

the Congress setting standards for risk or minimum capital standards. We should invest in the regulator's authority.

We agree that there ought to be restrictions on the size of the portfolios of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. We are talking about hundreds of billions of dollars, literally, portfolios that exceed a trillion dollars. That is a lot of money. Enterprises of this size, because of the effect they can have on financial markets here and around the world, deserve a world-class regulator. We want to make sure they get that. That should be an early item of business next January.

Having said that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am pleased to speak today in enthusiastic support of Kent Jordan, a fellow Delawarean, who has been nominated by President Bush to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

If Kent is confirmed by the Senate, he will have completed a meteoric rise to a seat on the Federal court of appeals, and no one is more deserving.

But before I talk about Judge Jordan, allow me to say a few words about the Judge whom Judge Jordan is nominated to replace. This spring, Judge Jane Roth informed the President that she would be taking senior status. Judge Roth has been a stellar presence on the Federal bench; she has served her country with dignity, wisdom and distinction. She is dedicated to the rule of law, and her representation of our State on the court of appeals has brought nothing but distinction to Delaware.

Like many of you, I have known Judge Roth for several years, and I look forward to her continued brilliant service as a senior judge of the circuit.

As I told the Judiciary Committee at his hearing, Kent Jordan has very large shoes to fill, but I am confident that he is up to the task.

Judge Jordan began his legal career with a clerkship in the chambers of Judge Latchum, a pillar of the bar in Wilmington. He went on to serve as an assistant U.S. attorney, working on some highly publicized cases and bringing some really bad characters to justice.

He then became a partner at one of Delaware's top law firms, Morris James Hitchens & Williams, before becoming general counsel to the 102-year-old Corporation Services Company and finally, 4 years ago, being confirmed by this Senate to serve on the bench of the

U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware.

Mr. Chairman, the past 4 years have demonstrated what those of us familiar with Judge Jordan already knew. He possesses the sterling academic and professional skills, as well as the vital judgment and temperament, to be an outstanding Federal district judge.

Lawyers who have appeared before Judge Jordan—even those he has ruled against—have described him as open-minded and fair. His colleagues on the bench have come to value his intellect, integrity and his friendship.

If confirmed, Judge Kent will be an asset to the appellate bench and a model of responsible jurisprudence for years to come. I have full confidence that he will bring to the appellate bench all of the assets he has so clearly demonstrated in the district court.

I highly commend Judge Jordan to my colleagues and ask that they vote to confirm his nomination. •

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I yield back the remaining time, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Time is yielded back.

Is there a sufficient second?
There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Kent A. Jordan, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit?

The clerk will call the roll.
The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The following Senators were necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURR). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 276 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Akaka	Cantwell	DeMint
Alexander	Carper	DeWine
Allard	Chafee	Dole
Allen	Chambliss	Domenici
Baucus	Clinton	Dorgan
Bayh	Coburn	Durbin
Bennett	Cochran	Ensign
Bingaman	Coleman	Enzi
Bond	Collins	Feingold
Boxer	Conrad	Feinstein
Bunning	Cornyn	Frist
Burns	Craig	Grassley
Burr	Crapo	Gregg
Byrd	Dayton	Hagel

Harkin	Lott	Santorum
Hutchison	Lugar	Sarbanes
Inhofe	Martinez	Schumer
Inouye	McConnell	Sessions
Isakson	Menendez	Shelby
Jeffords	Mikulski	Smith
Johnson	Murkowski	Snowe
Kennedy	Murray	Stabenow
Kerry	Nelson (FL)	Stevens
Kohl	Nelson (NE)	Sununu
Kyl	Obama	Thomas
Landrieu	Pryor	Thune
Lautenberg	Reed	Vitter
Leahy	Reid	Voivovich
Levin	Roberts	Wyden
Lieberman	Rockefeller	
Lincoln	Salazar	

NOT VOTING—9

Biden	Graham	Specter
Brownback	Hatch	Talent
Dodd	McCain	Warner

'The nomination was confirmed.'

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate return to legislative session.

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

HUNGER-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2005

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the leader that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from further consideration of S. 1120 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.
The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1120) to reduce hunger in the United States by half by 2010, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. DEWINE. I understand there is an amendment at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered and agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the title amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to, and any statements be printed in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 5233) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To make perfecting amendments)

On page 1, line 5, strike "2005" and insert "2006".

