

may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute any of the accrued paid vacation leave, personal leave, family leave, or medical or sick leave of the employee for leave provided under subsection (a)(3) for any part of the 26-week period of such leave under such subsection."

(3) NOTICE.—Section 102(e) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2612(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) NOTICE FOR SERVICEMEMBER FAMILY LEAVE.—In any case in which an employee seeks leave under subsection (a)(3), the employee shall provide such notice as is practicable."

(4) CERTIFICATION.—Section 103 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2613) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) CERTIFICATION FOR SERVICEMEMBER FAMILY LEAVE.—An employer may require that a request for leave under section 102(a)(3) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe."

(5) FAILURE TO RETURN.—Section 104(c) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2614(c)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B)(i), by inserting "or section 102(a)(3)" before the semicolon; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking "or" at the end;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting "; or"; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) a certification issued by the health care provider of the person for whom the employee is the primary caregiver, in the case of an employee unable to return to work because of a condition specified in section 102(a)(3)."

(6) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 107 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2617) is amended, in subsection (a)(1)(A)(i)(II), by inserting "(or 26 weeks, in a case involving leave under section 102(a)(3))" after "12 weeks".

(7) INSTRUCTIONAL EMPLOYEES.—Section 108 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2618) is amended, in subsections (c)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3), by inserting "or section 102(a)(3)" after "section 102(a)(1)".

SEC. 3. SERVICEMEMBER FAMILY LEAVE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 6381 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) the term 'combat-related injury' means an injury or illness that was incurred (as determined under criteria prescribed by the Secretary of Defense)—

"(A) as a direct result of armed conflict;

"(B) while an individual was engaged in hazardous service;

"(C) in the performance of duty under conditions simulating war; or

"(D) through an instrumentality of war; and

"(8) the term 'servicemember' means a member of the Armed Forces."

(b) ENTITLEMENT TO LEAVE.—Section 6382(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) Subject to section 6383, an employee who is the primary caregiver for a servicemember with a combat-related injury shall be entitled to a total of 26 administrative workweeks of leave during any 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

"(4) An employee shall be entitled to a combined total of 26 administrative workweeks of leave under paragraphs (1) and (3)."

(c) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO LEAVE.—

(1) SCHEDULE.—Section 6382(b) of such title is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting after the second sentence the following: "Subject to paragraph (2), leave under subsection (a)(3) may be taken intermittently or on a reduced leave schedule."; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting "or subsection (a)(3)" after "subsection (a)(1)".

(2) SUBSTITUTION OF PAID LEAVE.—Section 6382(d) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following: "An employee may elect to substitute for leave under subsection (a)(3) any of the employee's accrued or accumulated annual or sick leave under subchapter I for any part of the 26-week period of leave under such subsection."

(3) NOTICE.—Section 6382(e) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) In any case in which an employee seeks leave under subsection (a)(3), the employee shall provide such notice as is practicable."

(4) CERTIFICATION.—Section 6383 of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) An employing agency may require that a request for leave under section 6382(a)(3) be supported by a certification issued at such time and in such manner as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 281—CONGRATULATING CAL RIPKEN JR. FOR HIS INDUCTION INTO THE BASEBALL HALL OF FAME, FOR AN OUTSTANDING CAREER AS AN ATHLETE, AND FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO BASEBALL AND TO HIS COMMUNITY

