

EC-6691. A communication from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Deposit Insurance Requirements After Certain Conversions; Definition of 'Corporate Reorganization'; Optional Conversions; Additional Grounds for Disapproval of Changes in Control; and Disclosure of Certain Supervisory Information" (RIN3064-AD25) received on June 18, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-6692. A communication from the Assistant Director for Policy, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Republication of Appendix A to 31 CFR Chapter V" received on June 18, 2008; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-6693. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Rule Regulatory Amendment to Modify Requirements for Individual Fishing Quota Program On-line Access Security" (RIN0648-AV71) received on June 13, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6694. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Correction to the 2008 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Recreational Management Measures" (RIN0648-AV41) received on June 13, 2008; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6695. A communication from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, its FAIR Act 2007 Commercial Activities Inventory, FAIR Act 2007 Inherently Government Inventory, and FAIR Act Inventory Executive Summary; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6696. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report from the Army Corps of Engineers on the Chicago Underflow Plan; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-6697. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Disposition of Investment in the United States Real Property" (Rev. Rul. 2008-31) received on June 13, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-6698. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Definition of 'Outside Director' Under Internal Revenue Code 162(m)" (Revenue Ruling 2008-32) received on June 13, 2008; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-6699. A communication from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medical Devices; Hearing Aids; Technical Data Amendments" (Docket No. FDA-2008-N-0148) received on June 13, 2008; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-6700. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department of Labor's 2007 FAIR Act Inventory of Inherently Governmental Activities and Inventory of Commercial Activities; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-6701. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the period of October 1, 2007, through March 31, 2008; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-6702. A communication from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fiscal Year 2007 Accounting of Drug Control Funds"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-395. A collection of petitions forwarded by the Benefit Security Coalition relative to establishing a more equitable method of computing cost of living adjustments for Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-396. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to enact legislation to reform the No Child Left Behind Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 268

Whereas, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) is an ambitious effort by the Federal Government to ensure that all States improve K-12 education opportunities. While standards, accountability, and benchmarks are key features of this landmark 2002 legislation, the goal of making sure all of our children receive a quality education must not be forgotten. The current reauthorization process for NCLB is an opportunity to reform the act to ensure that no child is left behind in this Federal, State, and school partnership; and

Whereas, NCLB needs to be amended in a number of areas to fulfill its admirable goal. First, while schools are being identified for failing to meet standards, Congress has not met its promises for funding levels to allow schools to correct identified inadequacies. Further, a whole range of initiatives that expand early education, before- and after-school programs, summer school options, and family support, would enhance the ability of our schools to educate all of our children to their full potential; and

Whereas, schools also need flexibility in a whole range of areas. Special education implementation, teacher subject area competency, school benchmarks, and student cohort definitions must not be imposed from Washington, D.C. Local educators and State legislatures must be allowed to refine these aspects of NCLB to reflect local conditions and needs. Flexibility and more sophisticated measurements will keep the focus on educating children and not meeting unrealistic and rigid standards; and

Whereas, the entire sanctions concept must be revised. It may be comforting to think that NCLB sanctions "schools" when they do not meet NCLB-established standards, but in reality we sanction children in those schools by withholding or effectively diverting resources from those schools. The first response must be to target additional resources to correct recognized deficiencies; and

Whereas, to support effective intervention in failing schools, develop proper standards that promote education of all children, and ensure relevant definitions and procedures that reflect real conditions, NCLB must be amended to ensure that the act's assump-

tions and standards are based on sound research in student achievement and effective teaching; and

Whereas, the reauthorization of the No Child Left Behind Act is an opportunity to refine the admirable goals of the act based on five years of experience in implementing the 2002 initiative. We have much to do before "no child left behind" is more than just a goal: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the United States Congress to enact legislation to reform the No Child Left Behind Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-397. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging Congress to enact the Youth Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 155

Whereas, among the most effective approaches to reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity are those preventing children from turning to crime in the first place, encouraging early childhood home visitation, parental love and education, quality schooling, and proven youth and family development initiatives; and

Whereas, there are many alternatives to incarcerating youth that have been proven to be more effective in reducing crime and violence at the national, state, local, and tribal levels. Failure to provide for such effective alternatives is a pervasive problem that leads to increased youth, and later adult, crime and violence; and

Whereas, research funded by the U.S. Department of Justice indicates that gang membership is short-lived among adolescents—with very few youth remaining gang-involved through their adolescent years, and therefore, allowing ongoing opportunities for intervention; and

