

donor, the OPTN contractor may present an additional medal to each such organ donor or their family.

SEC. 5. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services or the OPTN contractor may provide duplicates of the medal described in section 2 to any recipient of a medal under section 4(b), under such regulations as the Secretary of Health and Human Services may issue.

(b) LIMITATION.—The price of a duplicate medal shall be sufficient to cover the cost of such duplicates.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of section 5111 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 7. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

No provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods or services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. SOLICITATION OF DONATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may enter into an agreement with the OPTN contractor to collect funds to offset expenditures relating to the issuance of medals authorized under this Act.

(b) PAYMENT OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), all funds received by the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network under subsection (a) shall be promptly paid by the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(2) LIMITATION.—Not more than 5 percent of any funds received under subsection (a) shall be used to pay administrative costs incurred by the OPTN contractor as a result of an agreement established under this section.

(c) NUMISMATIC PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) all amounts received by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (b)(1) shall be deposited in the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund, as described in section 5134 of title 31, United States Code; and

(2) the Secretary of the Treasury shall charge such fund with all expenditures relating to the issuance of medals authorized under this Act.

(d) START-UP COSTS.—A 1-time amount not to exceed \$55,000 shall be provided to the OPTN contractor to cover initial start-up costs. The amount will be paid back in full within 3 years of the date of the enactment of this Act from funds received under subsection (a).

(e) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall take all actions necessary to ensure that the issuance of medals authorized under section 2 results in no net cost to the Government.

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ORGAN.—The term “organ” means the human kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas, and any other human organ (other than corneas and eyes) specified by regulation of the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the OPTN contractor.

(2) ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.—The term “Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network” means the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network established under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274).

SEC. 10. SUNSET PROVISION.

This Act shall be effective during the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Mr. BAYH):

S. 2286. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to eliminate the separate work participation rate for 2-parent families under the temporary assistance for needy families programs; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. OBAMA. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the “Equality for Two-Parent Families Act of 2006” that I am introducing with Senator BAYH. When Congress reauthorized the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program as part of the Spending Reconciliation bill two weeks ago, we failed to eliminate a pernicious disincentive to marriage that was contained in that bill. The Equality for Two-Parent Families Act will correct that unfortunate error.

Republicans and Democrats often have different ideas about how best to promote self sufficiency and economic mobility for low-income families. But one thing on which we all can agree is that children are better off when they grow up with two responsible parents.

The evidence shows that, on average, children in two-parent families do better in school and are more likely to lead successful, independent lives. That is why recent TANF legislation, including the bipartisan PRIDE Act in the Senate and H.R. 240 in the House, and Administration proposals have recognized that the separate two-parent work participation standard, which introduces an anti-marriage bias in TANF, should be eliminated.

Unfortunately, the recent TANF reauthorization failed to reflect this long-standing consensus. Instead, the new law compels States to meet an unequal work participation standard with their own State-funded programs. Whereas States must ensure that 50 percent of their single parents satisfy the work requirements, they will be penalized if fewer than 90 percent of their two-parent families meet what are even greater work requirements.

As a result, many States, including Illinois which until now has successfully served two-parent families in its state program, may now face an unfortunate choice: stop serving two-parent families or face a penalty. I even heard one welfare official joke that States may be better off paying couples to split up in order to avoid possible penalties. What kind of incentive is that?

Requiring States to treat two-parent families differently undermines efforts on both the state and federal level to promote and strengthen two-parent families. It is especially ironic that the policy is part of a bill that includes funding for marriage promotion and fatherhood programs.

The remedy for this contradiction is clear; we must eliminate the separate two-parent work participation standard. Senator BAYH and I have introduced the “Equality for Two-Parent Families Act of 2006” to eliminate this standard and rectify the inequity in current TANF policy. Our bill does not change two-parent work requirements

or interfere with State efforts to promote employment and reduce case-loads. Instead, our bill reinforces State efforts to support two-parent families in the ways that they know best.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and join us in promoting stronger families. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 371—DESIGNATING JULY 22, 2006 AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. REID, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. ENZI, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 371

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as cowboys, helped establish the American West;

Whereas that cowboy spirit continues to infuse this country with its solid character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy loves, lives off of, and depends on the land and its creatures, and is an excellent steward, protecting and enhancing the environment;

Whereas the cowboy continues to play a significant role in the culture and economy of the United States;

Whereas approximately 800,000 ranchers are conducting business in all 50 States and are contributing to the economic well being of nearly every county in the Nation;

Whereas rodeo is the sixth most-watched sport in the United States;

Whereas membership in rodeo and other organizations encompassing the livelihood of a cowboy transcends race and sex and spans every generation;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; Whereas to recognize the American cowboy is to acknowledge the ongoing commitment of the United States to an esteemed and enduring code of conduct; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 22, 2006, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution designating July 22, 2006, as “National Day of the American Cowboy.”

The cowboy has influenced American culture in literature, music, art, fashion, theater, and sport. What’s more, these folks contribute substantially to the economic well-being of our country. In 2005 alone, United States cash receipts from the sale of cattle and calves exceeded \$48 billion, accounting

for nearly 40 percent of all livestock sales and nearly half of all farm receipts. Clearly, the cowboy is not merely a romantic figure, but an integral part of our Nation's economy.

