

Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. Federal Courthouse," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2403

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

**SECTION 1. SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III AND ROBERT R. MERHIGE, JR. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The new Federal Courthouse, located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. Federal Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. Federal Courthouse".

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE**

The bill (S. 2837) to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2837

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

**SECTION 1. THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

**J. JAMES EXON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BUILDING**

The bill (S. 3009) to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3009

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

**SECTION 1. J. JAMES EXON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction at the intersection of 120th and L Streets in Omaha, Nebraska, shall be known and designated as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other

record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building.

**COLONEL CHARLES D. MAYNARD LOCK AND DAM**

The bill (H.R. 781) to redesignate Lock and Dam No. 5 of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System near Redfield, Arkansas, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act approved July 24, 1946, as the "Colonel Charles D. Maynard Lock and Dam," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**RAFAEL MARTINEZ NADAL UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 1019) to designate the United States customhouse building located at 31 Gonzalez Clemente Avenue in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, as the "Rafael Martinez Nadal United States Customhouse Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**RICHARD B. ANDERSON FEDERAL BUILDING**

The bill (H.R. 4140) to designate the Port Angeles Federal Building in Port Angeles, Washington, as the "Richard B. Anderson Federal Building," was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO THE VICTIMS OF THE TORNADO IN LITTLE SIOUX, IOWA**

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 599 submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 599) expressing the condolences of the Senate to those affected by the tragic events following the tornado that hit Little Sioux Scout Ranch in Little Sioux, Iowa, on June 11, 2008.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this Senate resolution to pay tribute to the four boy scouts who lost their lives almost 2 weeks ago when a tornado struck Little Sioux Scout Ranch in western Iowa: Aaron Eilerts of Eagle Grove, Iowa and Sam Thomsen, Josh Fennen, and Ben Petrizilka of Omaha, Nebraska. I would like also to recognize the bravery and dedication of all the other scouts affected by this tragedy and of the emergency crews who responded.

All of these remarkable young people had already established themselves as leaders in their community. The loss of four of them is a tragedy for Iowa and Nebraska.

I would like in particular to express my condolences to the four families who have suffered such a devastating loss. My thoughts and prayers are with them at this difficult time.

The Boy Scouts of America is an organization that never fails to exceed expectations. All the Scouts at Little Sioux Ranch that day kept their courage when all about them was chaos. Many of those who survived suffered considerable injuries. As the storm passed, the Boy Scouts immediately began to administer first aid to the injured and set to work to clear the roads, allowing the emergency crews to move in. In their bravery and resourcefulness, they did honor to Boy Scouts throughout the country. We are proud of them and humbled by their service.

I am saddened that we must be here today at all offering this resolution, but I am honored to pay tribute to these young leaders, and I extend my deepest sympathy to all those affected by this tragedy.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 599) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 599

Whereas, on the evening of June 11, 2008, a tornado struck the Little Sioux Scout Ranch in Little Sioux, Iowa;

Whereas 4 lives were tragically lost, and many other people were injured;

Whereas Boy Scouts and Boy Scout leaders at the camp showed great heroism and courage in providing aid and assistance to their fellow Scouts;

Whereas the first responders, firefighters, and law enforcement, and medical personnel worked valiantly to help provide care and comfort to those who were injured;

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America will continue to feel the loss and remember the courage of the Boy Scouts who were at the Little Sioux Scout Ranch the evening of June 11, 2008;

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America will continue to develop young men who show the character, strength, and bravery that was demonstrated by the Boy Scouts at the Little Sioux Scout Ranch on the evening of June 11, 2008; and

Whereas the people of Nebraska and Iowa have embraced those affected and will continue to offer support to the families of those who were lost and injured; Now, therefore, be it:

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of those who lost their lives in the terrible events of June 11, 2008, at the Little Sioux Scout Ranch in Little Sioux, Iowa: Sam Thomsen, Josh Fennen, and Ben Petrizilka of Omaha, Nebraska, and Aaron Eilerts of Eagle Grove, Iowa;

(2) shares its thoughts and prayers for a full recovery for all those who were injured;

(3) commends the Boy Scouts of America for the support the organization has provided

to the families and friends of those who were lost and injured;

(4) extends its thanks to the first responders, firefighters, and law enforcement, and medical personnel who took quick action to provide aid and comfort to the victims; and

(5) stands with the people of Nebraska and Iowa as they begin the healing process following this terrible event.

#### HONORING MEMBERS OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to H. Con. Res. 32.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the House concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 32) honoring the members of the U.S. Air Force who were killed in the June 25, 1996, terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers United States military housing compound near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 32) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### AMERICAN HOUSING RESCUE AND FORECLOSURE PREVENTION ACT OF 2008—Continued

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 3221, the Housing reform legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SALAZAR). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, I express my gratitude to all the Members of this body. We began proceedings on the motion to invoke cloture earlier today, which passed by a vote of 83 to 9, another overwhelming vote in support of moving to the housing bill.