Whereas, over-reliance on incarceration and confinement of youth, particularly in the early stages of delinquent behavior and for nonviolent delinquent behavior, has been shown to increase long-term crime risks; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act will provide resources to enable communities with the greatest concentration of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity to come together to assess unmet needs and implement research-based prevention and intervention approaches to promote youth success and community safety; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act creates a PROMISE Advisory panel, which will help the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention select PROMISE communities. It will also develop standards for the evaluation of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and street gang activity prevention and intervention needs and resources in each designated geographic area in order to facilitate the strategic geographic allocation of resources provided under the act; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act establishes grants to enable local and tribal communities, via PROMISE Coordinating Councils, to conduct an objective assessment regarding juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, resource needs, and community strengths necessary to effectively address juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity. Based upon the assessment, the PROMISE Councils will develop plans that include a broad array of

prevention and intervention programs which are responsive to the specifics of the community, account for the cultural and linguistic requirements of the community, and utilize approaches that have been shown effective in reducing the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in or continuing delinquent conduct or criminal street gang activity. Upon completion of the plan, the PROMISE Councils may then apply for federal funds to assist with implementation. The act also provides for national evaluations of PROMISE programs and activities, and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act requires that local units of government or Indian tribes receiving grants shall provide from nonfederal funds, in cash or in-kind, 25 percent of the costs of the activities carried out with such grants; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act establishes a National Center for Proven Practices Research, which will collect and disseminate research to PROMISE Councils and to the public (including via an Internet website), as well as other information regarding evidence-based promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention. The act also provides the opportunity for regional research partners to assist with developing their assessments and plans; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act provides for the hiring and training of Youth-Oriented Policing officers to implement strategic activities to minimize youth crime and victimization and reduce the long-term involvement of juveniles in illicit activities, juvenile delinquency, and criminal street gang activity. The act also establishes a Center for Youth-Oriented Policing, which will be responsible for identification, development, and dissemination to law enforcement agencies the best practices for Youth-Oriented Policing techniques and technologies; and

Whereas, the Youth PROMISE Act provides additional improvements to current laws affecting juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, including support for youth victim and witness protection programs and extended and increased authorizations for the juvenile Accountability Block Grant program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the United States Congress to support through enactment the Youth PROMISE Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-398. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii urging the President of the United States to include the Republic of Korea in the Visa Waiver Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 86

Whereas, there are nearly two million Americans of Korean heritage and descent who live in the United States, including forty thousand Hawaii residents, and January 13, 2003 marked the centennial of the first arrival of Koreans in the United States; and

Whereas, the United States and the Republic of Korea have a long history of friendship, and continue to strengthen alliances and business partnerships; and

Whereas, the Republic of Korea has been a trusted ally for over fifty years, is a major trading partner of the United States, and is the thirteenth largest economy in the world; and

Whereas, visitors from the Republic of Korea to the United States reached as high as 500,000 in 1999, inclusive of the 40,000 visitors to Hawaii that same year; and

Whereas, the Visa Waiver Program was established in 1986 with the objective of promoting better relations with United States allies, eliminating unnecessary barriers to travel, and stimulating the tourism industry; and

Whereas, the Visa Waiver Program enables nationals of twenty-seven countries to travel to the United States for tourism or business for stays of ninety days or less without obtaining a visa; the Republic of Korea is not a participant in the Visa Waiver Program; and

Whereas, due to increased security prompted by the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, it has become much more difficult for the citizens of the Republic of Korea, especially those living outside the capital city of Seoul, to obtain visitor visas that allow travel to the United States; and

Whereas, under Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, the United States Congress revised requirements for countries to become eligible for the Visa Waiver Program, enabling South Korea to be eligible for consideration, provided it meets the new security requirements specified in the Act; and

Whereas, in a letter to the Secretary of State dated July 7, 2006, United States Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Daniel K. Akaka, along with several other senators, expressed strong support for including South Korea into the Visa Waiver Program and noted that South Korea has repealed its visa requirement for United States citizens traveling to the Republic of Korea for thirty days or less and that South Korea enjoys a visa-free status with sixty-six other nations; and

Whereas, including South Korea in the Visa Waiver Program would result in economic benefits to the United States estimated to be \$350,000,000 in actualized tourism revenues for every 100,000 tourists increase in South Korean visitors and tourists, based on visitors and tourists to the United States from South Korea spending of nearly \$2,200,000,000 in 2004; and

Whereas, while the Republic of Korea is doing its part to facilitate the processing of travel requirements for its citizens, the United States should also encourage visitors from the Republic of Korea, especially as Hawaii continues to be one of the premier destinations in the world and tourism remains the backbone of Hawaii's economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fourth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2008, That the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security are urged to take all steps necessary to include the Republic of Korea in the Visa Waiver Program; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation are urged to support the inclusion of the Republic of Korea in the Visa Waiver Program; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Homeland Security, President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, and the Governor.