As many Americans know, last year's celebration was a great success. The first observance of the National Day of the American Cowboy was commemorated across the country with various festivities and events. In Wyoming, the day fell within Cheyenne Frontier Days, one of the world's largest outdoor rodeos and our State's premier cowboy competition.

Cheyenne Frontier Days can be traced as far back as 1896 when a group of cowboys from the Two Bar Ranch put on an impromptu cowboy contest in Cheyenne. Frontier Days has come a long way since that time, incorporating Indian war dances, artillery drills, a full carnival, rowdy street dances, country and western entertainers, and renown musical performances. However, Frontier Days stays true to its roots, showcasing cowboys and cowgirls in sports such as saddle bronc riding, wild horse racing, bull dogging, steer wrestling, calf roping, and bareback riding, events which truly demonstrate their cowboy skills.

While in Wyoming for the 2005 Cheyenne Frontier Days celebration, I had the distinct honor of delivering a statement from President Bush supporting the National Day of the American Cowboy. His statement outlined the importance of the cowboy, "as a symbol of the grand history of the American West," and recognized the Cowboy's love of land and country as character traits which should be revered by all Americans. I could not agree more.

Although the National Day of the American Cowboy came and went in 2005, the celebration has continued throughout the United States and across the world. For example, Arizona's Governor recently issued an official proclamation declaring July 22, 2006 as the Second Annual National Day of the Cowboy in Arizona. T.J. Casey, a country musician and cowboy poet from Montana, is helping to promote the National Day of the Cowboy by carrying his flag on tour with him, and Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame Executive Director Larry McCormack and his staff are planning a National Day of the Cowboy flag presentation during their upcoming annual induction ceremony on July 15, 2006.

Support for the National Day of the American Cowboy is not confined to our Nation's borders. The Desert Cowboys, a group of men and women in the United States Military and Department of Defense civilians who have been serving our country in Iraq since December of 2005, planted their National Day of the Cowboy flag prominently in their camp shortly after their arrival. Some of these folks are in Iraq for their, third, fourth and even fifth rotations. This touching display of support by those completing dangerous missions so far from home certainly

tugs at my heart strings. It also serves to illustrate how important this day is to the American people and those who support American ideals.

I call on the Senate to once again recognize our country's cowboys and cowgirls and their significant contributions through designation of the second annual National Day of the American Cowboy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 372—EX-
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE
SENATE THAT OIL AND GAS
COMPANIES SHOULD NOT BE
PROVIDED OUTER CONTINENTAL
SHELF ROYALTY RELIEF WHEN
ENERGY PRICES ARE AT HIS-
TORIC HIGHS

Mr. KERRY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. RES. 372

Whereas the Federal Government is on the verge of one of the biggest oil and gas giveaways in American history, costing American taxpayers at least \$7,000,000,000 in lost revenue over the next 5 years;

Whereas according to the budget plan of the Department of the Interior, it is projected that the Government will allow companies to pump approximately \$65,000,000,000 worth of oil and natural gas from Federal territory over the next 5 years without paying any royalties to the Government;

Whereas the Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior, which oversees the leases and collects the royalties, estimates that the amount of royalty-free oil will quadruple by 2011, to 112,000,000 barrels;

Whereas the volume of royalty-free natural gas is expected to climb by almost half, to about 1,200,000,000,000 cubic feet by 2011;

Whereas approximately 30 percent of all oil and over 20 percent of all gas produced in the United States comes from the outer Continental Shelf;

Whereas it was the intent of Congress to provide royalty relief to promote exploration and production in deep waters of the outer Continental Shelf only at a time when oil and gas prices were comparatively low;

Whereas the Department of the Interior has always insisted that companies should not be entitled to royalty relief if market prices for oil and gas climbed above certain trigger points;

Whereas the 12 United States oil companies in the Standard & Poor's 500 that have reported fourth-quarter results have seen an average 48 percent rise in earnings and are expected to see full-year earnings of \$96,500,000,000;

Whereas the profit growth for oil companies is not nearing an end, with energy analysts expecting 15 percent growth in earnings at those companies in 2006;

Whereas, at the same time oil and gas companies are posting record profits, families in the United States are struggling with record energy costs including a 48 percent increase in the cost of natural gas for this heating season and a projected 7.3 percent increase in gasoline price from the previous year;

Whereas the Energy Information Administration projects that these prices will hold steady or increase over the course of the next 2 years; and

Whereas royalty revenues benefit 38 States, 41 Indian tribes, and fund the National Historic Preservation Fund, and the

Land and Water Conservation Fund: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Minerals Management Service should suspend all future royalty relief until the Secretary can ensure that the citizens of the United States receive a fair return from oil and gas resources from the outer Continental Shelf; and

(2) Congress must take steps to ensure that the oil and gas industry does not receive a windfall and is not unjustly enriched at the expense of the citizens of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED

SA 2767. Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2746 proposed by Mr. FRIST (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) to the bill S. 852, to create a fair and efficient system to resolve claims of victims for bodily injury caused by asbestos exposure, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2768. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2746 proposed by Mr. FRIST (for Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2769. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2770. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2771. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2772. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2773. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2774. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2775. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2776. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2777. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2778. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2779. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2780. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2781. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 852, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2782. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him