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 281

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. was born and raised in Maryland;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame on January 9, 2007, his first year of eligibility, for his outstanding accomplishments during his 21-year career in Major League Baseball;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. will be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame on July 29, 2007, along with fellow baseball legend Tony Gwynn;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. was nearly unanimously elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame with the highest number of votes ever received for a regular position player;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is widely considered the "Iron Man" of baseball, having earned this moniker by playing in 2,632 consecutive games, a feat unmatched in professional sports;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. was the American League Rookie of the Year in 1982;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. had 3,184 career hits and 431 home runs and received 8 Silver Slugger Awards for his superior offensive play;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is first among the all-time Baltimore Orioles career leaders in total games played, consecutive games played, at bats, hits, runs, runs batted in, extra base hits, doubles, home runs, total bases, walks, strikeouts, assists, and double plays;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is first among all Major League Baseball players in the number of consecutive games played and the number of double plays by a shortstop;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is the all-time leader in Major League Baseball All-Star fan balloting, has made the most Major League Baseball All-Star Game appearances at shortstop, and has made the most consecutive Major League Baseball All-Star Game starts;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. has not only proven to be a great hitter but a great defensive player, winning 2 Gold Glove awards;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. was selected to play on 19 All-Star teams throughout his career and was twice voted All-Star Game Most Valuable Player;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. helped the Baltimore Orioles win the World Series in 1983;

Whereas, in an era when money dominated the game of baseball, Cal Ripken, Jr. chose to play in Baltimore for the Baltimore Orioles when it was believed that he could have earned more money with another team in another city;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is an example of good sportsmanship who has always conducted himself with dignity;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. is a role model for young people and for all the people of the United States;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr., along with his family and the Ripkin Baseball organization, is a philanthropist dedicated to the Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation, which gives underprivileged children the opportunity to attend baseball camps around the country;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. operates baseball camps and designs baseball fields for youth, college, and professional teams;

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. gives speeches about his time in baseball and some of the lessons he has learned;

Whereas, in 1992, Cal Ripken, Jr. was awarded Major League Baseball's Roberto Clemente Man of the Year Award and the Lou Gehrig Memorial Award for his community involvement; and

Whereas Cal Ripken, Jr. has been selected for the Major League Baseball All-Century Team: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Cal Ripken, Jr. for his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame;

(2) honors Cal Ripkin, Jr. for an outstanding career as an athlete; and

(3) thanks Cal Ripkin, Jr. for his contributions to baseball and to his community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK TO RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AND TO FOSTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPACT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE HAS ON PATIENTS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THEIR FAMILIES

Mr. KOHL (for himself, Mr. HATCH, submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

Whereas polycystic kidney disease (known as "PKD") is 1 of the most prevalent life-threatening genetic diseases in the United States, is a severe, dominantly inherited disease that has a devastating impact, in both human and economic terms, on people of all ages, and affects equally people of all races, sexes, nationalities, geographic locations, and income levels;

Whereas, based on prevalence estimates by the National Institutes of Health, it is estimated that about 600,000 patients in the United States have a genetic inheritance from 1 or both parents for polycystic kidney disease, and that countless additional friends, loved ones, spouses, and caregivers must shoulder the physical, emotional, and financial burdens that polycystic kidney disease causes;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease, for which there is no treatment or cure, is the leading genetic cause of kidney failure in the United States and the 4th leading cause overall;

Whereas the vast majority of polycystic kidney disease patients reach kidney failure at an average age of 53, causing a severe strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources and on the delivery of health care in the United States, as the largest segment of the population of the United States, the "baby boomers", continues to age;

Whereas end stage renal disease is one of the fastest growing components of the Medicare budget, and polycystic kidney disease contributes to that cost by an estimated \$2,000,000,000 annually for dialysis, kidney transplantation, and related therapies;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a systemic disease that causes damage to the kidney and the cardiovascular, endocrine, hepatic, and gastrointestinal organ systems and instills in patients a fear of an unknown future with a life-threatening genetic disease and apprehension over possible genetic discrimination;

Whereas the severity of the symptoms of polycystic kidney disease and the limited public awareness of the disease cause many patients to live in denial and forego regular visits to their physicians or to avoid following good health management which would help avoid more severe complications when kidney failure occurs;

Whereas people who have chronic, life-threatening diseases like polycystic kidney disease have a predisposition to depression and its resultant consequences due to their anxiety over pain, suffering, and premature death;