POM-399. A joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona urging Congress to authorize the placement in Statuary Hall of a statue of Senator Barry Goldwater; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 2001

Whereas, in 1864, Congress established the National Statuary Hall in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives in the United

States Capitol and authorized each state to contribute to the Hall two statues that represent important historical figures of that state; and

Whereas, Arizona currently has statues on display in Statuary Hall of John Campbell Greenway, which was donated in 1930, and Father Eusebio Kino, which was added later in 1965. These are two acclaimed and distinguished individuals of great importance in Arizona's history; and

Whereas, John C. Greenway was born in Huntsville, Alabama, on July 6, 1872, and attended Yale University where he was a star athlete. After school, he went to work for U.S. Steel, where he worked his way up to a management role. He joined the Rough Riders in the Spanish American War, and was a leader of the charge up San Juan Hill. After the war, Greenway helped U.S. Steel open the Western Mesabi Range. In 1910, Greenway moved from Minnesota to Arizona to manage the copper mines at Bisbee. Seeing the potential of the copper deposits at Ajo, he developed a method of extracting low grade ore. Greenway planned and built the city of Ajo. The mine was highly successful, and over three billion pounds of copper were shipped from Ajo. Greenway also served as a regent for the University of Arizona. John C. Greenway died on January 19, 1926. His death at the age of 54 was mourned across the country; and

Whereas, legislation enacted by Congress in 2000 authorized any state to request the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress to approve the replacement of a statue the state has provided for display in Statuary Hall under certain conditions; and

Whereas, the state of Arizona will celebrate its centennial on February 14, 2012, it is appropriate at this time to consider honoring a distinguished Arizonan who has played a significant role in our state's history since statehood by placing his statue in Statuary Hall, namely Senator Barry Goldwater. This action in no way seeks to diminish the positive contributions of the two Arizonans already honored in Statuary Hall, and every effort will be made to ensure that their legacy is preserved in our great state; and

Whereas, it is appropriate that we honor John C. Greenway's legacy by placing his statue prominently and permanently in the Arizona State Capitol building as part of the centennial; and

Whereas, Barry Morris Goldwater was born in Phoenix on New Year's Day, 1909, three years before Arizona was admitted to the Union. He attended the University of Arizona and took over his family's mercantile business after his father's death in 1930. He transformed his passion for flying into service in the Army Air Corps during World War II, and on his return to Arizona following the war he helped organize the Arizona Air National Guard. Remaining in the reserves after the war, he retired with the rank of Major General; and

Whereas, Goldwater entered politics in 1949 when he was elected as a Phoenix city councilman. He first won a United States Senate seat in 1952, when he defeated then Senate majority leader Ernest McFarland. In 1964 Senator Goldwater was the Republican nominee for president. Although defeated in that race, Goldwater became an icon for conservatism, starting a movement which many believe led to the election of Ronald Reagan as president in 1980; and

Whereas, Senator Goldwater was reelected to the Senate in 1968 where he served until his retirement in 1987. During his time in the Senate, Goldwater served as Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee and Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; and

Whereas, Barry Goldwater was a quintessential westerner and a man of great personal charm. His reputation for personal integrity was unblemished. Throughout his life, Barry Goldwater had a love affair with the state of Arizona and her people. He extensively explored areas throughout the state, including the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River, and he loved to photograph the people and landscapes of Arizona. He was a dear friend to the members of the Arizona's Native American tribes. He served both rural and urban constituents with equal passion, and his many years of faithful service to this state earned him the fitting' nickname 'Mr. Arizona'; and

Whereas, the legacy of Senator Barry Goldwater since his death in 1998 has been a source of inspiration to many, and the placement of a statue in his likeness in Statuary Hall would be a well-deserved and lasting testament to Barry Goldwater's tremendous impact on both our state and nation: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature, of the State of Arizona:

1. That the Members of the Forty-eighth Legislature and the Governor of the State of Arizona respectfully request that the Congress of the United States return the statue of John Campbell Greenway earlier presented by the State of Arizona for placement in Statuary Hall and accept in return, for placement in Statuary Hall, a statue of Senator Barry Goldwater.