On page 2, strike lines 3 through 10.

On page 2, line 11, strike "(4)" and insert "(1)".

Beginning on page 2, strike line 19 and all that follows through page 3, line 21.

On page 3, line 22, strike "(8)(A)" and insert "(2)".

On page 4, line 2, strike "and".

Beginning on page 4, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 5, line 2.

On page 5, line 3, strike "(10)" and insert "(3)".

On page 5, line 5, insert "and" after the semicolon.

On page 5, line 6, strike "(11)" and insert "(4)".

On page 5, line 18, strike the semicolon and insert a period.

Beginning on page 5, strike line 19 and all that follows through page 6, line 9.

Beginning on page 7, strike line 12 and all that follows through page 8, line 12.

On page 8, strike line 13 and insert the following:

SEC. 101. HUNGER REPORTS.

On page 8, line 16, strike “, and annual updates of the study,” and insert “not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and an update of the study not later than 5 years thereafter.”.

On page 8, strike lines 21 and 22 and insert the following:

(A) data on hunger and food insecurity in the United States;

On page 9, line 14, strike “, and annually thereafter,” and insert “and 5 years thereafter.”.

On page 10, line 14, strike “50 percent” and insert “90 percent”.

Beginning on page 15, strike line 6 and all that follows through page 17, line 19, and insert the following:

SEC. 202. HUNGER-FREE COMMUNITIES TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

On page 19, line 10, strike “or 202”.

On page 20, line 14, strike “or 202”.

On page 20, strike line 15 and insert the following:

SEC. 203. REPORT.

The amendment (No. 5234) was agreed to, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: “To reduce hunger in the United States, and for other purposes.”

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1120

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Hunger-Free Communities Act of 2006”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO END HUNGER

Sec. 101. Hunger reports.

TITLE II—STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY EFFORTS

Sec. 201. Hunger-free communities collaborative grants.

Sec. 202. Hunger-free communities training and technical assistance grants.

Sec. 203. Report.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1)(A) at the 1996 World Food Summit, the United States, along with 185 other countries, pledged to reduce the number of undernourished people by half by 2015; and

(B) as a result of this pledge, the Department of Health and Human Services adopted the Healthy People 2010 goal to cut food insecurity in half by 2010, and in doing so reduce hunger;

(2)(A) national nutrition programs are among the fastest, most direct ways to efficiently and effectively prevent hunger, reduce food insecurity, and improve nutrition among the populations targeted by a program;

(3) in 2001, food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency shelters helped to

feed more than 23,000,000 low-income people; and

(4) community-based organizations and charities can help—

(A) play an important role in preventing and reducing hunger;

(B) measure community food security;

(C) develop and implement plans for improving food security;

(D) educate community leaders about the problems of and solutions to hunger;

(E) ensure that local nutrition programs are implemented effectively; and

(F) improve the connection of food insecure people to anti-hunger programs.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DOMESTIC HUNGER GOAL.—The term “domestic hunger goal” means—

(A) the goal of reducing hunger in the United States to at or below 2 percent by 2010; or

(B) the goal of reducing food insecurity in the United States to at or below 6 percent by 2010.

(2) EMERGENCY FEEDING ORGANIZATION.—The term “emergency feeding organization” has the meaning given the term in section 201A of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7501).

(3) FOOD SECURITY.—The term “food security” means the state in which an individual has access to enough food for an active, healthy life.

(4) HUNGER-FREE COMMUNITIES GOAL.—The term “hunger-free communities goal” means any of the 14 goals described in the H. Con. Res. 302 (102nd Congress).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

TITLE I—NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO END HUNGER

SEC. 101. HUNGER REPORTS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and an update of the study not later than 5 years thereafter, of major matters relating to the problem of hunger in the United States, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) MATTERS TO BE ASSESSED.—The matters to be assessed by the Secretary shall include—

(A) data on hunger and food insecurity in the United States;

(B) measures carried out during the previous year by Federal, State, and local governments to achieve domestic hunger goals and hunger-free communities goals; and

(C) measures that could be carried out by Federal, State, and local governments to achieve domestic hunger goals and hunger-free communities goals.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Secretary shall develop recommendations on—

(1) removing obstacles to achieving domestic hunger goals and hunger-free communities goals; and

(2) otherwise reducing domestic hunger.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the President and Congress a report that contains—

(1) a detailed statement of the results of the study, or the most recent update to the study, conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) the most recent recommendations of the Secretary under subsection (b).

