

trading partners to adhere to the rules and norms of international trade, and for other purposes.

S. 2493

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2493, a bill to provide for disclosure of fire safety standards and measures with respect to campus buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 2548

At the request of Mr. STEVENS, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2548, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

S. 2553

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2553, a bill to require employees at a call center who either initiate or receive telephone calls to disclose the physical location of such employees, and for other purposes.

S. 2563

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2563, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require prompt payment to pharmacies under part D, to restrict pharmacy co-branding on prescription drug cards issued under such part, and to provide guidelines for Medication Therapy Management Services programs offered by prescription drug plans and MA-PD plans under such part.

S. 2566

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2566, a bill to provide for coordination of proliferation interdiction activities and conventional arms disarmament, and for other purposes.

S. 2599

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2599, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to prohibit the confiscation of firearms during certain national emergencies.

S. 2723

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2723, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the sponsor of a prescription drug plan or an organization offering an MA-PD plan to promptly pay claims submitted under part D, and for other purposes.

S. 2770

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2770, a bill to impose sanctions on certain officials of Uzbekistan responsible for the Andijan massacre.

S. 2803

At the request of Mr. OBAMA, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2803, a bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 to improve the safety of mines and mining.

S. 2810

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2810, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate months in 2006 from the calculation of any late enrollment penalty under the Medicare part D prescription drug program and to provide for additional funding for State health insurance counseling program and area agencies on aging, and for other purposes.

S. 2811

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2811, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the annual, coordinated election period under the Medicare part D prescription drug program through all of 2006 and to provide for a refund of excess premiums paid during 2006, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 65

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 65, a concurrent resolution recognizing the benefits and importance of Federally-qualified health centers and their Medicaid prospective payment system.

S. RES. 405

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 405, a resolution designating August 16, 2006, as "National Airborne Day".

S. RES. 469

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 469, a resolution condemning the April 25, 2006, beating and intimidation of Cuban dissident Martha Beatriz Roque.

S. RES. 485

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 485, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate concerning the value of family planning for American women.

AMENDMENT NO. 4057

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4057 intended to be proposed to S. 2611, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4072

At the request of Mrs. CLINTON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4072 proposed to S. 2611, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4087

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. OBAMA) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4087 proposed to S. 2611, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4106

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4106 proposed to S. 2611, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY:

S. 2970. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide free credit monitoring and credit reports for veterans and others affected by the theft of veterans' personal data, to ensure that such persons are appropriately notified of such thefts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, yesterday we learned that personal information, including names, dates of birth, and social security numbers of as many as 26.5 million Americans—overwhelmingly veterans—may have been compromised. I know we are all shocked and concerned that so many of America's veterans could be in jeopardy of identity theft.

The case is unique in many ways. This is not the result of computer hacking or private companies failing to protect data. This data was stolen from the home of a Department of Veterans Affairs employee.

We have been told that the FBI, local police, and the VA Inspector General are all investigating. That aspect of this case should be left to them. There are other issues associated with security practices that must be explored by the VA and the appropriate oversight and investigatory bodies of Congress.

But we in Congress have another responsibility. We must act now to help veterans secure their own identity and protect their credit. As we read in this morning's papers, experts tell us that this is the largest breach of Social Security numbers in history. A criminal

can use this information to do grievous harm and perpetrate fraud on a massive scale.

Mr. President, this isn't a private company that is responsible for this breach. It's the Department of Veterans Affairs of the United States Government and we have a moral obligation to make sure that we protect the identity and credit of every American veteran.

That is why today I am introducing the Veterans Identity Protection Act of 2006—to ensure the government assumes its rightful responsibility to protect the identity security of so many Americans.

This legislation will require the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide 1 year of credit monitoring to each affected individual. After that year, this legislation requires the VA to provide one free credit report to each person in addition to the free credit report already provided by the Fair Credit Reporting Act. As a result, after the full year of credit monitoring, those affected by this theft will have access to four free credit reports over the course of 2 additional years.

