

New York, and Texas host annual celebrations that honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to honor the contributions of Harriet Tubman on March 10 of each year: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) supports the designation of a national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in such national day of remembrance for Harriet Tubman with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a resolution honoring the legacy of Harriet Ross Tubman, the abolitionist, humanitarian, Union spy, and daughter of Maryland whose selfless efforts throughout her lifetime helped hundreds of slaves realize freedom. My resolution supports the goals and ideals of a national day of remembrance for this American hero.

Araminta Ross was born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland, around 1820 and worked as a slave for several families throughout her childhood. Abused and beaten, she suffered a serious head injury that would affect her for the rest of her life. In 1844, she married John Tubman and took the first name of her mother, Harriet.

In 1849, Harriet Tubman escaped to Philadelphia. She launched her work as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad soon after, making several trips back for family members and friends. Tubman continued to risk capture for more than a decade, delivering enslaved people from bondage to freedom in New England and Canada. Referred to as "Moses" because of her courage and sacrifice, she personally led more than a dozen expeditions, helping approximately 70 slaves escape. Her efforts and extensive network of contacts along the Underground Railroad provided instruction for dozens more slaves to make the journey to freedom. She once stated, "I never ran my train off track, and I never lost a passenger."

In 1859, Harriet Tubman purchased a home for her family in Auburn, New York. While there, she continued her role as an abolitionist, making several trips to Boston to speak alongside Frederick Douglass and others.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Tubman volunteered. She worked for the Union Army as a nurse, scout, spy, and recruiter, and became the first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, resulting in the liberation of hundreds of slaves. Traveling through Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, Harriet Tubman risked disease, capture, and physical injury to support the Union Army.

After the war, Harriet Tubman returned to Auburn. She became active in the women's suffrage movement and worked alongside Susan B. Anthony and Emily Howland. She continued to

fight for human dignity, human rights, and equal justice throughout her lifetime.

In 1896, Harriet Tubman purchased 25 acres of land in Auburn to create a home and hospital for indigent, aged, and sick African-Americans. Opened on June 23, 1908, the Harriet Tubman Home for the Sick and Aged was the State's only charity outside of New York City dedicated to the shelter and care of African-Americans. Harriet Tubman died from pneumonia in the home that bore her name on March 10, 1913, surrounded by family and friends. In recognition of her service to this country, she was buried with military honors at the Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn.

Harriet Tubman's legacy is one of selflessness and dedication to human rights. She inspired generations of African-Americans struggling for equality and civil rights and she has been praised worldwide.

Harriet Tubman has received innumerable commendations for her role in American history. In 1944, the Maritime Commission launched the *SS Harriet Tubman*, the first Liberty ship ever named for an African-American woman. In 1978, Harriet Tubman was the first honoree of the Postal Service Black Heritage Stamp Series. She is also designated as a saint in the Episcopal Church's Book of Common Prayer.

Public Law 101-252 designated March 10, 1990, as Harriet Tubman Day. My home State of Maryland, as well as Delaware, Georgia, New York, and Texas host annual celebrations on March 10 to honor the life of Harriet Tubman.

Harriet Tubman's dedicated pursuit of the American ideals of equality and liberty continues to inspire all who cherish freedom. It is appropriate to honor the life of Harriet Tubman on March 10 each year in recognition of this remarkable woman's contributions to the U.S.

Senate support for this resolution would encourage the people of the United States to participate and support ceremonies, programs, and other activities in remembrance of Harriet Tubman and to acknowledge her importance in American history. Mr. President, as we close Black History Month and enter Women's History Month, I am proud to introduce this resolution honoring Harriet Ross Tubman, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4134. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer

products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4135. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4136. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4137. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4138. Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4139. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Reid to the bill S. 2008, to reform the single family housing loan guarantee program under the Housing Act of 1949; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SA 4140. Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. NELSON, of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4141. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4142. Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4143. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2663, supra.