Regretfully, we were not able to deal with many amendments today because there was at least one objection to proceeding to the matter, pending the outcome of an extraneous matter that had little, if anything, to do with housing, regretfully—despite the strong bipartisan vote this morning—once again demonstrating that in this body one Senator can disrupt the efforts to achieve a larger result. Certainly, that is the Senator's right, and nothing was done illegally or unlawfully. It just dramatizes the difficulty in achieving even something as important as the housing legislation we are working on.

I would be remiss if I didn't observe that the Senator from Ohio, the occupant of the chair, is a worthwhile member of that committee. I am grateful to him and the other members of the committee for their work over the last year and a half since the majority began that work. We have had some 50 hearings on that committee. We adopted some 17 or 18 pieces of legislation out of the committee—maybe more—more than half of which have become the law of the land. A number of others, of course, have passed the Senate, or passed on out of committee, and we have not been able to resolve all of them.

No matter is as significant and as important as the housing reform legislation—to stop the hemorrhaging that is occurring, with more than 8,400 people a day filing for foreclosure in our country. People find those numbers alarming, and it is intended to be so, because it is large. Our efforts here are to try to keep people in their homes, and finding a floor, if we can, to this housing problem that continues to cascade downward will be a challenge for all of us.

Our legislation takes a major step in the direction of dealing with that, along with the reform of the government-sponsored enterprises and, of course, the permanent affordable housing program, not to mention the efforts we have made in community development block grants, counseling services, mortgage revenue bonds, and tax relief for those who wish to acquire a foreclosed property—all part of a larger piece of legislation to deal with the housing crisis. I am hopeful and confident we will get to it. It will take a little bit longer as a result of the objections some are raising.

This evening I rise to talk about another matter, which will be the subject of a debate, whether it is in the next few days or weeks. It is a subject matter which I care deeply and passionately about. It involves the rule of law, the Constitution of the United States, and the very basic principle that we are a nation of laws, not men; that even those in the most lofty of positions in our Government are not above the law; that individuals, corporations, and companies have an obligation to respect that law, and those of us charged with guarding it in an institution such as the Senate have an obligation to defend it and to remind ourselves and the country when there are efforts to undermine that rule of law.

As I did in December of last year, when the matter first came up, and again in February, when the effort came back to the Senate to change the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and particularly to grant retroactive immunity to a handful of telecom companies, which, over the past number of years, have gathered up information and private information of individual citizens in this country, which may have been the single largest breach or personal invasion in the history of our

country, the issue of whether that was done legally ought to be determined by the courts of our country.

The bill that will come before us grants retroactive immunity without ever considering what happened, how it happened, who was responsible, why it was done, and why was no effort made to go before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Courts—the FISA courts—which have been in existence since the 1970s. All of those are important questions the American people deserve an answer to. Was the rule of law violated? Were there individuals who insisted that this invasion of privacy occur in this country? I don't think it is asking too much to want to get to the bottom of that. Americans, regardless of ideology or party persuasion, ought to be jointly offended when there is an effort here to grant retroactive immunity without determining what happened and why these events were allowed to go forward.

This evening I am going to take the time allowed to me under the rules of the Senate because we are in a postcloture environment. I am limited to the amount of time I am permitted to talk under the rules of the Senate. But I can do this because of the generosity of Senator JACK REED of Rhode Island, Senator MAX BAUCUS of Montana, and the willingness of the majority leader, to give me the maximum time allowed to talk about this FISA bill, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. I will speak about why I am so deeply concerned about it, and what I think the precedent-setting nature of this could mean for our country.

There are moments such as this when we are asked to do something because, we are told, if we don't, we will jeopardize our Nation. During such times, we have historically made some of the worst mistakes in our history. One only needs to go back to the period of World War II when, because of the fears people had, we incarcerated a lot of very good Americans of Japanese descent, because those who engaged in the fear mongering were able to convince even the Supreme Court of the United States—a majority—to allow for the virtual incarceration of literally thousands of human beings. We know now, today, what a great mistake that was, and how courageous it was that people like Robert Jackson, a Supreme Court Justice, a former Attorney General under Franklin Roosevelt, a solicitor general, chief prosecutor at Nuremberg, one of the sole voices on the Court who objected to that effort to require these American citizens to be deprived of their homes, personal belongings, and the virtual incarceration in camps in the western part of the country. Today, we know what a mistake that was. But because we acted out of fear, we made a dreadful error.

My concern about this FISA bill, while not of that magnitude at this