from the Armed Forces, at the request of the member, pursuant to the Department of Defense policy permitting the early discharge of a member who is the only surviving child in a family in which the father or mother, or one or more siblings, served in the Armed Forces and, because of hazards incident to such service, was killed, died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease, is in a captured or missing in action status, or is permanently disabled, and for other purposes.

S. 2883

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2883, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Mother's Day.

S. 2916

At the request of Mr. CARPER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2916, a bill to ensure greater transparency in the Federal contracting process, and to help prevent contractors that violate criminal laws from obtaining Federal contracts.

S. 2932

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2932, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the poison center national toll-free number, national media campaign, and grant program to provide assistance for poison prevention, sustain the funding of poison centers, and enhance the public health of people of the United States.

S. 2957

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2957, a bill to modernize credit union net worth standards, advance credit union efforts to promote economic growth, and modify credit union regularity standards and reduce burdens, and for other purposes.

S. 2991

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2991, a bill to provide energy price relief and hold oil companies and other entities accountable for their actions with regard to high energy prices, and for other purposes.

S. 2997

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2997, a bill to reauthorize the Maritime Administration, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. COLEMAN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 75, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should take immediate steps to appoint doctors of chiropractic as commissioned officers in the Armed Forces.

S. RES. 550

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 550, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding provocative and dangerous statements made by the Government of the Russian Federation that undermine the territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia.

AMENDMENT NO. 4759

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4759 proposed to H.R. 980, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3015. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 18 S. G Street, Lakeview, Oregon, as the ''Dr. Bernard Daly Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill to rename the Lakeview Post Office after Dr. Bernard Daly. I am pleased to have my colleague Senator WYDEN join me in this effort by serving as original cosponsor of this bill.

Dr. Bernard Daly was an American country doctor, businessman, banker, rancher, state representative, state senator, county judge, and regent of Oregon State Agricultural College, today's Oregon State University. As early as 1888, Dr. Bernard Daly began actively encouraging young people to apply for college. When families could not afford the tuition, Daly quietly paid the bill.

During a Christmas Eve party in 1894, an oil lamp started a fire in a crowed community hall in the small town of Silver Lake, Oregon. Forty-three people were killed in the blaze, and many more were badly injured. Dr. Daly traveled by buggy from Lakeview to Silver Lake, a distance of 95 miles, over bad, snow covered roads to help victims of the tragedy. It took 24 hours of continuous travel for him to reach Silver Lake. Despite the long journey, he began treating burn victims as soon as he arrived, and continued without rest until everyone had been seen. Dr. Daly saved all but three of the badly burned persons, and his methods of healing were later published in detail in a medical journal. The fire was widely reported and written about in The Oregon Desert. Dr. Daly's efforts to reach and treat the victims earned state-wide recognition and many admirers.

When Dr. Daly died, he gave his fortune to the people of Lake County in the form of the Bernard Daly Educational Fund. Dr. Daly wrote in his will: ''It is my earnest desire to help, aid and assist worthy and ambitious young men and women of my beloved county of Lake, to acquire a good education, so that they may be better fitted and qualified to appreciate and help to preserve the laws and constitution of this free country, defend its flag, and by their conduct as good citizens reflect honor on Lake county and the state of Oregon.'' The fact that his will specifically directed that Daly scholarships be granted to women as well as men was very progressive for that era.

Each year, approximately 40 graduates of Lake County high schools receive Daly scholarships. To date, well over two thousand students from Lakeview and other Lake County communities have used Bernard Daly's generous scholarships to attend college. Dr. Daly's educational trust fund has financed college educations for generations of Lake County, Oregon students, a legacy that continues to this day.

I have received several messages from across the country and even one from Australia supporting the renaming of the Lakeview Post Office after Dr. Bernard Daly. Each one told a story of sincere appreciation for Dr. Daly's generosity.

We urge our colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 3017. A bill to designate the Beaver Basin Wilderness at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing with Senator STABENOW the Beaver Basin Wilderness Act, which would permanently protect 11,740 acres within the Pictured Rocks National Park located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior. Also known as the Beaver Basin area, this area comprises about 16 percent of the national lakeshore. The Wilderness designation would ensure that opportunities to appreciate and enjoy nature in a relatively undisturbed state at this national lakeshore are preserved for future generations.

The bill responds to many of the concerns expressed during the 5-year development of the General Management Plan for Pictured Rocks, which included a wilderness study, and involved extensive public involvement. Boats powered by electric motors would be allowed on Little Beaver and Beaver Lakes within the Wilderness area. All motor boats would be allowed to access the miles of the Lake Superior shoreline, as the wilderness area does not include the Lake Superior surface water.

Also, the access road to Beaver Lakes and Little Beaver campground is not included in the wilderness area, so vehicles would still have access to this popular area. Importantly, the Wilderness designation would not change the fundamental way this land has been managed since 1981, ensuring continued public access, use, and enjoyment of this land.