The legislation provides \$1.25 billion in budget authority in the first year to pay for these programs. The total cost over 3 years is estimated at \$2.5 billion. That is a lot of money and I would urge the VA to negotiate reduced costs with the service providers. To be sure, this is no insignificant sum and the VA has many needs, but I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing that this is not an optional course of action. It is something we have to do to protect American veterans. It is also an expense that the VA cannot realistically fund out of its strapped budget. We will need an emergency appropriation to fund this security initiative—but let us begin to do right by our veterans.

Mr. President, I believe that caring for America's veterans is a continuing cost of war. I also believe that the United States government has a moral obligation to protect the identity security of those who are in jeopardy because of mistakes or the lax security practices of government employees.

America's veterans put their lives on the line for all of us throughout history. Those who served in peace and in war, from Iwo Jima and Normandy to Baghdad and Kabul, shouldn't be forced to bear the additional cost and worry of protecting their security identity because the government put them at risk. We must act.

Mr. President, thank you.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 2983. A bill to provide for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to coordinate Federal housing assistance efforts in the case of disasters resulting in long-term housing needs, to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, there are countless examples of times when FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, did more harm than

good in the aftermath of the 2005 hurricanes. While they could not avoid some of the problems and better planning could have helped avoid others, FEMA's lack of expertise in one area in particular has been especially problematic: disaster housing. Today, I am introducing the Natural Disaster Housing Reform Act of 2006 to put long-term disaster housing in the hands of the agency with the appropriate expertise: the Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD. Congressman BAKER introduced this legislation in the House of Representatives. I congratulate him on his leadership.

I am not introducing this bill simply to gang up on FEMA. One could argue that the Agency is an easy target. Let me assure my colleagues that this is not my intention. I simply believe that for future disasters, the Federal Cabinet Agency with the expertise in housing should run disaster housing assistance.

HUD has housing expertise. FEMA does not. HUD oversees 1.2 million public housing units. It administers the section 8 rental assistance program for 2.1 million families. They provide supportive housing for 320,000 senior citizens and people with disabilities. HUD also has a network of more than 3,000 public housing agencies in cities and counties across the country, so it has the infrastructure already in place to meet emergency housing needs. In all, HUD provides housing assistance to over 3.3 million households nationwide. FEMA is simply not equipped to deal with the housing needs of hundreds of thousands of people after mass disasters like Katrina and Rita.

FEMA's expertise lies in disaster preparedness and response, as well as short-term recovery needs: emergency shelter and financial assistance, infrastructure rebuilding, and financial support to communities. In smaller disasters that do not impact as widespread an area, FEMA can provide short-term housing assistance either by putting people up in hotels or giving them trailers to live in. But the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people over a wide area and the need to provide all of those people with housing assistance proved too much for FEMA. Its administration of the hotel program was marked by confusion and unrealistic termination deadlines that were constantly extended, causing additional anxiety for displaced victims who did not need more uncertainty. At such a time, an agency should not provide additional housing problems—it should provide housing solutions.

The travel trailer program is extremely costly and inefficient. The cheapest trailer cost between \$16,000 and \$20,000 to purchase. Over the 18-month life of assistance, including installation and maintenance, the travel trailers cost \$59,800. That's \$3,300 per month for the travel trailers—the low-end option. Mobile homes cost \$76,800 over 18 months. Compare this to the roughly \$500 average monthly cost of a

HUD section 8 rental voucher. These vouchers could be provided on an emergency basis at a far less than FEMA programs. HUD programs are also easily accessible. Everyone who was displaced by Katrina and Rita ended up near one of the 3,000 public housing authorities that administer HUD programs.

The bill also contains provisions that my colleague from Louisiana, Senator VITTER, included in his bill S. 2771, the Disaster Housing Flexibility Act of 2006. That bill amends the Stafford Act to allow hurricane victims to receive modular housing if the President determines that such housing is more cost effective. I am pleased to include these provisions in the legislation I am introducing today.

Mr. President, hurricane season starts next week. Across the Federal Government, agencies are getting ready. This legislation will help us avoid repeating some of the mistakes of the past in the event of another storm. This bill will create a more efficient, effective and responsive Federal housing assistance program for future disasters. Disaster victims need this efficiency and certainty, not a repeat of FEMA's woeful performance during Katrina.

