

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING BUCK YOUNG

HON. THOMAS G. TANCREDO

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. TANCREDO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Paul Edward Moore, better known to his friends as Buck. Buck's untimely death in a motorcycle accident is a tragic loss to his family, community, and indeed the nation.

Buck was the founder of Riders Against Illegal Aliens, an advocacy group dedicated to immigration reform and preserving American sovereignty. Buck led numerous rallies protesting the influx of illegal immigration, the unjust incarceration of Border Patrol agents Ramos and Compean, and the government's lack of will to enforce immigration laws. He will be missed.

Madam Speaker, I want to express my sincerest condolences to Buck's friends and family. He was a dedicated patriot and will not be forgotten.

CELEBRATING THE CITY OF MENDOTA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO MINNESOTA STATEHOOD

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, as Minnesota celebrates its 150th anniversary of statehood this year, I rise to pay special tribute to the place where it all began.

Without the town of Mendota, there would be no Minnesota. Almost 200 years ago, Fort Snelling, the first U.S. outpost in the region, was established at this confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. As trappers and Native Americans came to the fort to conduct trade and commerce, a settlement sprang up outside its walls. The settlers called their community "Mendota," a Dakota word meaning "where the waters meet."

Mendota was one of the first permanent communities in Minnesota, and its residents would play a pivotal role in the path to statehood and the following 150 years of State history.

Henry Sibley arrived in Mendota in 1834 and built the first stone house in the State, which still stands today. Mr. Sibley became a leader in local politics, going to Congress and guiding Minnesota to territory status by 1849, then leading the push toward statehood. When Minnesota became a State in 1858, Mr. Sibley served as the first governor.

St. Paul, the city which I call home, also owes a special debt of gratitude to another, more colorful Mendota resident. In 1832, Mr. "Pig's Eye" Parrant established an infamous distillery in Mendota, but was soon kicked out

of the town for selling liquor to Fort Snelling soldiers and Indians.

"Pig's Eye" headed about five miles down the Mississippi River to start a new settlement, named in his own honor. Over the following decades, that community would blossom into Minnesota's thriving capital city—and thankfully receive a new name: St. Paul.

The city of Mendota has thrived throughout Minnesota's history. Today, it remains a unique, vibrant, close-knit community, overflowing with historic landmarks. Our sesquicentennial celebrations would not be complete without recognizing Mendota's contributions to Minnesota's story.

I know that visitors will be delighted by what they discover and learn in Mendota through many more State sesquicentennials to come.

HONORING BILL SANTUCCI

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Bill Santucci, who sadly passed away on May 7, 2008. Bill was a lifelong resident of Roseville, CA, and served his community for over 20 years as an elected official. His vision and leadership in the city of Roseville and Placer County enabled the region to accommodate a period of rapid growth and improve the quality of life for residents in the area.

In Roseville, Bill served on and chaired both the Roseville Project Review Committee and the Roseville Planning Commission. He also served for a year on Roseville's personnel board. Bill was first appointed and then elected to the Roseville City Council for two terms, including four years as Mayor. In 1988, after raising over \$30,000 for their work, the American Cancer Society named Bill Man of the Year. Then in 1990, the Roseville Sons of Italy Lodge named Bill Citizen of the Year.

Bill Santucci was first elected to the Placer County Board of Supervisors in 1995. He served on the board for 12 years, serving as board chair twice. Bill's effectiveness and support were evident, as he ran unopposed for reelection in 1998 and 2002. As a county supervisor, Bill consistently championed the needs of his constituents while also being a strong advocate for the interests of the county as a whole. Bill's impact as a community leader was immediately apparent, as he aided residents whose homes were flooded shortly after he took office by raising the elevation of homes in flood zones and ensuring that new homes would not be vulnerable to flooding. Bill understood the importance of a solid infrastructure, helping the smaller towns he represented to install sewer lines and working to secure Federal funding for important transportation projects. He was also an advocate for the preservation of open space throughout the county, working to construct new parks.

On June 25, Bill will be honored as the new Justice Center in Roseville is dedicated in his name. This is a fitting tribute to a man who spent his life making Placer County a better place to live, work, and visit. My thoughts and prayers are with Bill's wife, Norma and his son, David. Bill's accomplishments will carry on, and his example will benefit the region for years to come.

