

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns recent decisions made by the Government of the Russian Federation to establish “official ties” with the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, a process that further impedes reconciliation between those regions and the Government of Georgia and violates the sovereignty of the Republic of Georgia and the commitments of the Government of the Russian Federation to international peacekeeping;

(2) calls upon the Government of the Russian Federation to disavow this policy, which gives the appearance of being motivated by an appetite for annexation;

(3) affirms that the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia is in the interest of all who seek peace and stability in the region;

(4) urges all parties to the conflicts in the Republic of Georgia and governments around the world to eschew rhetoric that escalates tensions and undermines efforts to negotiate a settlement to the conflicts; and

(5) commends the Government of Georgia for acting with restraint in the face of serious provocation.

#### AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 309 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. 309) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

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

Mrs. BOXER. 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. 309) was agreed to.

#### DESIGNATING JUNE 6, 2008, AS “NATIONAL HUNTINGTON’S DISEASE AWARENESS DAY”

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 581, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 581) designating June 6, 2008 as “National Huntington’s Disease Awareness Day.”

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

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 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 resolution (S. Res. 581) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 581

Whereas Huntington’s Disease is a progressive degenerative neurological disease that causes total physical and mental deterioration over a 12 to 15 year period;

Whereas each child of a parent with Huntington’s Disease has a 50 percent chance of inheriting the Huntington’s Disease gene;

Whereas Huntington’s Disease typically begins in mid-life, between the ages of 30 and 45, though onset may occur as early as the age of 2;

Whereas children who develop the juvenile form of the disease rarely live to adulthood;

Whereas the average lifespan after onset of Huntington’s Disease is 10 to 20 years, and the younger the age of onset, the more rapid the progression of the disease;

Whereas Huntington’s Disease affects 30,000 patients and 200,000 genetically “at risk” individuals in the United States;

Whereas, since the discovery of the gene that causes Huntington’s Disease in 1993, the pace of Huntington’s Disease research has accelerated;

Whereas, although no effective treatment or cure currently exists, scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the Nation are conducting important research projects involving Huntington’s Disease; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of Huntington’s Disease: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 6, 2008, as “National Huntington’s Disease Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that all people of the United States should become more informed and aware of Huntington’s Disease; and

(3) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Huntington’s Disease Society of America.

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 2008

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, June 4; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period of morning business until 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes, and the Republicans controlling the second 30 minutes; and that, at 11:30 a.m., the Senate consider the budget resolution

conference report as under the previous order. I further ask unanimous consent that the time during any adjournment or morning business count against cloture.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, under a previous order, the Senate will proceed to a vote on adoption of the budget conference report at approximately 11:45 a.m. tomorrow morning. Following the vote on adoption of the budget conference report, I expect the Senate to begin consideration of the climate security legislation.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators DOLE, INHOFE, and ENZI.

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

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

#### CLIMATE SECURITY ACT

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, nearly a year ago, I began working on the Climate Security Act with two Senators, both of whom I also serve with on the Armed Services Committee. As members of that committee, we have worked together to write and pass defense authorization bills to strengthen our national security and support our military. Senators JOE LIEBERMAN and JOHN WARNER have moved the issue of climate security forward in the American dialogue, and I join them in that effort.

I understand this bill is viewed by most as an environmental bill—which it is—but it is also essential to our national security. Just a few weeks ago, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates talked about the threats our Nation faces. He said, “Rather than one, single entity—the Soviet Union—and one, single animating ideology—communism—we are instead facing challenges from multiple sources: a new, more malignant form of terrorism inspired by jihadist extremism, ethnic strife, disease, poverty, climate change, failed and failing states, resurgent powers, and so on.” Of the threats Secretary Gates articulated, we know the predicted negative ramifications of climate change could initiate a chain-reaction of events such as severe drought or floods that diminish food supply and displace millions of people.