I thank the Chair and ask unanimous consent that my entire statement and a copy of the legislation 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. 2983

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 "Natural Disaster Housing Reform Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. HUD AS LEAD AGENCY IN CASES OF DISASTERS RESULTING IN LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It is the policy of the United States that the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be primary Federal agency responsible for coordinating and administering housing assistance in connection with any major disaster (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)) for any area that, pursuant to section 408(b)(2) of such Act, is determined to be an area for which such disaster will result in long-term housing needs.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, in coordinating and administering housing assistance pursuant to subsection (a), consult with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and such other heads of Federal agencies as may be appropriate.

(c) **USE OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL OFFICES.**—In coordinating and administering housing assistance pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall utilize staff and other resources of appropriate regional, field, and area offices of the Department and consult and coordinate with appropriate State and local housing agencies.

(d) **PREPAREDNESS.**—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall take

such actions as may be necessary to ensure that officers and staff of the Department at headquarters, regional, field, and area offices at all times have the capability, capacity, training, and resources necessary to carry out the responsibilities under subsection (a).

(e) HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term “housing assistance”—

(1) means any assistance that is provided to individuals, families, or households to respond to disaster-related housing needs of individuals, families, or households who are displaced from their predisaster primary residences or whose predisaster primary residences are rendered uninhabitable as a result of damage caused by a major disaster pursuant to—

(A) the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or

(B) any other provision of law specifically providing funds or assistance in connection with a major disaster; and

(2) includes—

(A) financial assistance;

(B) the provision of temporary, transitional, and permanent housing units;

(C) assistance for repair, replacement, and construction of housing units;

(D) technical assistance; and

(E) any other form or type of housing assistance.

(f) DETERMINATION OF LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS.—Section 408(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) DETERMINATION OF AREAS FOR WHICH DISASTER RESULTS IN LONG-TERM HOUSING NEEDS.—

“(A) STATE REQUEST.—After the occurrence and declaration of a major disaster, the Governor of a State containing any area that is subject to the declaration by the President of such major disaster may request the President to determine, for all or any part of such area in the State, that the disaster will result in long-term housing needs.

“(B) STANDARD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon a request pursuant to subparagraph (A), the President shall determine whether to grant such request.

“(ii) FINDINGS.—The President shall grant such a request and determine that the major disaster will result in long-term housing needs with respect to an area if the President finds that the disaster will displace individuals or households in the area from their predisaster primary residences, or will render such predisaster primary residences in the area uninhabitable, for a period of 30 days or more.”

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 408(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174(b)), as amended by subsection (f) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) HUD ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with section 2 of the Natural Disaster Housing Reform Act of 2006, in the case of any area for which any major disaster is determined to result in long-term housing needs pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall carry out the functions under this section relating to housing assistance, including this subsection and subsections (c) and (d), acting through the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.”

(h) SAVINGS PROVISION.—This section and the amendments made by this section may not be construed to affect, alter, limit, or decrease the authority of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in

the overall coordination of assistance and relief with respect to a major disaster.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.

Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated by section 2(f)(1) of this Act), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) MANUFACTURED MODULAR HOUSING.—In making any determination of cost effectiveness under subparagraph (A), the President shall consider whether or not manufactured modular housing can be provided to an individual or household at a cost to the Government that is less than the same cost necessary to provide other readily fabricated dwellings.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) CONSENT OF OWNER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2)(C), the President shall seek the consent of each individual or household prior to providing such individual or household with manufactured modular housing assistance.

“(B) REJECTION OF MANUFACTURED MODULAR HOUSING ASSISTANCE.—If an individual or household does not provide consent under subparagraph (A), such individual or household shall remain eligible for any other assistance available under this section.