SA 4144. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4145. Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4134. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, add the following:

#### SEC. 40. INSPECTION OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURING FACILITIES AND WAREHOUSES.

Section 16 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2065), as amended by section 14 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, PRIVATE LABELERS, AND DISTRIBUTORS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor described in paragraph (2) that offers a consumer product for

importation into the customs territory of the United States shall provide consent to the Commission, as a condition on such importation and in a form specified by the Commission, authorizing officers or employees duly designated by the Commission to carry out—

“(A) entrances and inspections as described in subsection (a); and

“(B) inspections as described in subsection (b).

“(2) MANUFACTURER, PRIVATE LABELER, OR DISTRIBUTOR DESCRIBED.—A manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor described in this paragraph is a manufacturer, private labeler, or distributor that, during the 36-month period ending on the date of such offer—

“(A) violated a consumer product safety rule; or

“(B) manufactured, distributed, imported, or sold a consumer product that was the subject of an order under section 15(d).”.

**SA 4135.** Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children’s products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 10, line 25, insert “and verified for accuracy” after “products received”.

**SA 4136.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children’s products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 24, beginning in line 17, strike “product (other than a medication, drug, or food)” and insert “consumer product”.

**SA 4137.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children’s products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, line 1, strike “Act)” and insert “Act, except for motor vehicle equipment as defined in section 30102(a)(7) of title 49, United States Code)”.

**SA 4138.** Mr. INOUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children’s products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 70, beginning with line 13, strike through line 20 on page 71, and insert the following:

**SEC. 24. STUDY OF PREVENTABLE INJURIES AND DEATHS OF MINORITY CHILDREN RELATED TO CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Government Accountability Office shall initiate a study to assess disparities in the risks and incidence of preventable injuries and deaths among children of minority populations, including Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, and Asian/Pacific Islander children in the United States.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall examine the racial disparities of the rates of preventable injuries and deaths related to suffocation, poisonings, and drowning including those associated with the use of cribs, mattresses and bedding materials, swimming pools and spas, and toys and other products intended for use by children.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall report the findings to the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee. The report shall include—

(1) the Government Accountability Office’s findings on the incidence of preventable risks of injury and death among children of minority populations and recommendations for minimizing such increased risks;

(2) recommendations for public outreach, awareness, and prevention campaigns specifically aimed at racial minority populations; and

(3) recommendations for education initiatives that may reduce current statistical disparities.

**SA 4139.** Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2008, to reform the single family housing loan guarantee program under the Housing Act of 1949; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, add the following:

**SEC. 40. TRAILER AND MOBILE HOME SAFETY.**

(a) REVIEW OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES PURCHASED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY STANDARDS.—Notwithstanding section 3(a)(1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(1)) or any other provision of law, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, review and certify each trailer and mobile home purchased by the Federal Government for compliance with safety standards established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under section 50.3(i) of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to limitations on hazardous materials in housing to be used in a program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development), or any successor to that section, including any such standards for—

(1) formaldehyde;

(2) lead; or

(3) any other hazardous material, contamination, toxic chemical or gas, or radioactive substance that could affect the health or safety of an occupant.

(b) STUDY AND REPORT ON USE OF NON-TOXIC ALTERNATIVES TO FORMALDEHYDE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency—

(1) conduct a study on the use of non-toxic alternatives to formaldehyde in the manufacture of trailers and mobile homes;

(2) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Commission with respect to such study, including recommendations, if any, with respect to the use of such non-toxic alternatives; and

(3) publish such report on the Internet website of the Commission.

**SA 4140.** Mr. INOUE (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children’s products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**TITLE —COMMERCIAL SEAFOOD CONSUMER PROTECTION**

**SEC. —01. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Commercial Seafood Consumer Protection Act”.

**SEC. —02. SEAFOOD SAFETY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and other appropriate Federal agencies, establish a program, consistent with the international obligations of the United States, to strengthen Federal activities for ensuring that commercially distributed seafood in the United States meets the food quality and safety requirements of Federal law.