MOURNING THE VICTIMS OF CYCLONE NARGIS IN BURMA

HON. HEATH SHULER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. SHULER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart after receiving news of the devastating Cyclone Nargis which struck Burma this past weekend.

As of today there have been over 100,000 reported dead or missing in Burma, and millions more remain in dire conditions as a result of the storm. Especially concerning is the capability of the nation's ruling military junta to assist the populace in transmitting much needed food, water, and medical supplies within a reasonable time frame. There have already been reports that the repressive regime has been slow to provide this needed assistance.

The United States and the international community must expedite humanitarian assistance to Burma and press the government to open up to aid from the global community and assist in its distribution. A rapid response can help ensure this tragedy does not expand into a national catastrophe for the people of Burma.

At this time I urge my colleagues to support any measures which extend aid to the people of Burma. My thoughts and prayers are with the families of Burma who must mourn the loss of so many loved ones, and must now rebuild their lives and their country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RIO GRANDE PUEBLOS IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE- MENT ACT

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. TOM UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, my district in Northern New Mexico is home to a number of Native American tribes. Stretching through the Rio Grande Basin are 18 Pueblo Indian communities who for centuries and countless generations have depended on that precious and rare commodity in the west—water. Water has always been an essential component of the traditions and day to day practices of these rich cultures, but as communities have grown and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

new peoples have come to also rely on New Mexico's scarce supply of water, new approaches to its management have become necessary. Recent reports from the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Government Accounting Office have identified a state of disrepair among the Pueblo irrigation networks, and a gap in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' capacity to maintain these systems. The Rio Grande Pueblos Irrigation Infrastructure Improvement Act seeks to address this issue of fundamental importance to New Mexico tribes.

A 2000 report by the Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs entitled Pueblo Irrigation Facilities Rehabilitation Report determined that a significant percentage of Pueblo irrigation works are in disrepair. Additionally, a recent GAO Report (GAO-06-314) on Bureau of Indian Affairs' irrigation program also made clear that the agency has not had the financial and technical resources to maintain irrigation systems on Indian land. The lack of financial and technical resources within the Bureau of Indian Affairs is further compounded by the Department of the Interior's view that maintenance of Indian irrigation systems is not an obligation pursuant to its trust responsibility. The result is continued degradation of agricultural systems in Indian Country and no identifiable program to address irrigation infrastructure problems on Pueblo land.

Because a significant percentage of Pueblo irrigation works are in disrepair, and because of the Pueblos' inability to use land that was historically irrigated, there is an inefficient use of the limited water supplies available to the Pueblos. In the arid west, water inefficiencies impact everyone negatively. If the Pueblos lose this precious resource due to inefficiencies, it is a loss for the surrounding communities as well, and to New Mexico as a whole.

The Rio Grande Pueblos Irrigation Infrastructure Improvement Act will direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to work with the 18 Pueblos in the Rio Grande basin to first assess Pueblo irrigation infrastructure, and then initiate projects to rehabilitate and repair such infrastructure on Pueblo lands. It will be left to the individual Pueblo Councils to determine their interest in partnering with the Department of Interior to carry out a study of irrigation infrastructure and to carry out rehabilitation projects.

This legislation requires the Bureau of Reclamation to work with the Pueblos, rather than the Bureau of Indian Affairs, because of the lack of relevant resources within the BIA, as well as its historical lack of attention to this issue. The Bureau of Reclamation has a technical expertise in water infrastructure that will be invaluable to the Pueblos. Moreover, the activity authorized in the bill is consistent with Reclamation's Water 2025 program. While the expertise at the Bureau of Reclamation is key to filling the technical gap in irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation, it is recognized that there are limited resources available within Reclamation, and that every initiative functions better when the flexibility of collaboration and cost sharing is a possibility. As such, the bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers to identify opportunities to use the authorities of those agencies to collaborate on projects satisfactory to all involved.

As America moves into an era of climate change and resource scarcity, it is essential that areas such as the arid west mobilize creative new initiatives to address the new water resources needs. The Rio Grande Pueblos Irrigation Infrastructure Improvement Act is one piece of the water puzzle that impacts New Mexico, and our nation as a whole.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, on Thursday, May 8, I missed the vote on rollcall No. 302. Had I voted I would have voted "aye."

HONORING CHIEF STANDING BEAR ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1043, which honors the life and legacy of Chief Standing Bear on the 100th anniversary of his death.