It is critical that the highly valued, pristine natural features of the Beaver Basin area remain the treasure they are today. This area provides a unique and distinct landscape that highlights one of the most beautiful backdrops of the Great Lakes, and it is vital that we do all we can to protect it. Significantly, several miles of the North Country National Scenic Trail, also known as the Lakeshore Trail, run through this wilderness area. This bill would help preserve the serene quality of this segment of the trail, and protect the outstanding scenery along the shoreline. The wilderness designation will benefit current and future generations by protecting this natural and undisturbed landscape for the enjoyment of thousands of people in Michigan and across the Nation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3017

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Beaver Basin Wilderness Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) since 1981, the National Park Service has managed the land designated as the Beaver Basin Wilderness by section 4(a) as a backcountry and wilderness area;

(2) the land designated by section 4(a) as the Wilderness comprises approximately 16 percent of the area of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore;

(3) the decision to propose this portion of the National Lakeshore as wilderness was made after 5 years of planning, which involved extensive public involvement and culminated in the approval of a new general management plan in 2004; and

(4) the fundamental manner in which the land designated as Wilderness by section 4(a) is managed for purposes of access, public use, and enjoyment will not change as a result of this designation.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) LINE OF DEMARCATION.—The term ''line of demarcation'' means the point on the bank or shore at which the surface waters of Lake Superior meet the land or sand beach, regardless of the level of Lake Superior.

(2) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Beaver Basin Wilderness Boundary'', numbered 625/80,051, and dated April 10, 2007.

(3) NATIONAL LAKESHORE.—The term ''National Lakeshore'' means the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) WILDERNESS.—The term ''Wilderness'' means the Beaver Basin Wilderness designated by section 4(a).

SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF BEAVER BASIN WILDERNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in subsection (b) is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the ''Beaver Basin Wilderness''.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the land and inland water comprising approximately 11,740 acres within the National Lakeshore, as generally depicted on the map.

(c) BOUNDARY.—

(1) LINE OF DEMARCATION.—The line of demarcation shall be the boundary for any portion of the Wilderness that is bordered by Lake Superior.

(2) SURFACE WATER.—The surface water of Lake Superior, regardless of the fluctuating lake level, shall be considered to be outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a legal description of the boundary of the Wilderness.

(3) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and the legal description submitted under paragraph (2) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) with respect to land administered by the Secretary, any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) USE OF ELECTRIC MOTORS.—The use of boats powered by electric motors on Little Beaver and Big Beaver Lakes may continue, subject to any applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 6. EFFECT.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies, alters, or affects any treaty rights;

(2) alters the management of the water of Lake Superior within the boundary of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) prohibits—

(A) the use of motors on the surface water of Lake Superior adjacent to the Wilderness; or

(B) the beaching of motorboats at the line of demarcation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 564—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING OVERSIGHT OF THE INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 564

Whereas, more than 35 years ago, the Federal Government began funding research necessary to develop packet-switching technology and communications networks, starting with the ''ARPANET'' network established by the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) in the 1960s;

Whereas, during the 1970s, DARPA also funded the development of a ''network of networks'', which became known as the Internet;

Whereas the National Science Foundation (NSF) in 1987 awarded a contract to the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), MCI Incorporated, and Merit Network, Incorporated, to develop ''NSFNET'', a national high-speed network based on Internet protocols, that provided a ''backbone'' to connect other networks serving more than 4,000 research and educational institutions throughout the country;

Whereas Congress knew of the vast impact the Internet could have and the requirement of private sector investment, development, technical management, and coordination to achieve that potential, so in 1992 Congress gave NSF statutory authority to allow commercial activity on the NSFNET;

Whereas today the industry, through private sector investment, management, and coordination, has become a global communications network of infinite value;

Whereas part of the ARPANET development process was to create and maintain a list of network host names and addresses, which was initially done by Dr. Jonathan Postel at the University of Southern California (USC), and eventually these functions became known as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA);

Whereas Dr. Postel's performance of these functions was initially funded by the Federal Government under a contract between the DARPA and USC's Information Sciences Institute (ISI), however, responsibility for these functions was subsequently transferred to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN);

Whereas ICANN performs the IANA functions, which include Internet Protocol (IP) address allocation, Domain Name System (DNS) root zone coordination, and the coordination of technical protocol parameters, through a contract with the Department of Commerce;

Whereas, since its inception, the performance of the IANA functions contract has been physically located in the United States;

Whereas the DNS root zone file contains records of the operators of more than 280 top-level domains (TLDs);

Whereas, as of December 31, 2007, more than 153,000,000 domain names have been registered worldwide across all of the Top Level Domain Names;

Whereas, since 2000, the Internet community has worked toward providing non-