

the Senate, to conduct a hearing entitled "Concentration in Agriculture and an Examination of the JBS/Swift Acquisitions" on Wednesday, May 7, 2008, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SECTOR SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL WARMING, OVERSIGHT, AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH PROTECTION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works, Subcommittee on Public Sector Solutions to Global Warming, Oversight, and Children's Health Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 7, 2008 in room 406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to hold a hearing entitled, "Oversight Hearing on Science and Environmental Regulatory Decisions."

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dionne Thompson, a fellow in my office, be granted privileges of the floor for the remainder of the 110th Congress.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TEMPORARILY EXTENDING PROGRAMS UNDER THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House on the bill, S. 2929, to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

S. 2929

*Resolved*, That the bill from the Senate (S. 2929) entitled "An Act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

**SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS.**

(a) *EXTENSION OF PROGRAMS.*—Section 2(a) of the Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-81; 20 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended by striking "April 30, 2008" and inserting "May 31, 2008".

(b) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—Nothing in this section, or in the Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 as amended by this Act, shall be construed to limit or otherwise alter the authorizations of appropriations for, or the durations of, programs contained in the amendments made by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-171) or by the College Cost Reduction and Access Act (Public Law 110-84) to the provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act of 2004.

(c) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if enacted on April 30, 2008.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 308, which was received from the House.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 308) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

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 motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 308) was agreed to.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BURMA AFTER CYCLONE NARGIS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 554, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 554) expressing the Sense of the Senate on humanitarian assistance to Burma after Cyclone Nargis.

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

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I further 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 that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that I be included as a cosponsor of this resolution.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 554) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 554

Whereas, on May 3, 2008, Cyclone Nargis devastated Burma, leaving an estimated 22,500 people dead, 41,000 missing, and 1,000,000 homeless;

Whereas, on May 5, 2008, the United States embassy in Burma issued a disaster declaration authorizing \$250,000 in immediate humanitarian assistance to the people of Burma;

Whereas, on May 5, 2008, First Lady Laura Bush stated that the United States will "work with the U.N. and other international nongovernmental organizations to provide water, sanitation, food, and shelter. More assistance will be forthcoming";

Whereas, on May 5, 2008, Department of State Deputy Spokesman Tom Casey stated that the United States has "a disaster assistance response team that is standing by and ready to go in to Burma to help try to assess need there";

Whereas, on May 6, 2008, President George W. Bush said, "The United States has made an initial aid contribution, but we want to do a lot more. We're prepared to move U.S. Navy assets to help find those who've lost their lives, to help find the missing, to help stabilize the situation. But in order to do so, the military junta must allow our disaster assessment teams into the country.";

Whereas, on May 6, 2008, President Bush pledged \$3,000,000 in emergency assistance to victims of Cyclone Nargis, and stated that allowing the disaster assistance response team to enter the country would facilitate additional support;

Whereas the European Union has pledged to deliver \$3,000,000 in initial emergency disaster assistance to Burma;

Whereas according to the United Nations Country Team in Burma, the average household in Burma is forced to spend almost ¼ of its budget on food and 1 in 3 children under the age of 5 is suffering from malnutrition;

Whereas the prevalence of tuberculosis in Burma is among the highest in the world, with nearly 97,000 new cases detected annually, malaria is the leading cause of mortality in Burma, with 70 percent of the population living in areas at risk, at least 37,000 died of HIV/AIDS in Burma in 2005 and over 600,000 are currently infected, and the World Health Organization has ranked the health sector of Burma as 190th out of 191 countries;

Whereas the failure of Burma's ruling State Peace and Development Council to meet the most basic humanitarian needs of the people of Burma has caused enormous suffering inside Burma and driven hundreds of thousands of Burmese citizens to seek refuge in neighboring countries, creating a threat to regional peace and stability; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis, the State Peace and Development Council continues to restrict the access and freedom of movement of international nongovernmental organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance throughout Burma: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the Sense of the Senate—

(1) to express deep sympathy to and strong support for the people of Burma, who have endured tremendous hardships over many years and face especially dire humanitarian conditions in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis;

(2) to support the decision of President Bush to provide immediate emergency humanitarian assistance to Burma through nongovernmental organizations that are not

affiliated with the Burmese regime or its officials and can effectively provide such assistance directly to the people of Burma;

(3) to stand ready to appropriate additional funds, beyond existing emergency international disaster assistance resources, if necessary to help address dire humanitarian conditions throughout Burma in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis and beyond;

(4) to call upon the State Peace and Development Council to immediately lift restrictions on delivery of humanitarian assistance and allow free and unfettered access to the United States Government's disaster assistance response team and any organizations that legitimately provide humanitarian assistance; and

(5) that the United States Agency for International Development should conduct a comprehensive evaluation of which organizations are capable of providing humanitarian assistance directly to the people throughout Burma without interference by the State Peace and Development Council.

#### SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 81, submitted earlier today by Senator FEINGOLD.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 81) supporting the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week.

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, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 81) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 81

Whereas women of all backgrounds have the power to greatly reduce their risk of common diseases through preventive measures, such as leading a healthy lifestyle that includes engaging in regular physical activity, eating a nutritious diet, and visiting a healthcare provider to receive regular check-ups and preventative screenings;

Whereas significant disparities exist in the prevalence of disease among women of different backgrounds, including women with disabilities, African-American women, Asian-Pacific Islander women, Latinas, and American Indian-Alaska Native women;

Whereas healthy habits should begin at a young age;

Whereas preventive care saves Federal dollars designated for health care;

Whereas it is important to educate women and girls about the significance of awareness of key female health issues;

Whereas the offices of women's health within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality are vital to providing critical services that support women's health research and education and other necessary services that benefit women of all ages, races, and ethnicities;

Whereas National Women's Health Week begins on Mother's Day each year and celebrates the efforts of national and community organizations that work with partners and volunteers to improve awareness of key women's health issues; and

Whereas, in 2008, the week of May 11 through May 17 is dedicated as National Women's Health Week: Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the importance of preventing diseases that commonly affect women;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Women's Health Week;

(3) calls on the people of the United States to use National Women's Health Week as an opportunity to learn about health issues that face women;

(4) calls on the women of the United States to observe National Women's Check-Up Day on May 12, 2008 by receiving preventive screenings from their healthcare providers; and

(5) recognizes the importance of Federally funded programs that provide research and collect data on diseases that commonly affect women.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be added as a cosponsor of that resolution as well.

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

#### SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SANITATION

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 72, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72) supporting the goals and ideals of the International Year of Sanitation.

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

Mr. DODD. I further 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 that any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. CON. RES. 72

Whereas, at the 55th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2000, the United States, along with other world leaders, committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which provide a framework for countries and international organizations to combat such global social ills as poverty, hunger, and disease;

Whereas one target of the Millennium Development Goals is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, the only target to be codified into United States law, in the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-121);

Whereas the lack of access to safe water and sanitation is one of the most pressing environmental public health issues in the world;

Whereas over 1,000,000,000 people live without potable water, and an estimated 2,600,000,000 people, including 980,000,000 children, do not have access to basic sanitation facilities;

Whereas, every 20 seconds, a child dies as a direct result of a lack of access to basic sanitation facilities;

Whereas only 36 percent of people in sub-Saharan Africa and 37 percent of people in South Asia have access to safe drinking water and sanitation, the lowest rates in the world;

Whereas, at any one time, almost half of the people in the developing world are suffering from diseases associated with lack of water, sanitation, and hygiene;

Whereas improved sanitation decreases the incidences of debilitating and deadly maladies such as cholera, intestinal worms, diarrhea, pneumonia, dysentery, and skin infections;

Whereas sanitation is the foundation of health, dignity, and development;

Whereas increased sanitation is fundamental for reaching all of the Millennium Development Goals;

Whereas access to basic sanitation helps economic and social development in countries where poor sanitation is a major cause of lost work and school days because of illness;

Whereas sanitation in schools enables children, particularly girls reaching puberty, to remain in the educational system;

Whereas, according to the World Health Organization, every dollar spent on proper sanitation by governments generates an average \$7 in economic benefit;

Whereas improved disposal of human waste protects the quality of water sources used for drinking, preparation of food, agriculture, and bathing;

Whereas, at the 61st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2006, the United Nations declared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation to recognize the progress made in achieving the global sanitation target detailed in the Millennium Development Goals, as well as to call upon all member states, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to renew their commitment to attaining that target;

Whereas the official launching of the International Year of Sanitation at the United Nations was on November 21, 2007; and

Whereas the thrust of the International Year of Sanitation has three parts, including