“(6) OWNER CONTRIBUTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an individual or household from contributing, in addition to any assistance provided under this section, such sums as are necessary in order to obtain manufactured modular housing that is of greater size or quality than that provided by the President under this section.”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), by inserting “the amount of any security deposit for the accommodation, the amount of any utility fees associated with the accommodation, and” after “plus”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “(i)” and inserting “(i)(I)”;

(II) by redesignating clause (ii) as subparagraph (II); and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) the repair, to a safe and sanitary living or functioning condition, of existing rental units that, upon such repair, will be used as alternate housing accommodations for individuals or households described in paragraph (1).”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “this paragraph” and inserting “subparagraph (A)(i)”; and

(II) by inserting “not” after “can”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “this paragraph” and inserting “subparagraph (A)(i)”; and

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by inserting “OR SEMI-PERMANENT” after “PERMANENT”;

(ii) by inserting “or semi-permanent” after “permanent”;

(iii) by striking “in insular areas” and inserting the following: “in—

“(A) insular areas”;

(iv) by striking “(A) no alternative” and inserting “(i) no alternative” and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(v) by striking “(B)” and inserting “(ii)” and adjusting the margin accordingly;

(vi) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) any area in which the President declared a major disaster or emergency in connection with Hurricane Katrina of 2005 dur-

ing the period beginning on August 28, 2005, and ending on December 31, 2007.”;

(3) in subsection (d)(1), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) SITES LOCATED IN A FLOODPLAIN.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 9 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling), any permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary housing provided under this section, including any readily fabricated dwelling, manufactured housing, or manufactured modular housing, may be located in any area identified by the Director as an area having special flood hazards under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a).

“(D) INDIVIDUAL SITES FOR MANUFACTURED MODULAR HOUSING.—Manufactured modular housing made available under this section—

“(i) shall, whenever practicable, be located on a site that is a discrete and separate parcel of land; and

“(ii) may not be located on a site that—

“(I) is managed by the Director; and

“(II) contains 3 or more other manufactured modular housing units.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) EVACUATION PLANS.—The Director, in consultation with the Governor of each State and the heads of such units of local government as the Director may determine, shall develop and maintain detailed and comprehensive mass evacuation plans for individuals or households receiving assistance under this section for the 18-month period beginning on the date of the declaration of the disaster for which such assistance is provided.”.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. OBAMA):

S. 2985. A bill to establish the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area in southern Illinois. I am pleased that my colleague, Senator OBAMA, is an original cosponsor of this legislation.

The unique landscape of southern Illinois helped to shape the history of our Nation, from the Revolutionary War through the Civil War, from westward expansion to trade along the rivers. Designating this area a National Heritage Area will help to provide assistance in both the conservation and historic preservation of southern Illinois and many areas that influenced events in our Nation's history.

The name “Land Between the Rivers” was a phrase first used by Native Americans to describe the area covered by this bill. It includes 17 counties in the southernmost region of Illinois located between the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers and between the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers. Native Americans arrived in southern Illinois about 10,000 years ago and formed the largest settlement north of the Mayan/Aztec civilization.

The arrival of the Europeans, including French, British and Spanish explorers, began a period of settlements and fortifications in the area. The Spanish first explored the Mississippi River in 1542, followed by the French in 1673.

The French founded Cahokia in 1699 and Kaskaskia in 1703. While the British occupied much of the area after the French and Indian War and the Treaty of Paris in 1762, British control of the area lasted only until the onset of the Revolutionary War. In 1778 and 1779, George Rogers Clarke and a group of about 200 men forced the British out of the area and captured the British occupied Fort Cahokia and Fort Sackville at Vincennes.

Southern Illinois's central location made the area a hotbed of racial issues as well as a pivotal point militarily, socially and politically during the Civil War. As the southernmost slavery-free location, southern Illinois, and particularly Cairo and the surrounding area, was the destination of numerous runaway slaves. As the Civil War approached, thousands of African-Americans fled to southern Illinois, seeking the help of southern Illinois abolitionists such as Benajah Guernsey Roots. During the Civil War the Union Army maintained its southernmost point of operations in southern Illinois with BG Ulysses S. Grant headquartered in Cairo. Southern Illinois is also the home to numerous victories of the Union Army along the Mississippi River. The inland Union Navy came through to defeat the Confederate forces culminating in the capture of Vicksburg in July 1863.

Finally, this area of southern Illinois has tremendous historical significance in the transport of trade goods along the Mississippi River. The oldest Illinois town, Shawneetown, was once the most important entry port on the Ohio River. Steamboat transport flourished in the early part of the 19th century with more tonnage on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers than on the Atlantic coast. Towns such as Chester, Elizabethtown, Cairo, Metropolis, and Golconda were created during the steamboat era.