Whereas the Senate and taxpayers of the United States desire to see treatments and cures for disease and would like to see results from investments in research conducted by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and from such initiatives as the NIH Roadmap to the Future;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a verifiable example of how collaboration, technological innovation, scientific momentum, and public-private partnerships can generate therapeutic interventions that directly benefit polycystic kidney disease sufferers, save billions of Federal dollars under Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs for dialysis, kidney transplants, immunosuppressant drugs, and related therapies, and make available several thousand openings on the kidney transplant waiting list;

Whereas improvements in diagnostic technology and the expansion of scientific knowledge about polycystic kidney disease have led to the discovery of the 3 primary genes that cause polycystic kidney disease and the 3 primary protein products of the genes and to the understanding of cell structures and signaling pathways that cause cyst growth that has produced multiple polycystic kidney disease clinical drug trials;

Whereas there are thousands of volunteers nationwide who are dedicated to expanding essential research, fostering public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease, educating polycystic kidney disease patients and their families about the disease to improve their treatment and care, pro-

viding appropriate moral support, and encouraging people to become organ donors; and

Whereas these volunteers engage in an annual national awareness event held during the 3rd week of September, and such a week would be an appropriate time to recognize National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 9-16, 2007, as "National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week";

(2) supports the goals and ideals of a national week to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease (known as "PKD");

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to support National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week through appropriate ceremonies and activities, to promote public awareness of polycystic kidney disease and to foster understanding of the impact of the disease on patients and their families.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today along with Senator Hatch to introduce a resolution to increase awareness of Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD, a common and life threatening genetic illness.

Over 600,000 people have been diagnosed with PKD nationwide including 10,000 people in my home State of Wisconsin. There is no treatment or cure for PKD. Families and friends struggle to fight this disease and provide unwavering support to their loved ones suffering from PKD.

But there is hope. The PKD Foundation has led the fight for increased research and patient education. Recent studies have led to the discovery of the genes that cause PKD as well as promising clinical drug trials for treatment. More needs to be done and the Government wants to help.

In order to increase public awareness of this fatal disease, I propose that September 9 through 16 be designated as "National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week." This week coincides with the annual walk for PKD which takes place every September. In Wisconsin, residents gather across the State to take part in this very special walk.

Increasing awareness will help all those affected by this terrible disease. I hope my colleagues will support this important resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today, along with my colleague from Wisconsin, Senator Herb Kohl, a resolution to designate the week of September 9-16, 2007, as "National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week".

This resolution acknowledges the dangers of Polycystic Kidney Disease, also called PKD, which affects over 600,000 Americans. That is more than three times the population of Salt Lake City.

PKD is the most common, life-threatening genetic disease in the U.S. There is no cure, and it is one of the four leading causes of kidney failure,

also called end-stage renal disease; diabetes being number one.

Polycystic kidney disease is characterized by the growth of numerous fluid-filled cysts in the kidney, which slowly reduce the kidney function and can eventually lead to kidney failure. When PKD causes kidneys to fail, the patient requires dialysis or kidney transplantation. About one-half of people with the major type of PKD progress to kidney failure.

PKD is especially personal to me because so many Utahns suffer from this disease. The PKD Foundation claims that approximately 5,000 individuals in Utah live with PKD, and that the incidence of end-stage renal disease in Utah is three times that of the national average. To cure PKD would result in billions of dollars in savings to the military, Medicare, Medicaid, and the Veterans Administration for dialysis, transplantation and related treatments.

Due to the illusiveness of PKD, many people are simply unaware of the nature of this disease. A National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week will help spread the word about the deadliness of PKD and vast numbers of, not only Utahns, but all Americans affected by this disease. With education comes the ability to know how to help people. Let us make it possible for everyone to know about PKD, so that more people can join the effort in making PKD a disease of the past.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2477. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) to the bill H.R. 2638, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes.

SA 2478. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) to the bill H.R. 2638, supra.

SA 2479. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) to the bill H.R. 2638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2480. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. GREGG, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. KYL, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. COLEMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. WEBB, Mr. BAUCUS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. VITTER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COBURN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CORKER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. INHOFE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) to the bill H.R. 2638, supra.

SA 2481. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) to the bill H.R. 2638, supra.

SA 2482. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2383 proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself