

Sec. 505 New Mexico water planning assistance (H.R. 1904/S. 255)

Sec. 506 Yakima Project lands and building conveyance (H.R. 386/S. 235)

Sec. 507 Juab County, Utah conjunctive water use (H.R. 1736/S. 1110)

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SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 404—CONGRATULATING ALL MEMBER STATES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE (ITS) ON RATIFYING THE MAY 2006 PROTOCOL GRANTING OPEN ACCESS TO A VAST ARCHIVES ON THE HOLOCAUST AND OTHER WORLD WAR II MATERIALS, LOCATED AT BAD AROlsen, GERMANY

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 404

Whereas, for the past 62 years, until November 28, 2007, the International Tracing Service (ITS) archives located in Bad Arolsen, Germany remained the largest closed Holocaust-era archives in the world;

Whereas, while Holocaust survivors and their descendants have had limited access to individual records, reports suggest that they faced long delays, incomplete information, and even unresponsiveness when they tried to access the materials in the archives;

Whereas the 1955 Bonn Accords established the International Commission (on which 11 member nations sit: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the United States) responsible for overseeing the administration of the ITS Holocaust archives, which includes 17,500,000 individual names and 50,000,000 documents;

Whereas, until ITC received the ratification of the 2006 amendments to the Bonn Accords from the last remaining member nation on November 28, 2007, the materials remained inaccessible to researchers and research institutions;

Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Director of the ITS, who is an ICRC employee, oversee the day-to-day operations of the ITS and report to the International Commission for the ITS at its annual meetings;

Whereas the new International Committee of the Red Cross leadership at the ITS should

be commended for their commitment to providing expedited and comprehensive responses to Holocaust survivor requests for information, and for their efforts to complete the digitization of all archives as soon as possible;

Whereas, since the inception of the ITS, the Government of Germany has financed its operations;

Whereas, beginning in the late 1990s, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (Holocaust Museum), Holocaust survivor organizations, and others began exerting pressure on International Commission members to allow unfettered access to the ITS archives;

Whereas, following years of delay, in May 2006 in Luxembourg the International Commission of the ITS agreed upon amendments to the Bonn Accords which would grant researchers access to the archives and would allow each Commission member country to receive a digitized copy of the archives and make them available to researchers, consistent with their own country's respective archival and privacy laws and practices;

Whereas the first 3 Commission member states to ratify the amendments were the United States, Israel, and Poland, all 3 of which are home to hundreds of thousands of survivors of Nazi brutality;

Whereas the Holocaust Museum has worked assiduously for years to ensure the timely release of the archives to survivors and the public;

Whereas the Department of State has been engaged in diplomatic efforts with other Commission member nations to provide open access to the archives;

Whereas the House of Representatives unanimously passed H. Res. 240 on April 25, 2007, and the United States Senate passed S. Res. 141 on May 1, 2007, urging all member countries of the International Commission of the ITS who have yet to ratify the May 2006 amendments to the 1955 Bonn Accords to expedite the ratification process, to allow for open access to the archives;

Whereas, on May 15, 2007, the International Commission voted in favor of a United States proposal to allow immediate transfer of a digital copy of archived materials to any of the 11 member states that have adopted the May 2006 amendments to the Bonn Accords, and thereafter, transfer of materials to both the Holocaust Museum and to Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Israel, was initiated;

Whereas, while it is not possible to fully compensate Holocaust survivors for the pain, suffering, and loss of loved ones they have experienced, it is a moral and justifiable imperative for Holocaust survivors and their families to be offered expedited open access to these archives;

Whereas time is of the essence in order for Holocaust researchers to access the archives while eyewitnesses to the horrific atrocities of Nazi Germany are still alive;

Whereas opening the historic record is a vital contribution to the world's collective memory and understanding of the Holocaust and ensures that unchecked anti-Semitism and complete disrespect for the value of human life—including the crimes committed against non-Jewish victims—which made such horrors possible are never again permitted to take hold;

Whereas, despite overwhelming international recognition of the unconscionable horrors of the Holocaust and its devastating impact on world Jewry, there has been a sharp increase in anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial across the globe in recent years; and

Whereas it is critical that the international community continue to heed the

lessons of the Holocaust, one of the darkest periods in the history of humankind, and take immediate and decisive measures to combat the scourge of anti-Semitism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends in the strongest terms all nations that worked expeditiously to ratify the amendments to the Bonn Accords to allow for open access to the Holocaust Archives located at Bad Arolsen, Germany;

(2) congratulates the dedication, commitment, and collaborative efforts of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Department of State, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to open the archives;

(3) encourages the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and the International Committee of the Red Cross to act with all possible urgency to create appropriate conditions to ensure that survivors, their families, and researchers have direct access to the archives and are offered effective assistance in navigating and interpreting these archives;

(4) remembers and pays tribute to the murder of 6,000,000 innocent Jews and more than 5,000,000 other innocent victims during the Holocaust by Nazi perpetrators and their collaborators; and

(5) must remain vigilant in combating global anti-Semitism, intolerance, and bigotry.