(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into an agreement within 180 days after enactment of this Act to strengthen cooperation on seafood safety. The agreement shall include provisions for—

(1) cooperative arrangements for examining and testing seafood imports;

(2) coordination of inspections of foreign facilities;

(3) technical assistance and training of foreign facilities for marine aquaculture, technical assistance for foreign governments concerning United States regulatory requirements, and appropriate information transfer arrangements between the United States and foreign governments;

(4) developing a process for expediting imports of seafood into the United States from foreign countries and exporters that consistently adhere to the highest standards for ensuring seafood safety;

(5) establishing a system to track shipments of seafood in the distribution chain within the United States;

(6) labeling requirements to assure species identity and prevent fraudulent practices;

(7) a process by which officers and employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration and National Marine Fisheries Service may be commissioned by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for seafood examinations and investigations conducted under section 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381);

(8) the sharing of information concerning observed non-compliance with United States food requirements domestically and in foreign countries and new regulatory decisions and policies that may affect regulatory outcomes; and

(9) conducting joint training on subjects that affect and strengthen seafood inspection effectiveness by Federal authorities.

**SEC.—03. CERTIFIED LABORATORIES.**

Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall increase the number of laboratories certified to the standards of the Food and Drug Administration in the United States and in countries that export seafood to the United States for the purpose of analyzing seafood and ensuring that it complies with Federal law. Such laboratories may include Federal, State, and private facilities. The Secretary of Commerce shall publish in the Federal Register a list of certified laboratories, and shall update the list, and publish the updated list, no less frequently than annually.

**SEC.—04. NOAA LABORATORIES.**

In any fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce may increase the number and capacity of laboratories operated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration involved in carrying out testing and other activities under this title to the extent the Secretary determines that increased laboratory capacity is necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and as provided for in appropriations Acts.

**SEC.—05. CONTAMINATED SEAFOOD.**

(a) **REFUSAL OF ENTRY.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may issue an order refusing admission into the United States of all imports of seafood or seafood products originating from a country or exporter if the Secretary determines that shipments of such seafood or seafood products do not meet the requirements established under the Federal Food, Cosmetic, and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

(b) **INCREASED TESTING.**—If the Secretary determines that seafood imports originating from a country may not meet the requirements of Federal law, and determines that there is a lack of adequate certified laboratories to provide for the entry of shipments pursuant to section —03, then the Secretary may order an increase in the percentage of shipments tested of seafood originating from such country to improve detection of potential violations of such requirements.

(c) **ALLOWANCE OF INDIVIDUAL SHIPMENTS FROM EXPORTING COUNTRY OR EXPORTER.**—Notwithstanding an order under subsection (a) with respect to seafood originating from a country or exporter, the Secretary may permit individual shipments of seafood originating in that country or from that exporter to be admitted into the United States if—

(1) the exporter presents evidence from a laboratory certified by the Secretary that a shipment of seafood meets the requirements of Federal law;

(2) the Secretary, or an entity commissioned to carry out examinations and investigations under section 702(a) of the Federal Food, Cosmetic, and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 372(a)), has inspected the shipment and has found that the shipment meets the requirements of Federal law.

(d) **CANCELLATION OF ORDER.**—The Secretary may cancel an order under subsection (a) with respect to seafood exported from a country or exporter if all shipments into the United States under subsection (c) of seafood originating in that country or from that exporter more than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary issued the order have been found, under the procedures described in subsection (c), to meet the requirements of Federal law. If the Secretary determines that an exporter has failed to comply with the requirements of an order under subsection (a), the 1-year period in the preceding sentence shall run from the date of that determination rather than the date on which the order was issued.

(e) **EFFECT.**—This section shall be in addition to, and shall have no effect on, the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) with respect to seafood, seafood products, or any other product.

**SEC.—06. INSPECTION TEAMS.**

The Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, may send 1 or more inspectors to a country or exporter from which seafood exported to the United States originates. The inspection team will assess practices and processes being used in connection with the farming, cultivation, harvesting, preparation for market, or transportation of such seafood and provide technical assistance related to the requirements established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.). The inspection team shall prepare a report for the Secretary of Commerce with its findings. The Secretary of Commerce shall make a copy of the report available to the country or exporter that is the subject of the report and provide a 30-day period during which the country or exporter may provide a rebuttal or other comments on the findings to the Secretary. The Secretary of Commerce shall cause the report, together with any comments submitted to the Secretary by the country or exporter, to be published in the Federal Register no later than 60 days after the inspection team makes its final report.