TITLE II—STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY EFFORTS

SEC. 201. HUNGER-FREE COMMUNITIES COLLABORATIVE GRANTS.

(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term “eligible entity” means a

public food program service provider or a nonprofit organization, including but not limited to an emergency feeding organization, that demonstrates the organization has collaborated, or will collaborate, with 1 or more local partner organizations to achieve at least 1 hunger-free communities goal.

(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use not more than 90 percent of any funds made available under title III to make grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the costs of an activity described in subsection (d).

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this section shall not exceed 80 percent.

(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) CALCULATION.—The non-Federal share of the cost of an activity under this section may be provided in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including facilities, equipment, or services.

(B) SOURCES.—Any entity may provide the non-Federal share of the cost of an activity under this section through a State government, a local government, or a private source.

(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at the time and in the manner and accompanied by any information the Secretary may require.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify any activity described in subsection (d) that the grant will be used to fund;

(B) describe the means by which an activity identified under subparagraph (A) will reduce hunger in the community of the eligible entity;

(C) list any partner organizations of the eligible entity that will participate in an activity funded by the grant;

(D) describe any agreement between a partner organization and the eligible entity necessary to carry out an activity funded by the grant; and

(E) if an assessment described in subsection (d)(1) has been performed, include—

(i) a summary of that assessment; and

(ii) information regarding the means by which the grant will help reduce hunger in the community of the eligible entity.

(3) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

(A) demonstrate in the application of the eligible entity that the eligible entity makes collaborative efforts to reduce hunger in the community of the eligible entity; and

(B)(i) serve a predominantly rural and geographically underserved area;

(ii) serve communities in which the rates of food insecurity, hunger, poverty, or unemployment are demonstrably higher than national average rates;

(iii) provide evidence of long-term efforts to reduce hunger in the community;

(iv) provide evidence of public support for the efforts of the eligible entity; or

(v) demonstrate in the application of the eligible entity a commitment to achieving more than 1 hunger-free communities goal.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) ASSESSMENT OF HUNGER IN THE COMMUNITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity in a community that has not performed an assessment described in subparagraph (B) may use a grant received under this section to perform the assessment for the community.

(B) ASSESSMENT.—The assessment referred to in subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) an analysis of the problem of hunger in the community served by the eligible entity;

(ii) an evaluation of any facility and any equipment used to achieve a hunger-free communities goal in the community;

(iii) an analysis of the effectiveness and extent of service of existing nutrition programs and emergency feeding organizations; and

(iv) a plan to achieve any other hunger-free communities goal in the community.

(2) **ACTIVITIES.**—An eligible entity in a community that has submitted an assessment to the Secretary shall use a grant received under this section for any fiscal year for activities of the eligible entity, including—

(A) meeting the immediate needs of people in the community served by the eligible entity who experience hunger by—

(i) distributing food;

(ii) providing community outreach; or

(iii) improving access to food as part of a comprehensive service;

(B) developing new resources and strategies to help reduce hunger in the community;

(C) establishing a program to achieve a hunger-free communities goal in the community, including—

(i) a program to prevent, monitor, and treat children in the community experiencing hunger or poor nutrition; or

(ii) a program to provide information to people in the community on hunger, domestic hunger goals, and hunger-free communities goals; and

(D) establishing a program to provide food and nutrition services as part of a coordinated community-based comprehensive service.

SEC. 202. HUNGER-FREE COMMUNITIES TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

(a) **DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—In this section, the term “eligible entity” means a national or regional nonprofit organization that carries out an activity described in subsection (d).

(b) **PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall use not more than 10 percent of any funds made available under title III to make grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the costs of an activity described in subsection (d).

(2) **FEDERAL SHARE.**—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this section shall not exceed 80 percent.

(c) **APPLICATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—To receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at the time and in the manner and accompanied by any information the Secretary may require.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each application submitted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) demonstrate that the eligible entity does not operate for profit;

(B) describe any national or regional training program carried out by the eligible entity, including a description of each region served by the eligible entity;

(C) describe any national or regional technical assistance provided by the eligible entity, including a description of each region served by the eligible entity; and

(D) describe the means by which each organization served by the eligible entity—

(i) works to achieve a domestic hunger goal;

(ii) works to achieve a hunger-free communities goal; or

(iii) used a grant received by the organization under section 201.