The legislation I am introducing today, would call for Southern Illinois University Carbondale to be designated as the management entity for the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area.

The unique natural history of southern Illinois combined with its historical and cultural features are making it an important contribution to tourism in Illinois. Creating the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area will provide the ability to connect the entire region into one cohesive historic unit in which the places and events of the past can be united to provide the full story of southern Illinois's influence in the shaping of our Nation.

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

S. 2985

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 "Land Between the Rivers Southern Illinois National Heritage Area Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) southern Illinois has a cohesive, distinctive, and important landscape that distinguishes the area as worthy of designation as a National Heritage Area;

(2) the historic features of southern Illinois reflect a period during which the area was the strategic convergence point during the westward expansion of the United States;

(3) the geographic centrality of southern Illinois ensured that the area played a pivotal military, social, and political role during the Civil War, which resulted in the area being known as the "Confluence of Freedom";

(4) southern Illinois is at the junction of the ending glaciers and 6 ecological divisions;

(5) after the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, the land between the rivers became known as "Egypt" because of the rivers in, and the beauty and agricultural abundance of, the area;

(6) Native Americans described the area in southern Illinois between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as the "Land Between the Rivers";

(7) a feasibility study led by the Office of Economic and Regional Development at Southern Illinois University Carbondale that was revised in April 2006 documents a sufficient assemblage of nationally distinctive historic resources to demonstrate the feasibility of, and the need for, establishing the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area; and

(8) stakeholders participating in the feasibility study process for the Heritage Area have developed a proposed management entity and financial plan to preserve the natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features of the area while furthering recreational and educational opportunities in the area.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term "Heritage Area" means the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area established by section 4(a).

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The term "management entity" means the management entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 4(c).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Illinois.

SEC. 4. LAND BETWEEN THE RIVERS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State the Land Between the Rivers National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall include—

(1) Kincaid Mound, Fort de Chartres, Kaskaskia, Fort Massac, Wilkinsonville Contonment, the Lewis and Clark Sculpture, Flat Boat, Cave-in-Rock, the Shawneetown Bank Building, the Iron Furnace, the Crenshaw "Slave House," Roots House, the site of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, certain sites associated with John A. Logan, the Fort Defiance Planning Map, Mound City National Cemetery, and Riverlore Mansion; and

(2) any other sites in Randolph, Perry, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac Counties in the State that the Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, determine to be appropriate for inclusion in the Heritage Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The management entity for the Heritage Area shall be the Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 489—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF LLOYD BENTSEN, DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE UNTIED STATES SENATE

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. STE-

VEN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BURR, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DODD, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. OBAMA, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. TALENT, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. RES. 489

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen was born in Mission, Texas, on February 11, 1921, to the children of first generation citizens of the United States;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen began his service to the United States as a pilot in the Army Air Forces during World War II;

Whereas, at the age of 23, Lloyd Bentsen was promoted to the rank of Major and given command of a squadron of 600 men;

Whereas, because of his heroic efforts during World War II, Lloyd Bentsen was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the highest commendation of the Air Force for valor in combat, and the Air Medal with 3 Oak Clusters;

Whereas, after his service in the military, Lloyd Bentsen returned to Texas to serve as a judge for Hidalgo County and was then elected to 3 consecutive terms in the House of Representatives;

Whereas, after a successful business career, Lloyd Bentsen desired to return to public life;

Whereas, in 1970, Lloyd Bentsen was elected to serve as a Senator from Texas, and did so with distinction for 22 years;

Whereas the illustrious career of Lloyd Bentsen also included a Vice Presidential nomination in 1988;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen retired from the Senate in 1993 to serve as the 69th Secretary of the Treasury;

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1999 for his meritorious contributions to the United States;

Whereas the record of Lloyd Bentsen demonstrates his outstanding leadership and his dedication to public service; and

Whereas Lloyd Bentsen will be remembered for his faithful service to Texas and the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the life and legacy of Lloyd Bentsen;

Resolved, That the Senate extends its warmest sympathies to the family members and friends of Lloyd Bentsen;

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Lloyd Bentsen.