**SEC.—07. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this title, \$15,000,000.

**SA 4141.** Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. BENNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 85, beginning with line 22, strike through line 8 on page 86 and insert the following:

**SEC. 31. GARAGE DOOR OPENER STANDARD.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 203(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2056 note) or any amendment by the American National Standards Institute and Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. of its Standards for Safety—UL 325, all automatic residential garage door operators that directly drive the door in the

closing direction that are manufactured more than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act shall include an external secondary entrapment protection device that does not require contact with a person or object for the garage door to reverse.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), subsection (a) does not apply to the manufacture of an automatic residential garage door operator without a secondary external entrapment protection device that does not require contact by a company that manufactured such an operator before the date of enactment of this Act if Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., certified that automatic residential garage door operator as meeting its Standards for Safety—UL 325 before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) **REVIEW AND REVISION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall review, and if necessary revise, its automatic residential garage door operator safety standard, including the requirement established by subsection (a), to ensure that the standard provides maximum protection for public health and safety.

(2) **REVISED STANDARD.**—The exception provided by subsection (b) shall not apply to automatic residential garage door operators manufactured after the effective date of any such revised standard if that standard adopts the requirement established by subsection (a).

**SA 4142.** Mr. REID (for Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, add the following:

**SEC. 40. TRAILER AND MOBILE HOME SAFETY.**

(a) **REVIEW OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES PURCHASED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY STANDARDS.**—Notwithstanding section 3(a)(1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(1)) or any other provision of law, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, review and certify each trailer and mobile home purchased by the Federal Government for compliance with safety standards established by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under section 50.3(i) of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to limitations on hazardous materials in housing to be used in a program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development), or any successor to that section, including any such standards for—

(1) formaldehyde;

(2) lead; or

(3) any other hazardous material, contamination, toxic chemical or gas, or radioactive substance that could affect the health or safety of an occupant.

(b) **STUDY AND REPORT ON USE OF NON-TOXIC ALTERNATIVES TO FORMALDEHYDE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TRAILERS AND MOBILE HOMES.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer

Product Safety Commission shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency—

(1) conduct a study on the use of non-toxic alternatives to formaldehyde in the manufacture of trailers and mobile homes;

(2) submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Commission with respect to such study, including recommendations, if any, with respect to the use of such non-toxic alternatives; and

(3) publish such report on the Internet website of the Commission.

**SA 4143.** Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of non-compliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 49, strike lines 8 through 15 and insert the following:

establish additional criteria for the imposition of civil penalties under section 20 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2069) and any other Act enforced by the Commission, including factors to be considered in establishing the amount of such penalties, such as repeat violations, the precedential value of prior adjudicated penalties, the factors described in section 20(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2069(b)), and other circumstances.

Insert at end of 15 U.S.C. Section 2069(b), “, including how to mitigate undue adverse economic impacts on small businesses.”

Insert in 15 U.S.C. Section 2069(c), after “size of the business of the person charged,” “including how to mitigate undue adverse economic impacts on small businesses.”

**SA 4144.** Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 103, after line 12, insert the following:

**SEC. 40. INFANT CRIB SAFETY.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CRIB.—The term “crib” means a full-size crib or non-full-size crib.

(2) FULL-SIZE CRIB.—The term “full-size crib” means a full-size baby crib as defined in section 1508.1 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) NON-FULL-SIZE CRIB.—The term “non-full-size crib” means a non-full-size baby crib as defined in section 1509.2(b) of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (including a portable crib and a crib-pen described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of that section).

(4) SLEEP POSITIONER.—The term “sleep positioner” means a wedge, roll, prop, or head pillow designed to encourage one position during sleep.

(5) SOFT BEDDING.—The term “soft bedding” means any padded bumper pad, sleeping bag, comforter, quilt, blanket, or pillow.