2. That the Members of the Forty-eighth Legislature and the Governor of the State of Arizona direct the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission to organize a solicitation for monies for the creation of a statue of Senator Barry Goldwater; to use the monies to acquire a statue for placement in Statuary Hall in the Capitol of this nation; to select and contract with a gifted and experienced sculptor to create a suitable statue of Senator Barry Goldwater; and to make the statue available for placement in Statuary Hall.

3. That the Members of the Forty-eighth Legislature and the Governor of the State of Arizona direct that the costs of the creation of the statue of Senator Barry Goldwater, as well as the costs of transporting the statue to Washington, D.C. and any incidental costs, be borne by the State of Arizona through the use of private monies.

4. That the Secretary of State transmit copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona, each Member of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress and each Member of the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission.

POM-400. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging Congress to pass the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 372

Whereas, In 1944, the Congress of the United States passed, and President Roosevelt signed, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, known to most people as the GI Bill of Rights. Since its establishment, the GI Bill has created educational opportunities for millions of veterans; and

Whereas, Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, members of the United States military have been asked to perform heroic tasks in the name of freedom. These selfless volunteers have performed with remarkable valor, and it is incumbent on citizens of the United States to honor their service in any way possible; and

Whereas, The cost of attending college has increased greatly in recent years, and as a result the benefits provided by the GI Bill are no longer sufficient to cover the average cost of tuition; and

Whereas, Since 1944, Congress has periodically updated the GI Bill to reflect the changing needs of our soldiers and the military as a whole. However, despite the changes of the past decades, it has been 24 years since the law was significantly reformed; and

Whereas, Improving and updating the GI bill would create an additional incentive for individuals considering enlistment, which is vital given the all-volunteer nature of our military; and

Whereas, Two pieces of legislation currently before Congress, S. 22 and H. R. 2702, would update the GI Bill to reflect the current realities facing our servicemembers. These bills, known as the Post 9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act, would increase the amount of aid available to these students, and would otherwise remove obstacles to obtaining a college education. While not perfect, these bills represent a significant improvement over the current system; and

Whereas, Those who would complain about the costs of such a program seem to forget the staggering price we ask of these men and women. Likewise, those who complain that these bills would create an incentive to leave the military underestimate the dedication and devotion of our troops: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact, and the President of the United States to sign, S. 22 and H. R. 2702; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals From the Concurrent Resolution, Fiscal Year 2008" (Rept. No. 110-392).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals From the Concurrent Resolution, Fiscal Year 2009" (Rept. No. 110-393).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY)):

S. 3158. A bill to extend the authority for the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KYL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BURR, Mrs. DOLE, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VITTER,

Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3159. A bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3160. A bill to reauthorize and amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MARTINEZ:

S. 3161. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs spinal cord injury center in Tampa, Florida, as the "Michael Bilirakis Department of Veterans Affairs Spinal Cord Injury Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VOINOVICH:

S. 3162. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide relief to improve the competitiveness of United States corporations and small businesses, to eliminate tax incentives to move jobs and profits overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3163. A bill to provide for a Federal employees program to authorize the use of leave by caregivers for family members of certain individuals performing military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MARTINEZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3164. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reduce fraud under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 3165. A bill to develop a plan to share military and special use airspace along the eastern seaboard with commercial air traffic, to provide adequate resources for the FAA New York Integration Office, to establish an Aviation Traveler Task Force, and to design a notification system to alert passengers of potential service disruptions; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3166. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose criminal penalties on individuals who assist aliens who have engaged in genocide, torture, or extrajudicial killings to enter the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. VITTER):

S. 3167. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the conditions under which veterans, their surviving spouses, and their children may be treated as adjudicated mentally incompetent for certain purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 3168. A bill to authorize United States participation in the replenishment of resources of the International Development Association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself and Mr. LUGAR):

S. 3169. A bill to authorize United States participation in, and appropriations for the United States contribution to, the eleventh replenishment of the resources of the African Development Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.