Additionally, last year 11 retired three-star and four-star admirals and

generals issued a report, National Security and the Threat of Climate Change. They had four primary findings: (1) Projected climate change poses a serious threat to America's national security; (2) Climate change acts as a threat multiplier for instability in some of the most volatile regions of the world; (3) Projected climate change will add to tensions even in stable regions of the world; and (4) Climate change, national security and energy dependence are a related set of global challenges. At the release of this report, retired General and former Army Chief of Staff Gordon Sullivan said, "People are saying they want to be perfectly convinced about climate science projections, but speaking as a soldier, we never have 100 percent certainty. If you wait until you have 100 percent certainty, something bad is going to happen on the battlefield."

Adding to this concern, a joint report issued by the Center for Strategic and International Studies and Center for a New American Security, has made clear that we are now in the age of consequences regarding the foreign policy and national security implications of global climate change. The consequences range from expected to catastrophic, and a key finding is that the United States must come to terms with climate change. According to the report, we can expect strengthened geopolitical influence by fuel exporting countries, and a correlating weakened strategic and economic influence by importers of all fuels. We can expect many more consequences, but in short, the intersection of climate change and the security of nations will become a defining reality in the years ahead. We cannot ignore the costs of inaction and we cannot leave these massive security concerns to the next generation.

This is not a perfect bill, and a perfect bill likely does not exist. However, the fundamental approach of this bill—providing a market driven system—is the right way to address climate change.

I am disappointed that this bill fails to consider the need for more nuclear energy in the United States. Patrick Moore, co-founder of Greenpeace made the need for nuclear energy clear when he wrote, "... my views have changed, and the rest of the environmental movement needs to update its views, too, because nuclear energy may just be the energy source that can save our planet from another possible disaster: catastrophic climate change." In order to meet all of the projected models for reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, we need a nuclear renaissance in this country, and this bill must be the vehicle by which we advance that renaissance. Nuclear energy, after decades of dormancy, must be given an opportunity to be an affordable and reliable energy choice for consumers. Wind and solar will play a role in our low-carbon

energy needs, but as of now they are not reliable, and cannot provide the base load electricity generation that is needed, and that which nuclear energy, can provide. Nuclear is safe, reliable, low-cost energy and those who oppose it will find themselves in the precarious position of being unable to seriously confront climate change.

We have a solution to low-cost electricity generation in nuclear energy, and we also have a solution to high fuel costs—the answer is more domestic exploration here at home. Americans are clearly aware that our dependence on foreign oil is far too dangerous and much too costly. A significant amount of our oil comes from the Middle East, Russia and Venezuela—three parts of the world that do not have U.S. interests in mind in their oil production. As former Director of Central Intelligence James Woolsey noted, "we're paying for both sides in the war on terror." At approximately \$130 per barrel of oil, we are enriching, by billions of dollars, the likes of Iran's Ahmadinejad, Russia's Putin, and Venezuela's Chavez. They are flush with oil cash and are leveraging their influence against ours with Beijing and New Delhi in a geopolitical chess match.

We must shift away from our dependence on foreign oil, and this bill, probably more than any other the Congress has ever considered, provides the resources and framework to do just that. Under this bill, the Natural Resources Defense Council estimates oil imports to drop to 35 percent of total U.S. oil supply by 2030, compared to the approximately 60 percent of foreign oil imports we rely on today. In fact, by 2025 oil imports are expected to drop to around 6 million barrels per day, the lowest point since 1986. That is a savings of more than 8 million barrels a day—more oil than the United States currently imports from OPEC. We achieve these reductions through an overall reduction in demand, and increased domestic oil production due to increased use of Enhanced Oil Recovery—a process by which we sequester carbon from power plants to derive more oil from the ground. What all this means for families is that under this bill, the average household will pay 13 to 17 percent less for transportation fuels in 2020 than they did in 2007. This is a savings of up to \$530 a year at the pump for Americans.

The long-term outlook is positive for weaning ourselves off of foreign oil, but there is a major flaw in this bill in that it does not address our near-term energy needs for more domestic oil and natural gas exploration and production. Increased oil and natural gas access here at home is essential to lowering the high fuel costs consumers are feeling today and for keeping them low in the early years of this bill. Lower fuel costs will get our economy back on track and increase our energy security.

