

vouchers into Homeownership Vouchers. I am happy to say that the VSHA Homeownership program has enabled low-income Vermonters to build equity and wealth while increasing their civic involvement.

While providing housing for Vermonters, the VSHA has simultaneously preserved and revitalized town centers, historical buildings and a general sense of community across the State. They have done this with commendable collaboration with nonprofit organizations, the private sector and various government agencies. I have seen their work, and most importantly, I have seen the tremendous impact their programs have had on my home State and the people who call the Green Mountains their home.

I congratulate the VSHA on their outstanding achievements over the past 40 years. On behalf of the people of Vermont, I applaud everyone who has worked to make the Vermont State Housing Authority a great success.

#### EMERGENCY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise in support of H.R. 5749, Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. Earlier this month we were met with troubling news about our economy. We learned that the unemployment rate, one of the strongest indicators of our Nation's economic health, experienced the largest one month increase since 1986, from 5 percent to 5.5 percent.

In real terms, this jump in the unemployment rate means that between April and May, 49,000 more American workers lost their jobs. In 2008, our economy has lost a total of 324,000 jobs.

In my State of California, the unemployment rate is the third highest in the Nation at 6.2 percent. Some areas in California's Central Valley have unemployment rates as high as 10 to 12 percent.

Families in these communities are struggling in this economy, and with Governor Schwarzenegger's recently declared a drought emergency in the Central Valley, farmers there tell me that because of the water shortage, fewer acres will be planted this year, which will mean fewer jobs in this area of the State with already skyrocketing unemployment.

Yet in this time of economic uncertainty, when so many workers can't make ends meet because they have lost their jobs, Senate Republicans today did as they have done so many times this year on issues important to American families and said "no" to passing a stand-alone unemployment benefits extension bill.

This bill, passed with strong bipartisan support by the House, could have been sent to the President immediately so that unemployed workers who have exhausted their unemployment benefits can get additional support while they try and find a new job.

Opponents of this bill wrongly suggest that extending benefits for an additional period of time in high unemployment States creates a disincentive for unemployed workers to seek a job. This flawed logic is not only demeaning to hard-working Americans, it also ignores the reality for job seekers pounding the pavement in today's economy.

Unemployed workers are out looking for new jobs, but because of the economic downturn, there are fewer and fewer opportunities to find work. Today there are only 3.7 million existing job opportunities for 8.5 million unemployed workers.

In addition, the long-term unemployment rate is 62 percent higher than it was in January of 2001, when our country was in a recession. This means that more and more unemployed workers are running out of benefits before finding new jobs.

In California, over 50 percent of newly unemployed workers are exhausting their benefits before finding a new job.

Californians are also struggling to deal with rising fuel and food costs, making it even more difficult for the 324,000 Americans who have lost their jobs this year to provide for their families.

We learned today that the national gas price average increased yet again to \$4.08, up \$1.07 from last year.

Prices for food staples like bread and eggs are up as high as 20 percent from last year.

Food banks and soup kitchens, like the Alameda County Food Bank in California, are seeing demand for food aid grow as much as 40 percent over last year, with the increase in visits a direct result of the high unemployment rate.

Senate Democrats know that we must act now to provide additional relief to workers who have exhausted their benefits and in areas of the country with high unemployment.

This bill would immediately provide up to 13 weeks of extended unemployment benefits in every state to workers who have exhausted the 26 weeks of regular unemployment benefits.

Workers in States with higher levels of unemployment, like California, would be eligible for 26 weeks of extended benefits.

This bill will also provide an additional stimulus to the Nation's economy. Leading economists tell us that for every dollar the Federal Government spends on unemployment benefits, it adds \$1.64 to the national gross domestic product.

We know that people out of work use extended unemployment benefits to meet the essential needs of their families, to buy groceries and to pay bills. With the much-needed resources this bill provides, jobless workers will help inject money into the lagging economy.

This bill is a win for struggling families and a win for the Nation's econ-

omy, and it is unfortunate that Senate Republicans refused to work with us to consider this important legislation.

