

AKAKA, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SMITH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 628

Whereas the Act of February 10, 1807 (chapter VIII; 2 Stat. 4113), signed by President Thomas Jefferson, authorized and requested the President "to cause a survey be taken of the coast of the United States...together with such other matters as he may deem proper for completing an accurate chart of every part of the coasts";

Whereas the Coast Survey was established to carry out the duties established under such Act, and was the first Federal science agency of the United States;

Whereas over time additional duties, including geodetic surveying and tide and current monitoring and predictions, were bestowed upon the agency, which was first known as the U.S. Coast Survey and later the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey;

Whereas, in addition to providing charts and information vital to the young nation's economic and commercial success, such pioneering agency led some of the nation's earliest oceanographic research, undertaking surveys of the Gulf Stream to determine temperatures, depths, direction, and velocity as well as the character of the seafloor and forms of vegetation and marine life;

Whereas the early technicians and scientists of such agency invented and supported the development of many innovative tools that led to advances in hydrographic, shoreline, and geodetic surveying and cartographic methods, the first real-time water level stations, and deep-sea anchoring;

Whereas during the 20th century such agency, by then re-named the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advanced the development and marine applications of electronics and acoustics, including the development of Radar Acoustic Ranging, radio sono-buoys and the Roberts Radio Current Meter Buoy;

Whereas throughout their history these programs have provided services in support of the Nation's commerce and defense serving in all theaters of the Civil War and in World Wars I and II as hydrographers, cartographers, topographers, and scouts, including the production of more than 100 million maps and charts for U.S. and Allied forces;

Whereas our Nation's interests and economy became increasingly interwoven with the marine and atmospheric environment, a number of Federal science agencies with complimentary functions, including the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, were combined with such agency to create the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA);

Whereas today these mapping and charting, geodesy, and tide and current data programs are located in the National Ocean Service of NOAA, in the Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services;

Whereas these programs promote NOAA's commerce and transportation goals and continue to support the research, development and application of state-of-the-art surveying, mapping, charting, ocean observing, modeling, and Internet-based product delivery services to promote safe and efficient commerce and transportation and contributing to the advancement of integrated ocean and earth observing systems;

Whereas, these programs continue to demonstrate relevance, value, importance, and service promoting and employing innovative partnerships with other agencies, State and local authorities, academia, and the private sector;

Whereas, these programs work internationally as the United States representative to the International Hydrographic Organization and through other organizations to promote integrated and uniform standards, protocols, formats, and services;

Whereas in addition to commerce and transportation these programs also advance NOAA's weather and water, climate, and ecosystem missions including marine resource conservation, coastal management, and the protection of life and property from coastal storms and other hazards, as most recently demonstrated in responding to and facilitating the recovery of communities and commerce in the hurricane stricken Gulf Coast;

Whereas the devotion, industry, efficiency, and enterprise of these people and programs over their 200-year history have set an enviable record of public service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that for over 200 years, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its predecessor agencies have been providing the Nation research, service, and stewardship of the marine environment, through products and services that protect lives and property, strengthen the economy, and support and sustain our coastal and marine resources;

(2) recognizes the vision of President Thomas Jefferson in supporting the advancement of science, and the survey of the coast in particular, to the welfare and commercial success of the Nation;

(3) recognizes the contributions made over the past 200 years by the past and current employees and officers of the Office of Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to salute and share in the planned celebrations of these historic programs during 2007 with ceremonies designed to give appropriate recognition to one of our oldest and most respected Federal agencies on the occasion of its bicentennial anniversary.

SENATE RESOLUTION 629—ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR AFFIXING AND REMOVING PERMANENT ARTWORK AND SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK IN THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL AND IN THE SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

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

S. RES. 629

Resolved,

SECTION 1. STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT ARTWORK AND SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK.

No permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork may be affixed to or removed from the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings unless—

(1) the Senate Commission on Art—

(A) has recommended the affixation or removal; and

(B) in the case of an affixation of permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork—

(i) has recommended an appropriate location for the affixation; and

(ii) has determined that—

(I) not less than 25 years have passed since the death of any subject in a portrait included in the permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork; and

(II) not less than 25 years have passed since the commemorative event that is to be portrayed in the permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork; and

(2) the Senate has passed a Senate resolution approving the recommendation of the Senate Commission on Art.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that prior to making a recommendation to affix any permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork to the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings, the Senate Commission on Art should consider, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The significance of the original, intended, or existing permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork in the installation space proposed for the additional permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork.

(2) The existing conditions of the surface of the proposed installation space.

(3) The last time fixed art was added to the proposed installation space.

(4) The amount of area available for the installation of permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork in the proposed installation space.

(5) The opinion of the Curatorial Advisory Board on such affixation.

SEC. 3. CREATION OF ARTWORK.

If a request to affix permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork to the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings meets the requirements of section 1, the Senate Commission on Art shall select the artist and shall supervise and direct the creation of the artwork and the application of the artwork to the selected surface.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this resolution—

(1) **PERMANENT ARTWORK.**—The term "permanent artwork" means artwork that when applied directly to a wall, ceiling, or floor has become part of the fabric of the building, based on a consideration of relevant factors including—

(A) the original intent when the artwork was applied;

(B) the method of application;

(C) the adaptation or essentialness of the artwork to the building; and

(D) whether the removal of the artwork would cause damage to either the artwork or the surface that contains it.

(2) **SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK.**—The term "semi-permanent artwork" means artwork that when applied directly to the surface of a wall, ceiling, or floor can be removed without damaging the artwork or the surface to which the artwork is applied.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 123—PROVIDING FOR CORRECTION TO THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL H.R. 5946

Mr. STEVENS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES 123

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) That, in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 5946, the Clerk of the House shall make the following corrections:

(1) In the table of contents, strike the item relating to section 702 and redesignate the item relating to section 703 as relating to section 702.

(2) In title VII, strike section 702 and redesignate section 703 as section 702.