROBERT L. MASON, 0000
DAVID A. MAYO, 0000
THOMAS F. MCGOVERN, 0000
BRYANGERARD MCGRATH, 0000
JAMES J. MCHUGH IV, 0000
PAUL P. MCKEON, 0000
BRADLEY R. MCKINNEY, 0000
MARK A. MCLAUGHLIN, 0000
PHILIP G. MCLAUGHLIN, 0000
DEIDRE L. MCLAY, 0000
TIMOTHY R. MCMAHON, 0000
KEVIN G. MEENAGHAN, 0000
JOHN F. MEIER, 0000
ERIC G. MERRILL, 0000
WILLIAM R. MERZ, 0000
FRANK J. MICHAEL III, 0000
DOUGLAS W. MIKATARIAN, 0000
PETER W. MILLER, 0000
WILLIAM C. MINTER, 0000
PATRICK A. MOLENDA, 0000
NICHOLAS MONGILLO, 0000
STEVEN A. MUCKLOW, 0000
ELMER E. NAGMA, 0000
MICHAEL K. NAPOLITANO, 0000
DOUGLAS M. NASHOLD, 0000
WILLIAM J. NAULT, 0000
BRIAN C. NICKERSON, 0000
WILLIAM C. NOLL, 0000
GEORGE P. NORMAN, 0000
SAMUEL R. M. NORTON, 0000
DAVID A. OGBURN, 0000
FRANK J. OLMO, 0000
DAVID A. OWEN, 0000
PETER PAGANO, 0000
ROBERT E. PALISIN II, 0000
KENT A. PARO, 0000
THOMAS L. PECK, 0000
JOHN C. PETERSCHMIDT, 0000
CURTIS G. PHILLIPS, 0000
BRETT M. PIERSON, 0000
JAMES E. PITTS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER W. PLUMMER, 0000
ALAN G. POINDEXTER, 0000
RICKS W. POLK, 0000
CEDRIC E. PRINGLE, 0000
RINDA K. RANCH, 0000
DANIEL G. RIECK, 0000
KENNETH C. RITTER, 0000
NANNETTE S. ROBERTS, 0000
STANLEY M. ROBERTSON, 0000
JOHN R. RODRIGUEZ, 0000
RICHARD A. ROGERS, 0000
S. R. ROTH, 0000
JOHN K. RUSS, 0000
JEFFREY S. RUTH, 0000
MARK T. SAKAGUCHI, 0000
MICHAEL R. SAUNDERS, 0000
SAMUEL D. SCHICK, 0000
BRUCE W. SCHNEIDER, 0000
JOHN J. SCHNEIDER, 0000
JOHNNY L. SCHULTZ, 0000
MARK H. SCOVILL, 0000
LORIN C. SELBY, 0000
MICHAEL W. SELBY, 0000
JAY D. SHAFFER, 0000
JOHN C. SHAUB, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. SHAY, 0000
DAVID J. SHERIDAN, 0000
PAUL J. SHOCK, 0000
WILLIAM R. SILKMAN, JR., 0000
THOMAS W. SITSCH, 0000
JOHN B. SKILLMAN, 0000
BRADLEY D. SKINNER, 0000
GEORGE H. SLOOK, 0000
GORDON B. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL D. SMITH, 0000
BRIAN A. SOLO, 0000
TIMOTHY B. SPRATTO, 0000
JOSEPH K. SULLIVAN, 0000
STEVEN A. SWITTEL, 0000
MICHAEL T. TALAGA, 0000
KEITH T. TAYLOR, 0000
RICHARD J. TESTYON, 0000
KARL O. THOMAS, 0000
CARL T. TISKA, 0000
JEFFREY L. TRENT, 0000
JOHN M. UHL, 0000
RODNEY M. URBANO, 0000
PHILIP W. VANCE, 0000
MICHAEL G. VANDURICK, 0000
ACE E. VANWAGONER, 0000
IAN V. VATET, 0000
TODD G. VEAZIE, 0000
JOSEPH P. VOBORIL, 0000
WILLIAM T. WAGNER, 0000
MICHAEL S. WALLACE, 0000
PATRICK M. WALSH, 0000
NORMAN E. WEAKLAND, 0000
RICHARD W. WEATHERS, 0000
JAMES D. WEBB, 0000

MICHAEL A. WETTLAUFER, 0000
DENNIS B. WHITE, 0000
ANDREW C. WILDE, 0000
RINEHART M. WILKE IV, 0000
WADE F. WILKENSON, 0000
BARRY E. WILMORE, 0000
JESSE A. WILSON, JR., 0000
ROBERT C. WILSON, 0000
TIMOTHY M. WILSON, 0000
WILLIAM W. WILSON, 0000
STEPHEN WISOTZKI, 0000
JEFFREY S. WOLSTENHOLME, 0000
STEPHANIE L. WRIGHT, 0000
CRAIG W. YAGER, 0000
PERRY D. YAW, 0000
JOHN S. ZAVADIL, 0000
LAWRENCE K. ZELVIN, 0000
WILLIAM A. ZIRZOW IV, 0000