(3) **PRIORITY.**—In making grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities the applications of which demonstrate 2 or more of the following:

(A) The eligible entity serves a predominantly rural and geographically underserved area.

(B) The eligible entity serves a region in which the rates of food insecurity, hunger, poverty, or unemployment are demonstrably higher than national average rates.

(C) The eligible entity serves a region that has carried out long-term efforts to reduce hunger in the region.

(D) The eligible entity serves a region that provides public support for the efforts of the eligible entity.

(E) The eligible entity is committed to achieving more than 1 hunger-free communities goal.

(d) **USE OF FUNDS.**—An eligible entity shall use a grant received under this section for any fiscal year to carry out national or regional training and technical assistance for organizations that—

(1) work to achieve a domestic hunger goal;

(2) work to achieve a hunger-free communities goal; or

(3) receive a grant under section 201.

SEC. 203. REPORT.

Not later than September 30, 2011, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(1) each grant made under this title, including—

(A) a description of any activity funded by such a grant; and

(B) the degree of success of each activity funded by such a grant in achieving hunger-free communities goals; and

(2) the degree of success of all activities funded by grants under this title in achieving domestic hunger goals.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out title II \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011.

GYNECOLOGIC CANCER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ACT OF 2005

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1245, Johanna’s Law, which was 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. 1245) to provide for programs to increase the awareness and knowledge of women and health care providers with respect to gynecologic cancers.

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

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, as a physician and a two-time cancer survivor, I believe that eliminating cancer should be among our Nation’s highest priorities.

During my two decades practicing medicine, I have treated countless patients of all ages and backgrounds who were diagnosed with various forms of cancers. Many were successfully treated and are alive and healthy today. Others were not as fortunate. Sadly, most of these cases could have been treated if detected earlier. Nearly all could have been prevented.

As a physician, I know firsthand that both patients and health care providers are not properly informed about many

symptoms and causes of cancer. I have long been disappointed that the U.S. Surgeon General and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, have failed to take an effective leadership role to educate the American people with lifesaving information about the various forms of cancer and how to protect themselves. As a result, the American Cancer Society estimates that 1,399,790 men and women—720,280 men and 679,510 women—will be diagnosed with and 564,830 men and women will die of cancer of all sites in 2006. Countless others will require invasive treatment that will forever affect their lives.

Each of these individual lives represents a failure to protect the health of one of our sisters, daughters, brothers, sons, parents, neighbors, and friends.

One recent patient of mine, an 18-year-old girl, is an example. She was diagnosed with human papillomavirus, HPV, infection. HPV is the cause of over 99 percent of all cervical cancers and is a sexually transmitted disease.

To prevent the onset of invasive cervical cancer, a large portion of this young girl’s cervix had to be removed. As a result she is less likely to be able to become pregnant in the future and more likely to have a premature infant if she does become pregnant. And despite already undergoing invasive treatment, she remains at risk for future complications and additional surgeries.

This girl and the others that I am caring for in my medical practice are the real faces of those affected by HPV and cervical cancer. What we are confronting is not an isolated epidemic.

About 24 million Americans are currently infected with HPV according to the National Cancer Institute and an estimated 5.5 million Americans become infected with HPV every year. With 4.6 million of these HPV infections acquired by those aged 15 to 24, HPV accounts for over half of all new sexually transmitted diseases among young Americans. On March 8, 2004, researchers from the Colorado Health Sciences Center reported that more than 30 percent of women in a recent study were found to be infected with a strain of HPV linked to cervical and anal cancer. In comparison, 18.7 percent of men carried HPV-16, one of 10 high-risk strains of the virus.

Over 1,350,000 women will have invasive procedures each year just to assess the status of their abnormal pap smears secondary to HPV. According to the American Cancer Society, every year over 12,000 new cases of invasive cervical cancer are diagnosed and more than 4,000 women die of the disease. And noninvasive cervical cancer is estimated to be four times as widespread as the invasive type. HPV is also associated with other forms of cancer and more than 1 million precancerous lesions that affect both women and men.

Few of my patients with HPV had ever heard of the virus and were unaware of its health risks including its