Unfortunately, efforts to allow that access to our American resources have been blocked for years by our friends across the aisle. The high cost of fuel is unsustainable, and we must take action to increase our domestic energy supply—this means we must explore and produce here at home. At a time when Americans are experiencing record high oil prices, we must begin exploration in areas such as the Gulf of Mexico and in remote areas of Alaska where the local population supports it. There is no silver bullet, but there are commonsense solutions that we must move forward, in the wake of \$4 per gallon gasoline.

It is time to put more dollars back in the hands of Americans instead of foreign dictators. Our energy independence will drive our economic success. In keeping our economy the envy of the world, it is important to note that not addressing climate change is a costly course of action. The Stern Review, the leading analysis of the economic aspects of climate change conducted by Sir Nicholas Stern, former chief economist at the World Bank, estimates that the monetary cost of inaction is equivalent to losing at least 5 percent, or \$2.4 trillion, of global gross domestic product each year.

Indeed, delaying action comes at a cost! Paul Volcker, former Federal Reserve Chairman under President Ronald Reagan stated, "If we don't take action on climate change, you can be sure that our economies will go down the drain in the next 30 years."

The National Academy of Sciences stated this year that global warming threatens roads, rail lines, ports, and airports. America's global competitiveness is also at stake on this issue.

We used to be the leader in wind, solar, nuclear, and other low-carbon energy. Acting on climate change first puts the United States in a position to develop and own new technologies and all the jobs that come with them. We have never ceded ground on American competitiveness to China, India, and other developing countries, nor should we on this issue. We do not address climate change without the entire world playing a role, but we also do not address it by waiting for others to act. And we can take action in a way that continues to grow our economy.

With the right policy that spurs investment and innovation, we can deploy new technologies that will cut our emissions and not change our lifestyles. We have an opportunity to seize these new technologies, or we can wait and cede ground to others.

The status quo just will not work, not this time and not on this issue. The current path is untenable. It leaves the future of our economy in the hands of volatile and unfriendly nations from which we import oil. It allows the quiet growth of the predicted negative ramifications of climate change that national security experts have cautioned

us about. And it leaves us less competitive in new and green technologies.

Cap and trade, first adopted for acid rain under the 1990 Clean Air Act amendments, is an American environmental and economic success story. There is no doubt that this is a much greater challenge and one that affects every sector of the economy. We have the ability to repeat that success. Our constituents do not send us to Washington to sit back and do the easy things. Rather, they send us here to have the courage to tackle the challenges.

This may be one of the hardest things we do, but as American leaders, we have a responsibility to lead. We have a responsibility to find common-sense solutions to the hard problems and not be afraid of carrying out those solutions.

A clean environment and economic and national security should not be Republican or Democratic issues. These are American issues. We have the opportunity to lead and to change the entire landscape of this dialog.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I get to change the dialog completely. I ask unanimous consent to share joy as in morning business.

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

#### THE BIRTH OF MEGAN RILEY McGRADY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I get to announce to my Senate family that I am a grampa again. Incidentally, that is spelled with an "m" and no "d," grampa, the greatest title anyone can have. It is an indescribable thrill. It is incredible love. You cannot comprehend all of what I am saying unless you have a grandchild.

I have two other grandchildren, but this time Diana's and my youngest child, the baby of the family, had a baby. Emily and her husband Mike, Mike McGrady, met at the University of Wyoming. Mike broke family Florida University Gator tradition to come to Wyoming, but it was part of God's plan. Emily and Mike fell in love and got married. Emily worked for the university while Mike went to law school. When he graduated, he got a job clerking for Federal Circuit Court Judge Terry O'Brien.

Last year they bought a house. This year, they called to ask what we were planning to do for Memorial Day and suggested we might want to be near them for the birth of our grandchild. We were near. Our daughter Emily and her daughter Megan had extremely fortunate timing for Diana and me. Diana and I were in Wyoming for the workweek. Some call it a recess. I prefer to call it, more accurately, a workweek.

The baby started coming almost on schedule. We went to the hospital when Emily went into labor. The family took turns walking the halls with Emily while she could. After 13 hours of labor, mother and baby were getting so tired the doctor suggested—strongly suggested—a Cesarean section to take the baby. When nothing is progressing, there is no other decision. Surgery is always a scary decision.

But at 8:33 on May 29, we had a granddaughter, Megan Riley McGrady. She weighed 6 pounds, 14 ounces, and was 20 inches long with delicate hands and long, thin fingers. I cannot begin to share the emotion and feeling that overwhelms me today. It is such an incredible feeling to hold another generation in your hands, to see such a miniature person and such a huge miracle.

I had the pleasure of holding that baby and watching her breathe and move with 100 different facial expressions—with the tongue in, the tongue out, yawns, eyes closed and eyes wide, and listened to all the little sounds she made. I watched her hands close to tight fists and then open as if to stretch. Of course, I had to let my wife Diana hold her a little, too, and Megan's mom and dad, Emily and Mike, wanted a turn, too, and Mike's parents, Tom and Mary McGrady, came all the way from Florida and, of course, they wanted turns, too.

It was a grand time for our family. I have some instant replay memories of that little face and those moving hands and the blanket and cap to hold in the body heat or the little pink bow on a pink band circling her tiny head. They are all locked in my mind, and I am constantly doing little instant replay memories for myself and thanking God for the opportunities that he has given me from finding Diana to learning about prayer with our first child, the daughter who was born premature, who showed us how worthwhile fighting for life is, to the birth of our son, to the birth of our youngest daughter, this one who had the baby, to helping me through open heart surgery so I might have this chance to hold another generation in my hands.

I think of the Prayer of Jabez in Chronicles where he says: Lord, please continue to bless me, indeed. And I add my thanks for this and all the blessings noticed and, unfortunately, often unnoticed.

So now I am a grampa. That is not grandfather. That is too stilted. Years ago, my daughter gave me a hand-stitched wall hanging that says: "Any man can be a father, but it takes someone special to be a dad."

That is a challenge for grampas to live up to, too. Please note the name is not "grandpa." That is a great title, but it is a little too elevated. As I said before, my name, grampa, is spelled with an "m" and no "d." That is what I called my Grampa Bradley who took

me on some wonderful adventures and taught me a lot of important lessons.

Now it is my turn to live up to that valued name. He liked to be called grampa, and I am now delighted to have the opportunity to earn that name. I wish I could adequately share the joy with you that is in my heart.

After Megan was born, I went to the Republican Convention. When I spoke, I mentioned my mom's admonition that I need to pass on to my grandchildren; that is, to do what is right, to do your best, to treat others as they want to be treated. I use that guideline every day and expect everyone on my staff to measure legislation and casework by it too.

Now I have an additional measure for myself. I don't ever want my grandkids to say: My grampa could have fixed that, but he didn't. I do know that most of what I do fix they will never know about. That is how America is supposed to work. America is a lot of people doing their job, doing it because it needs to be done, not because someone will give them acclaim.

Some would say that you, my granddaughter, Megan Riley McGrady, have been born at a scary time, a time of fear, fear of almost everybody, fear of war, fear of people from other countries, fear for our neighborhoods, worry about energy supplies and energy prices and the effect on food prices.

As an Enzi, we have faith that doing the right thing, doing our best, and treating others as they want to be treated will solve most problems which will overcome fear.

In my job, I get to hear lots of disparaging comments about our country and our Government, but you, granddaughter, were very lucky to be born in this country. I have been to a lot of places in the world now, and I can tell you that there are none that I would trade for the United States. In my job, I often have to remind people that I never hear about anybody trying to get out of our country, but I do hear of millions who would love to live here.

As you get older, precious baby, if things don't change, you will hear people who think Government owes them a living and all kinds of guarantees, and you will hear people portray business as greedy, and you will see attempts to keep faith and God out of your vocabulary. And all those things could come to pass, except for you, you and your family, you and others who will know how to do the right thing and will value the way our country was founded and has grown.

Megan, granddaughter, welcome to this world of promise and hope and faith and love. Your whole family is excited to have you in our lives.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer congratulates and shares in the joy of the senior Senator from Wyoming.