Chief Standing Bear is an important figure in our Nation's civil rights movement. He was born in what is now Nebraska, where his tribe, the Ponca, was forced to leave by a Federal treaty in 1878. The young chief led his tribe to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma, an inhospitable region that killed many of his members, including his own son. Determined to bury his son on Ponca soil, Chief Standing Bear returned to Nebraska, where he was arrested by Federal authorities.

His case went to Federal court in 1879, where prosecutors argued that Native Americans were not considered people under the Constitution. Impressed with Chief Standing Bear's impassioned defense, the judge ruled he was indeed a citizen with full Constitutional rights. Thanks to this significant legal precedent, the Ponca were allowed to return home and better lands were given to Native American tribes.

Chief Standing Bear's story won the attention and sympathy of many throughout the United States. At a time when tribal rights were ignored and abused, Chief Standing Bear stood up for justice.

On this 100th anniversary of Chief Standing Bear's death, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution to honor this man of courage and integrity and his important role in our Nation's continuing struggle for justice and equality.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CENTER FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS IN ANNISTON, ALABAMA

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I respectfully ask the attention of the House today to pay recognition to the dedicated workforce of the Center for Domestic Preparedness, CDP, in Anniston, Alabama, who on June 3 will celebrate the facility's 10th anniversary.

On June 1, 1998, the Center opened its doors to America's first responders. Over the past 10 years, the more than 1,000 men and women of the CDP have offered cutting-edge training to first responders from all 50 States and every U.S. territory. Through the years, the Center's unique training capabilities have focused on mission-critical emergency management skills and training using live hazardous materials. CDP's hands-on approach builds skills and confidence that can save American lives in a homeland security crisis.

Since its inception, the Center has expanded its facilities and mission to better meet the needs of first responders. The addition of the Noble Training Facility, NTF, in 2007 gave CDP the only medical facility in the United States dedicated to training health care professionals in disaster response. NTF adds new training resources and two prototype mass casualty decontamination lanes to the Center's training arsenal. Today the CDP serves an essential role within the Department of Homeland Security for helping provide unique training that ultimately helps keep our communities safe.

I am pleased to recognize the staff of the Center for Domestic Preparedness today for reaching this important milestone, and look forward to witnessing its next decade of growth and service to our Nation.

HONORING THE ST. PAUL CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE BOWL TEAM

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Ms. McCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the Science Bowl team at St. Paul Central High School for their outstanding achievements at the State and national level. The students and coaches of Central High School deserve our congratulations.

In February, the team won its first-ever State championship. Coach Randy Knoche and his students, Daniel Monahan, Elwood McCreary, Jennifer Wei, Jon Schellengberg and Martin Camacho, are to be commended for their dedication and competitive spirit. As Minnesota State champions, the team qualified for the National Science Bowl in Washington, DC.

The 4-day competition that ended on May 5 was a benefit for the students and our community. Renewing student interest in science,

math and engineering is vital to our global competitiveness and has been a priority for the 110th Congress. Our Nation's status as a global leader in innovation and technology depends on young people getting involved in programs such as the National Science Bowl, and the team at St. Paul Central is leading the way.

In an impressive display of camaraderie and commitment, two teammates made a difficult sacrifice to attend the national tournament. The students are enrolled in Central's highly demanding International Baccalaureate program, which held its annual English exam during the National Science Bowl. This exam is a necessary step toward receiving a full B diploma—an impressive achievement that often results in college course credits—but the students decided to take the exam when it is next offered, in 2009, so that their team could compete at nationals. These young people represent teamwork at its finest.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the students, teachers and staff of St. Paul Central High School and the entire St. Paul Public Schools District, please join me in honoring the St. Paul Central High School Science Bowl Team.

HONORING GENERAL RICHARD H.
THOMPSON

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. FORBES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in order to honor a true American patriot who has devoted his entire adult life to the service of his country. Today, the Army is proud to dedicate the Automation Training Facility of the Army Quartermaster Center and School in the name of retired GEN Richard H. Thompson at Fort Lee, Virginia. General Thompson's career reflects 43 years of outstanding service to the Army and to the Nation. General Thompson is distinct in the quartermaster career field, as he is the only soldier in that career field to ascend from the rank of Private all the way to the rank of a full, four-star General.