(b) DURABILITY TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR CRIBS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate regulations requiring fatigue strength testing for full-size and non-full-size cribs.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC FATIGUE STANDARDS.—In promulgating the regulations required by paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider Underwriters Laboratories Standard UL-2275 for Full-Size Baby Cribs and any other applicable safety standard currently in use relating to fatigue strength test requirements.

(c) SOFT BEDDING WARNING LABELS.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall promulgate regulations to update parts 1508 and 1509 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, to require labels on cribs warning consumers about the risk of suffocation from using soft bedding in cribs. Such labels shall include warnings against the use of bumper pads and sleeping positioners and any other warnings the Commission determines appropriate.

**SA 4145.** Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. DOLE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2663, to reform the Consumer Product Safety Commission to provide greater protection for children's products, to improve the screening of noncompliant consumer products, to improve the effectiveness of consumer product recall programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 87, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

(c) STATE GRANT PROGRAM FOR CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(A) Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by burning any fuel. Exposure to unhealthy levels of carbon monoxide can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning, a serious health condition that could result in death.

(B) Carbon monoxide poisoning from the use of fuel-burning appliances in residential homes and other dwelling units kills at least 2,000 people each year and sends more than 15,000 to hospital emergency rooms for treatment.

(C) Research shows that purchasing and installing carbon monoxide alarms close to the sleeping areas in residential homes and other dwelling units can help avoid fatalities.

(D) Congress should promote the purchase and installation of carbon monoxide alarms in residential homes and dwelling units nationwide in order to promote the health and public safety of citizens throughout the nation.

(2) STATE APPROVED CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM GRANT PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations authorized by paragraph (4), the Commission shall establish a grant program to provide assistance to eligible States to carry out a carbon monoxide alarm program.

(B) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible for a grant under this program, a State shall—

(i) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commission that the State has adopted a

statute, or a State agency has adopted a state-wide rule, regulation, or similar measure with the force and effect of law, requiring the inclusion of approved carbon monoxide alarms installed in accordance with NFPA 720 in all commercial residential dwelling units and all new dwelling unit construction and providing penalties for failure to include such alarms; and

(ii) submit an application to the Commission at such time, in such form, and containing such additional information as the Commission may require. Such application may be filed on behalf of any qualified State by the fire code enforcement officials for such State.

(C) GRANT AMOUNT; PRIORITY.—The Commission shall determine the amount of the grants awarded under this section, and shall give priority to—

(i) multi-state applications (including those made by a nonprofit organization representing fire code enforcement officials on behalf of more than 1 State) if all participating States meet the requirements of this paragraph; and

(ii) States demonstrating greater than average losses of life from carbon monoxide poisoning in the home.

(D) USE OF FUNDS.—A State receiving a grant under this section may use grant funds—

(i) to train that State's fire code enforcement officials in the proper enforcement of State laws concerning approved carbon monoxide alarms and the installation of such alarms in accordance with NFPA 720;

(ii) for the development and dissemination of training materials, instructors, and any other costs related to the training sessions authorized by this paragraph; and

(iii) to educate the public about the risk associated with carbon monoxide as a poison and the importance of proper carbon monoxide alarm use. No more than 25 percent of any grant may be used in this manner.

(E) ADMINISTRATIVE COST LIMIT.—No more than 10 percent of any grant funds may be used to cover administrative costs not directly related to training described in subparagraph (D)(i).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROVED CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.—The term “approved carbon monoxide alarm” means a carbon monoxide alarm that complies with the standards, whether voluntary or mandatory, issued, approved, or otherwise supported by the Commission with respect to such alarms, whether those standards have been developed unilaterally by the Commission or in conjunction with other parties.

(B) CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.—The term “carbon monoxide alarm” means a device that detects the presence of carbon monoxide and sounds an alarm if the level of carbon monoxide detected by the device poses a health risk to persons within the vicinity of the device.

(C) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(D) DWELLING UNIT.—The term “dwelling unit” means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation, and includes a single family residence as well as each living unit of a multiple family residence (including apartment buildings) and each living unit in a mixed use building.

(E) FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.—The term “fire code enforcement officials” means officials of the Fire Safety Code Enforcement Agency of a State.