#### SELECT AGENT PROGRAM AND BIOSAFETY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise today in support of S. 3127, the Select Agent Program and Biosafety Improvement Act of 2008. Last week, I introduced this important legislation with my friend Senator TED KENNEDY. I thank my colleague from Massachusetts for his partnership. I enjoyed working closely with him in the 109th Congress on the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, which was signed into law in December 2006. He continues to be one of the great leaders in the U.S. Senate and I look forward to continuing to work with him to ensure our laws protect the American people from health threats of all kinds.

S. 3127 will enhance our Nation's biosecurity and improve the biosafety of our most secure laboratories. The bill achieves two overarching goals.

First, it reauthorizes and improves the Select Agent Program. This program was created in the 1990s to control the transfer of certain dangerous biological agents and toxins that could be used for bioterrorism. The program expanded after the anthrax attacks in 2001; however, the authorization expired at the end of September 2007.

Second, the bill evaluates and enhances the safety and oversight of high containment laboratories. These laboratories are used by scientists to study select agents and other infectious materials. Labs are categorized by their safety level. There are four levels, termed Biosafety Level, BSL, 1 through 4, with 4 being the highest level. The number of these labs has grown, both domestically and internationally, in the last several years. Recent incidents in which laboratory workers were exposed to disease agents have highlighted the need to evaluate ways to improve the safety of these labs.

The Select Agent Program is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services', HHS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's, USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, APHIS. The program was intended to prevent terrorism, and protect public and animal health and safety, while not hampering legitimate research. This is an obvious struggle that requires careful consideration, particularly when science is rapidly advancing around the globe.

Under the USA PATRIOT Act, it is illegal to possess "select agents" for reasons other than legitimate research. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 further required laboratories and laboratory personnel to undergo background checks by the FBI prior to approval for possession of select

agents. As of April 2008, there are 72 select agents, meaning the agents pose a severe threat to public or animal health and safety. Thirteen of these agents are found naturally in the United States. There are 325 entities and 9,918 individuals registered with the CDC to work with select agents and toxins, and 75 entities and 4,336 individuals registered with APHIS.

We take four key actions in S. 3127 to strengthen the Select Agent Program.

First, our legislation reauthorizes the program through 2013 and calls for a comprehensive evaluation of the program. The review, to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences, will look at the effects of the program on international scientific collaboration and domestic scientific advances. Historically, the United States has been an international leader in biosecurity. In fact, Canada recently proposed legislation to tighten safety and access to pathogens and toxins of concern for bioterrorism. Canada's new legislation, released in April 2008, would establish a mandatory licensing system to track human pathogens, similar to our Select Agent Program. It also ensures compliance with the country's Laboratory Biosafety Guidelines across the country.

Second, the bill ensures a comprehensive list of select agents. Currently, CDC and APHIS develop a list of agents and toxins to which the program regulations apply. However, we believe some additional factors should be considered in revising the list. For example, scientific developments now make it possible to create agents from scratch or to modify them and make them more deadly. Highly infectious viruses or bacteria that are otherwise difficult to obtain can now be created by scientists using "synthetic genomics". In addition, we now have more information from the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, about the threat posed by certain bioterrorism agents.

In 2002, U.S. researchers assembled the first synthetic virus using the genome sequence for polio. Later, in 2005 scientists reconstructed the 1918 pandemic influenza virus. Then in January 2008, a "safe" form of Ebola was created synthetically. While this "safe" Ebola can be used for legitimate research to develop drugs and vaccines to protect against it, a scientist could also change it back to its lethal form. Also, earlier this year, advancements in technology yielded the first synthetic bacterial genome.

We must consider these scientific advances, including genetically modified organisms and agents created synthetically, if we are to address all agents of concern. In addition, DHS's recent biological risk assessments provide new information for our assessment of biological threats. This information should also be considered when determining which agents and toxins should be regulated.