Upon completion of the Quartermaster Officer Advanced Course at Fort Lee in 1960, General Thompson served overseas before returning to the United States in 1961. He served multiple posts as a staff officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics for the Army, eventually reaching the position of Deputy Chief. In 1984, he was promoted to General and given command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, a post he held until his retirement in 1987.

General Thompson is highly regarded as a pioneer in Army logistics. During the 1980s he helped modernize the Army's logistical operations. General Thompson is also credited with updating and improving the Army's logistics capabilities for the military's post-cold-war operations. This included his leadership in the expansion of newer automated equipment and techniques, and in the integration of those components throughout the joint services. He was inducted into the Quartermaster Hall of Fame in 1991.

As the representative of the citizens of Virginia's 4th District—and home to Fort Lee—it gives me great pride to honor and thank General Thompson for his dedicated service to the

United States of America. Please join me in congratulating him and Fort Lee on the dedication of the Automation Training Facility of the Army Quartermaster Center and School in his name.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD REECE, SR.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Illustrious Potentate of the Oman Temple No. 72, Ronald Reece, Sr. Ronald was feted at the 52nd Annual Potentate Ball held in my hometown of Flint, Michigan, on Saturday, May 10.

Ronald Reece, Sr., moved to Saginaw, Michigan, from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1961. He attended Arthur Hill Technical High School where he was captain of the track and basketball teams. He graduated from Saginaw High School in 1972 and started working at Saginaw Steering Gear in September of that year. He retired from his inspector position in July 1996.

Active in the community, Ronald is a motivational speaker for youth working with churches and organizations. He created the "Dick and Jane Saving System" and was recognized as an African-American Man of Distinction in 1997 for his work helping minorities achieve a brighter future. In 1998, Ronald and his wife, Barbara, received the Community Leadership Award for their work at the First Ward Community Center. They have received many awards for their involvement with various organizations in Saginaw and Buena Vista and they are contributors to the Buena Vista High Scholarship Commission. Ronald and Barbara have been married for 35 years and have five sons: Ronald Jr., Shannon (deceased), Kieston, London, and Ju'Neil.

The Oman Temple No. 72—A.E.A.O.N.M.S., Incorporated, has benefited over the years from Ronald's leadership and dedication. Under the Prince Hall affiliation, Ronald has held the positions of Worshipful Master of H. York Harrison Lodge #32 in Saginaw; Past 2nd Lieutenant of Saginaw Valley Consistory #71, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and Past Thrice Potent Master—Flint Lodge of Perfection #71. He currently serves as Thrice Illustrious Master—Omega Council #30, Royal and Select Masters; Captain General—Tri City Commandery #19, Knights Templar; and Captain—Flint Chapter #17, Holy Royal Arch Masons.

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to applaud the life and work of Ronald Reece, Sr. May he continue to serve the community for many, many years to come.

COMMENTS TO INTERACTION
ANNUAL FORUM

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 2008

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, last week I had the opportunity to speak at InterAction's Annual Forum in the

Washington area regarding the importance of modernizing U.S. foreign assistance. With 165 member organizations, InterAction is the largest coalition of U.S.-based international nongovernmental organizations focused on the world's poor and vulnerable people. I would like to enter my remarks from this event into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

COMMENTS TO INTERACTION ANNUAL FORUM

Thank you for the invitation to be here today. I'd like to thank InterAction's President, Sam Worthington, along with Todd Shelton and Evan Elliot for being great partners and extraordinary advocates for your organizations and people in need around the world.

Like all of you, I strongly believe foreign assistance and development are part of the essential work of the U.S. Government and essential to our country's role as a super power.

I support a back-to-basics approach to development. For me, investments in child and maternal health, clean water, basic education, family planning, agriculture and food security are the foundation of successful long-term development. This is the work your organizations do everyday.

In my travels to places like Tanzania, Malawi, Afghanistan and Peru I have seen both real human need and real successes from U.S. development investments. And it was in these travels that I met you—smart, committed, passionate people giving hope and opportunity to people who often have very little.

Today, I want to talk with you about our present challenge—doing development better. It's time to modernize and strengthen U.S. foreign assistance to meet the challenges and realities of the 21st century. I know modernizing foreign assistance is a priority for InterAction and your efforts to inform and educate Congress are important and appreciated.