(F) NFPA 720.—The term “NFPA 720” means the standard for the installation of

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units issued by the National Fire Protection Association in 2005 and any amended or similar successor standard pertaining to the proper installation of carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013 \$5,000,000 to carry out this subsection, such sums to remain available until expended. Any amounts appropriated pursuant to this paragraph that remain unexpended and unobligated at the end of fiscal year 2013 shall be retained by the Commission and credited to the appropriations account that funds enforcement of the Consumer Products Safety Act.

(5) COMMISSION REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the last day of each fiscal year for which grants are made under this section, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report evaluating the implementation of the grant program authorized by this section.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2008, at 9:30 a.m., in open session in order to receive testimony on U.S. Southern Command and U.S. Northern Command in review of the Defense authorization request for fiscal year 2009 and the future years Defense program.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on March 6, 2008, at 10 a.m., in order to conduct a hearing entitled “Reforming the Regulation of Government Sponsored Enterprises.”

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

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2008, at 10:30 a.m., in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building, in order to conduct a hearing.

The Committee will review the President’s proposed U.S. Coast Guard budget for the 2009 fiscal year. It will also examine programs in the pending Coast Guard Reauthorization Act for fiscal year 2008.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 6, 2008, at 10 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, in order to hear testimony on the administration’s 2008 trade agenda.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet, during the session of the Senate, in order to conduct a hearing entitled “Unemployment in a Volatile Economy: How to Secure Families and Build Opportunity” on Thursday, March 6, 2008. The hearing will commence at 10 a.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet on Thursday, March 6, at 10 a.m. in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in order to conduct an oversight hearing on the State of Facilities in Indian Country—jails, schools, and health facilities.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, in order to conduct an executive business meeting on Thursday, March 6, 2008, at 10 a.m. in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

#### Agenda

##### I. Bills

S.2304, Mentally III Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2007, (Domenici, Kennedy, Specter, Leahy); S.2449, Sunshine in Litigation Act of 2007, (Kohl, Leahy, Graham); S.352, Sunshine in the Courtroom Act of 2007, (Grassley, Schumer, Leahy, Specter, Graham, Feingold, Cornyn, Durbin); S.2136, Helping Families Save Their Homes in Bankruptcy Act of 2007, (Durbin, Schumer, Whitehouse, Biden, Feinstein); S.2133, Home Owners “Mortgage and Equity Savings Act,” (Specter, Coleman); S.2041, False Claims Act Correction Act of 2007, (Grassley, Durbin, Leahy, Specter, Whitehouse); and S.2533, State Secrets Protection Act, (Kennedy, Specter, Leahy, Feingold).

##### II. Nominations

Kevin J. O’Connor to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice; Gregory G. Katsas to be Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, Department of Justice; William Joseph

Hawe to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Washington; Brian Stacy Miller to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas; James Randal Hall to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia; John A. Mendez to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California; and Stanley Thomas Anderson to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee.

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

##### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on March 6, 2008, at 2:30 p.m. in order to hold a closed hearing.

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

#### CONGRATULATING IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 475.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 475) congratulating Iowa State University of Science and Technology on its 150 years of leadership and service to the United States and the world as Iowa’s land-grant university.

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

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on behalf of my alma mater, Iowa State University, and recognize it upon its 150 years of leadership and service to the United States and the world as Iowa’s land-grant university.

Iowa State has a colorful and progressive history. The university was founded under the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862. Representative Justin Smith Morrill, who wrote the bill, and Abraham Lincoln, who signed the act into law in the midst of the Civil War, had the vision to establish a public institution that provided and still provides a top flight, affordable education for people of all walks of life.

Iowa was the first State to accept the terms of the Morrill land grant and pioneered all three parts of its mission. The act calls for schools that provide “access to all, regardless of race, gender, or class.” The act also limits funding to only schools that conduct “Practical Research.” Finally, the Morrill Land Grant Act calls for the schools provided for to serve significant “out-reach” in the surrounding community.

Iowa State has certainly lived up to those lofty words of the Morrill Act. Iowa State University has been home to some of the most important technological and agricultural advances in