

and pay salaries of teachers and other personnel who are working to reopen these schools.

The largest portion of the funding under this amendment is focused on easing the temporary transition of students into new schools, both public and nonpublic, through one-time emergency aid. These funds will be used to help defray the additional costs incurred as a result of enrolling displaced students, and they can be used for purposes such as supporting basic instruction, purchasing educational materials and supplies, and helping schools temporarily expand facilities to relieve overcrowding.

It provides assistance to schools in a nonideological and responsible way. It is based on the number of students, public and nonpublic, reported by local school districts to the State. The funding flows through regular channels to local school districts and accounts established on behalf of students attending nonpublic schools. The amendment maintains public control of public money to ensure accountability.

Quarterly payments are made based on the head count of the displaced students temporarily enrolled in schools, with a maximum amount of \$6,000—\$7,500 for students with disabilities—per displaced students, or the cost of tuition, fees and transportation for nonpublic students, for the four payments.

States apply for these funds and are required to establish income eligibility criteria for aid on behalf of students in nonpublic schools. Nonpublic schools must waive or reimburse tuition in order for accounts to be established for their displaced students. Parents of displaced students must clearly make the choice for their child to attend a nonpublic school, and the nonpublic school must attest to the use of funds and the numbers of displaced students in attendance. Nonpublic schools shall use funds in secular and neutral ways, not for religious instruction, proselytization, or worship. Displaced children cannot be discriminated against on the basis of their race, color, national origin, religion, disability, or sex.

The assistance provided through this amendment is temporary. It sunsets at the end of this school year. This amendment is necessary because of the extraordinary circumstances and the emergency nature of this situation.

Through the savings in this reconciliation bill, we have the opportunity not only to authorize programs that will serve the thousands of children affected by Hurricane Katrina, but to defer the costs required to meet their education needs. Investing these funds in this way will meet an immediate need, but education is a longer-term investment in the future of our country and its ability to compete in a global economy. We must focus our efforts on ensuring that the educational needs of the children affected by this unprecedented emergency are addressed, and I

believe that this amendment achieves that goal.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and support returning additional education savings to the education needs of our students. I urge my colleagues to support student access to postsecondary education, which is critical to our ability to compete in the global marketplace. I can think over no better investment in the future of our students, businesses and Nation.

I ask unanimous consent that Senator LANDRIEU be added as a cosponsor of the amendment.

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

Mr. ENZI. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, when Senator REID is recognized at 2 p.m., I yield him such time as he may consume.

I understand the Senator from Virginia has a motion at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

ROSA PARKS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague.

I take this opportunity to propound a unanimous consent request. It has been cleared on both sides.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2967, received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2967) to designate the Federal building located at 333 Mt. Elliott Street in Detroit, Michigan as the "Rosa Parks Federal Building".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related thereto be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 2967) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, last week the Senate addressed an identical piece of legislation offered by our distinguished colleagues from Michigan, Senators STABENOW and LEVIN. Senator REID was very active in the consideration of that bill at that time. With the consent on that side and the consent of others on this side, I was successful in getting on an amendment that I had been working on for some 3 years, with Senator LEAHY and others, to name the new annex to the District of Columbia Federal courthouse system in honor of William Bryant. I have known this outstanding African American much of my life, having served as a young U.S. attorney. He was one of

our great teachers at that time, having been a senior U.S. attorney. He was the first African American assistant U.S. attorney, the first African American to become chief judge of the district court. He is 94 years old now and in senior status, and I thought it appropriate that the Senate pass that recognition. That bill by the Senator from Michigan, as amended by the Senator from Virginia, was passed by this Chamber last week. I have been assured by the Speaker of the House of Representatives that bill will be on tomorrow's consent calendar. So both bills will be acted upon in due course. This particular bill was introduced by Congresswoman KILPATRICK, in whose district the courthouse will be named. Therefore, it is appropriate that there be a companion piece of legislation.

I thank all those who participated in this and made it possible.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:30 p.m. having arrived, the Senate will stand in recess until 2 p.m.

Thereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:05 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BURR).

DEFICIT REDUCTION OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2005—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the minority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, just a couple of days ago, my son Leif called me and indicated that his lovely wife Amber was going to have another baby. That will be our 16th grandchild.

Mr. President, I have been in public service a long time. Never have I been so concerned about our country. We have gas prices that are really unbelievable. This year, gas prices have been over \$3 in the State of Nevada. Diesel fuel is still over \$3 a gallon in Nevada.

The majority leader of the House of Representatives is under indictment. The man in charge of contracting for the Federal Government is under indictment. We have deficits so far you can't see them. The deficits have been basically run up by President Bush's administration these last 5 years.

We are the wealthiest nation in the world, but we are very poor as it relates to health care. We have an intractable war in Iraq. Is it any wonder that I am concerned about my family, my grandchildren?

This past weekend, we witnessed the indictment of I. Lewis Libby, the Vice President's Chief of Staff, also on the President's staff, a senior adviser to the President.

Mr. Libby is the first sitting White House staffer to be indicted in 135