The 9/11 Commission predicted future threats to America would be transnational rather than international. We didn't have to wait long. A new generation of moral and national security challenges have already reshaped our foreign policy, including: terrorism, ethnic conflicts, food security, global health threats, climate change . . . the list goes on.

Confronting this new generation of challenges demands that we make foreign assistance especially development—central to our foreign policy.

The Pentagon appears to be convinced. Last November, Secretary of Defense Gates said, 'One of the most important lessons from our experience in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere has been the decisive role reconstruction, development, and governance plays in any meaningful, long-term success.'

Our top security officials know that sandals on the ground today can prevent boots on the ground tomorrow. Development is the right thing to do and it's a smart investment.

The direct link between development and security is now national policy. President Bush's 2006 National Security Strategy states, 'Development reinforces diplomacy and defense, reducing long-term threats to our national security by helping to build stable, prosperous and peaceful societies.'

Foreign assistance is more important to America's national security and foreign policy than ever before. But our Cold-War mechanisms aren't up to the challenge.

The structure of U.S. foreign assistance needs modernization. Today, more than 20 executive branch agencies have responsibility for administering foreign assistance programs. This means duplication, confusion

and inefficiency. But the problem goes beyond structure.

What is the overarching strategy guiding U.S. foreign assistance? The 1961 Foreign Assistance Act is still the basis for policy. Nearly 50 years of amendments have burdened the Act with conflicting objectives and priorities. Your organizations feel the impact of this confusion in the field, as do the families and communities you serve.

We need a new strategy focused on today's global realities. We need to find agreement on a coherent foreign assistance strategy and we need to create the necessary structure to implement it.

We all know there are strains on the current system. Due in part to a lack of confidence and capacity in civilian agencies, the U.S. military has become a major player in development. I want to read you a quote from last week's Financial Times article entitled: "US military seeks more Afghan aid funds."

"U.S. forces in east Afghanistan are already involved in a variety of non-military activities, from road-building to improving farming techniques . . . The Commanders' Emergency Response Fund allows battalion commanders to spend up to twenty-five thousand dollars on anyone project without seeking permission from higher command. Taskforce chiefs can spend up to two-hundred thousand."

How many of you have this kind of discretion with U.S. funds? Our troops are the best in the world, but they aren't development specialists. Major development projects need to be implemented by development professionals. If civilian agencies aren't working we need to fix them, not ignore them. If there aren't enough civilian personnel, we need to hire and deploy more of them.

Expanding global security and prosperity in the 21st century requires a new American commitment to foreign assistance. That

means being smarter about our strategy, structure and resources. We need comprehensive modernization. Half-way reforms won't cut it.

Blue-ribbon panels, commissions, think tanks and NGOs have reached the same conclusion. There's agreement that: resources should be matched to objectives; results should be measured; the Government's civilian capacity should be expanded; the number of agencies responsible for development should be reduced; and development should be elevated to be an equal partner with defense and diplomacy.

Today, development isn't an equal partner with defense and diplomacy—it's not equal strategically or structurally. It's often, at best, a secondary concern. There are different ideas about how to elevate development. Some suggest the solution is an expanded role for development within the State Department. Others may want to build up USAID to its former glory.

I strongly believe the U.S. needs a cabinet-level Department of Development. A cabinet-level Secretary of Development could advocate directly to the President for long-term development investments, aid effectiveness, and coordination across agencies.

The national security policy of the United States is clear: defense, diplomacy, and development are the essential components of America's engagement with the world. It's time to translate that policy into reality by elevating development as a foreign policy priority.

Some of my colleagues may disagree. I welcome that, because it means they've joined the debate. Many Members of Congress haven't. Many Members still don't fully appreciate the linkages between national security and foreign assistance.

Chairman Berman announced that rewriting the Foreign Assistance Act will be the top priority for his Committee next year. Be-

cause of his leadership, the debate over modernization will take place. To be successful in the House, and the Senate, and the White House with this huge effort, we'll need a broad, bipartisan consensus that U.S. foreign assistance is vital to America's national security and too important not to fix.

And to be successful, a commitment to change and modernization needs to be a priority for the next Administration. This means we need to make sure the Presidential campaigns are engaged. Those of you with advocacy arms in your organization should be asking the Presidential candidates three questions: Do you believe foreign assistance is important to America's future role in the world? How will you elevate development to realize the goals of U.S. national security strategy? Will you support modernizing foreign assistance to meet the needs of the 21st century?