SENATE RESOLUTION 405—RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF HENRY JOHN HYDE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BUNNING, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. VITTER, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. CORKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 405

Whereas Representative Henry John Hyde of Illinois was born in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, on April 18, 1924;

Whereas Henry Hyde excelled as a student both at Georgetown University, at which he helped take the Hoyas basketball team to the National Collegiate Athletic Association semifinals in 1943 and from which he graduated with a bachelor of science degree in 1947, and at Loyola University Chicago School of Law, from which he graduated in 1949;

Whereas Henry Hyde served his country for his entire adult life, as an officer of the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946, where he served in combat in the Philippines during World War II, in the United States Navy Reserve from 1946 to 1968, from which he retired at the rank of Commander, as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from 1967 to 1974 and Majority Leader of that body from 1971 to 1972, as a delegate to the Illinois Republican State Conventions from 1958 to 1974, and as a Republican Member of the United States House of Representatives for 16 Congresses, over 3 decades from January 3, 1975, to January 3, 2007;

Whereas Henry Hyde served as the Ranking Member on the Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives from 1985 to 1991, in the 99th through 101st

Congresses, and as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the 104th through 106th Congresses and the Committee on International Relations from the 107th through 109th Congresses;

Whereas, in his capacity as a United States Representative, Henry Hyde tirelessly served as a champion for children, both born and unborn, and relentlessly defended the rule of law;

Whereas Henry Hyde demonstrated his commitment to the rule of law during his tenure in the House of Representatives, once stating, "The rule of law is no pious aspiration from a civics textbook. The rule of law is what stands between us and the arbitrary exercise of power by the state. The rule of law is the safeguard of our liberties. The rule of law is what allows us to live our freedom in ways that honor the freedom of others while strengthening the common good. . . If across the river in Arlington Cemetery there are American heroes who died in defense of the rule of law, can we give less than the full measure of our devotion to that great cause?";

Whereas Henry Hyde was a key player in some of the highest level debates concerning the response to the terrorist attacks on our Nation on September 11, 2001;

Whereas Henry Hyde received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian honor, on November 5, 2007, at a ceremony at which President George W. Bush explained about Representative Hyde, "He used his persuasive powers for noble causes. He stood for a strong and purposeful America—confident in freedom's advance, and firm in freedom's defense. He stood for limited, accountable government, and the equality of every person before the law. He was a gallant champion of the weak and forgotten, and a fearless defender of life in all its seasons.";

Whereas Henry Hyde's greatest legacy is as the author, during his freshman term in the House of Representatives, of an amendment to the 1976 Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations Act—commonly referred to as the Hyde Amendment—that prohibits Federal dollars from being used to pay for the abortion of unborn babies, which conservative figures estimate has saved at least 1,000,000 lives;

Whereas Henry Hyde lived by the belief that we will all be judged by our Creator in the end for our actions here on Earth, which he once explained on the floor of the House of Representatives by saying, "Our moment in history is marked by a mortal conflict between a culture of life and a culture of death. God put us in the world to do noble things, to love and to cherish our fellow human beings, not to destroy them. Today we must choose sides.";

Whereas Henry Hyde selflessly battled for the causes that formed the core of his beliefs until the end of his life, and was greatly respected by his friends and adversaries alike for his dedication and will remain a role model for advocates of those causes by virtue of his conviction, passion, wisdom, and character; and

Whereas Henry Hyde was preceded in death by his first wife, Jeanne, and his son Hank, and is survived by his second wife, Judy, his sons Robert and Anthony and daughter Laura, 3 stepchildren, Susan, Mitch, and Stephen, 7 grandchildren, and 7 step-grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) notes with deep sorrow the death of Henry John Hyde on November 29, 2007, in Chicago;

(2) extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of Henry Hyde;

(3) recognizes the life of service and the outstanding contributions of Henry Hyde; and

(4) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the family of Henry Hyde.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3849. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3850. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers, to increase the 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.

SA 3851. Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CONRAD, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. SCHUMER) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

SA 3852. Mr. HARKIN (for Mr. DODD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1858, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish grant programs to provide for education and outreach on newborn screening and coordinated followup care once newborn screening has been conducted, to reauthorize programs under part A of title XI of such Act, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3849. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. SPECTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3500 proposed by Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BAUCUS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the bill H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1045, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 7505. STUDIES AND REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON FOOD PRODUCTS FROM CLONED ANIMALS.

(a) STUDY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Economic Research Service, and after consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall conduct a study and report to Congress on the state of domestic and international markets for products from cloned animals, including consumer acceptance. Such report shall be submitted to Congress no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CONTENT.—The study and report under paragraph (1) shall include a description of

how countries regulate the importation of food and agricultural products (including dairy products), the basis for such regulations, and potential obstacles to trade.

(b) STUDY WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study and report to Congress regarding the safety of food products derived from cloned animals and the health effects and costs attributable to milk from cloned animals in the food supply. Such report shall be submitted to Congress no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CONTENT.—The study and report under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a review and an assessment of whether the studies (including peer review studies), data, and analysis used in the draft risk assessment issued by the Food and Drug Administration entitled *Animal Cloning: A Draft Risk Assessment* (issued on December 28, 2006) supported the conclusions drawn by such draft risk assessment and—

(i) whether there were a sufficient number of studies to support such conclusions; and

(ii) whether additional pertinent studies and data exist which were not considered in the draft risk assessment and how this additional information affects the conclusions drawn in such draft risk assessment; and

(B) an evaluation and measurement of the potential public health effects and associated health care costs, including any consumer behavior changes and negative impacts on nutrition, health, and chronic diseases that may result from any decrease in dairy consumption, attributable to the commercialization of milk from cloned animals and their progeny.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to impede ongoing scientific research in artificial reproductive health technologies.

(d) TIMEFRAME OF FINAL RISK ASSESSMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs) shall not issue the final risk assessment on the safety of cloned animals and food products derived from cloned animals until the date that the Secretary of Agriculture completes the studies required under this section.

(e) CONTINUANCE OF MORATORIUM.—Any voluntary moratorium on introducing food from cloned animals or their progeny into the food supply shall remain in effect at least until the date that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs) issues the final risk assessment described in subsection (d).

SA 3850. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers, to increase the 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; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill H.R. 6, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007".