Next, the bill encourages sharing information with State officials to en-

able more effective emergency State planning. State health officials are currently not made aware of which agents are being studied within their State. This leaves medical responders, public health personnel, and animal health officials unprepared for a potential release, whether accidental or intentional.

Lastly, S. 3127 clarifies the statutory definition of smallpox. The Intelligence and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 criminalized the use of variola virus, the agent that causes smallpox. The statutory definition of the virus includes agents that are 85 percent identical to the causative strain. Researchers are worried this could be interpreted to also include the strain used to develop the smallpox vaccine, as well as less harmful naturally occurring viruses. This sort of ambiguity could be detrimental to necessary medical countermeasure research and development. Our bill requires the Attorney General to issue guidance clarifying the interpretation of this definition.

In addition, in this legislation we take three key actions to evaluate and enhance the safety and oversight of high containment laboratories.

First, our bill evaluates existing oversight of BSL 3 and 4, or high containment, labs. The bill requires an assessment of whether current guidance on infrastructure, commissioning, operation, and maintenance of these labs is adequate. As I mentioned, the number of these labs is increasing around the globe. As these new facilities age, we need to make sure they are appropriately maintained. It is essential that laboratory workers and the public know these facilities are as safe as possible. If the guidance we currently have in place is not adequate, then we need to know how to improve it.

Second, the bill improves training for laboratory workers. As the number of laboratories and personnel increases, we must ensure workers are appropriately trained and lab accidents do not increase. Accidents and injuries in the lab, such as chemical burns and flask explosions, may result from improper use of equipment. Our bill develops a set of minimum standards for training laboratory personnel in biosafety and biosecurity, and encourages HHS and USDA to disseminate these training standards for voluntary use in other countries.

Finally, the bill establishes a voluntary Biological Laboratory Incident Reporting System. This system will encourage personnel to report biosafety and biosecurity incidents of concern and thereby allow us to learn from one another. Similar to the Aviation Safety Reporting System, which gathers information on aviation accidents, this system will help identify trends in biosafety and biosecurity incidents of concern and develop new protocols for safety and security improvements. Lab exposures to pathogens not on the select agent list will also be captured

through this type of voluntary reporting system.

In closing, I encourage my Senate colleagues to join Senator KENNEDY and me as we work to improve our Nation's biosecurity and biosafety systems by passing S. 3127, the Select Agent and Biosafety Improvement Act of 2008. I thank the many researchers, scientists, and State health officials from across the country who shared with me and my staff their ideas, experiences, and recommendations. In this time of exciting scientific advances, we must ensure our laws and prevention programs are updated to reflect current conditions. In addition, we must remain vigilant in our efforts to protect the American people from bioterrorism. The Select Agent Program is an important part of ensuring the Nation's safety and security and I look forward to working with my colleagues to reauthorize and improve the program.

#### HEALTH CARE

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated May 15, 2008, to Majority Leader REID, Speaker PELOSI, Minority Leader MCCONNELL and Minority Leader BOEHNER.

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

MAY 15, 2008.

Hon. HARRY REID,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.  
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.  
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.  
Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER REID, SPEAKER PELOSI, MINORITY LEADER MCCONNELL AND MINORITY LEADER BOEHNER: As representatives of non-partisan organizations committed to improving health care for all children, we are writing to share our deep concern regarding the impact of the directive to states that was issued by the HHS Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on August 17, 2007. In particular, we are concerned that scores of children who are currently enrolled in the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) will lose coverage as a result of this policy change. Unfortunately, the letter CMS sent to states on May 7, 2008, which seeks to clarify the directive's requirements, does not change the policy outlined in the August 17 directive and, sadly, does nothing to mitigate its impact. States still must overcome serious hurdles before they can provide SCHIP coverage to uninsured children in working families and children—even those who lose a parent or whose parents become unemployed—will be subject to a one-year waiting period before they will be eligible for coverage under SCHIP. We urge Congress to enact legislation that would impose a moratorium on the implementation of this directive.

As organizations committed to ensuring that all of our nation's children have access to affordable health care coverage, we strongly believe that no child in America