And we need to be asking candidates for the Senate and the House the same questions.

Friends, this is an important moment. You cannot be shy or quiet.

We have a unique opportunity to create a strategy for U.S. foreign assistance rooted in innovation, coordination, and an understanding of culture and the complexity of local conditions. We have the responsibility to make the needs of the world's poor a strategic U.S. priority.

Together, we can get more for every dollar invested, by finding ways to better leverage bilateral, multilateral, private sector and NGO investments.

And together, we can refocus our nation's global development policy on achieving quality outcomes for families in the world's poorest countries.

This is our work and I look forward to the challenge ahead.

Thank you.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 13, 2008 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2009 for the United States National Guard and Reserve. SD-192

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine responding to the global food crisis. SD-419

Joint Economic Committee
 To hold hearings to examine United States credit crisis, focusing on how the federal government can prevent unnecessary systemic risk in the future. SH-216

10 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Affairs, Insurance, and Automotive Safety Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine plastic additives in consumer products. SR-253

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Paul A. Schneider, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security. SD-342

10:30 a.m.
 Aging
 To hold hearings to examine the future of Alzheimer's disease, focusing on current breakthroughs and challenges. SD-106

2:30 p.m.
 Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
 Children and Families Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine addressing the challenge of children with food allergies. SD-430

3 p.m.
 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee
 To hold an oversight hearing to examine the National Archives, focusing on pro-

tecting our nation's history for future generations. SD-342

Appropriations
 Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2009 for the Federal Trade Commission. SD-192

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine S. 1080, to develop a program to acquire interests in land from eligible individuals within the Crow Reservation in the State of Montana, H.R. 2120, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to proclaim as reservation for the benefit of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians a parcel of land now held in trust by the United States for that Indian tribe, S. 2494, to provide for equitable compensation to the Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation for the use of tribal land for the production of hydro-power by the Grand Coulee Dam, H.R. 2963, to transfer certain land in Riverside County, California, and San Diego County, California, from the Bureau of Land Management to the United States to be held in trust for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, and S. 531, to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531, commonly known as the "Bennett Freeze". SD-562

10 a.m.
 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 Business meeting to consider H.R. 634, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, S. 1100, to address the regulation of secondary mortgage market enterprises, and an original bill to make technical corrections to Title III of SAFETEA-LU. SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SR-253

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine nuclear terrorism, focusing on providing medical care and meeting basic needs in an aftermath. SD-342

Judiciary
 To hold hearings to examine S. 2913, to provide a limitation on judicial remedies in copyright infringement cases involving orphan works, S. 2511, to amend the grant program for law enforcement armor vests to provide for a waiver of or reduction in the matching funds requirement in the case of fiscal hardship, S. 2565, to establish an awards mechanism to honor exceptional acts of bravery in the line of duty by Federal law enforcement officers, H.R. 4056, to establish an awards mechanism to honor Federal law enforcement officers injured in the line of duty, S. 2774, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, S. 1738, to establish a Special Counsel for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction within the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, to improve the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force,

to increase resources for regional computer forensic labs, and to make other improvements to increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute predators, S. 2756, to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a permanent background check system, S. 1515, to establish a domestic violence volunteer attorney network to represent domestic violence victims, S. 2942, to authorize funding for the National Advocacy Center, S. 2982, to amend the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to authorize appropriations, and the nomination of G. Steven Agee, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit. SD-226

2 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Business meeting to markup the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2008. SD-106

Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine United States-China relations in the era of globalization. SD-419

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the organizational structures of the State Department responsible for arms control, counterproliferation, and nonproliferation, focusing on the processes they have in place for optimizing national efforts, and how responsive those structures and processes are to the Executive Branch's nonproliferation and counterproliferation policies. SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Armed Services
 Business meeting to consider pending military nominations. SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to examine development of oil shale resources. SD-366

MAY 20

10 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings to examine the Territorial Energy Assessment as updated pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58). SD-366

10:30 a.m.
 Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine financial speculation in commodity markets, focusing on institutional investors and hedge funds contributing to food and energy price inflation. SD-342

MAY 21

9:15 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings to examine treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation, done at Washington and London on June 21 and 26, 2007 (Treaty Doc. 110-07), and treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government

