

There is an ongoing urgent humanitarian crisis in Lebanon. The United Nations estimates that 700,000 people have been displaced from their homes, almost 20 percent of the population of that nation. According to Catholic Relief Services:

Many of those who have been displaced have taken refuge in mosques, churches and schools. The stocks of basic food and relief items, including much needed medicines, are dwindling.

The U.N. said:

There has been widespread damage to infrastructure with hospitals, schools, roads, bridges, fuel storage depots, airports and seaports sustaining damage. This, of course, has severe implications on the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to those most in need. In addition, prices of even basic necessities have skyrocketed.

U.N. emergency relief coordinator Jan Egeland has called the crisis, "The hour of greatest need for the Lebanese people."

Think of the images of thousands of frightened Americans trying desperately to escape the violence in Lebanon. Thankfully, many who have sought to escape have managed to do so. Unfortunately, unknown numbers of Americans still remain trapped.

Many Americans traveled to Lebanon this summer to spend time with relatives. This bipartisan bill would assist Lebanese who have traveled to the United States for similar reasons. They might have come here to visit family, to study, or to work. Now they face the prospect of being told they must return to this war zone. If conditions in Lebanon are so unsafe that we were forced to evacuate American citizens, innocent Lebanese who are visiting in the United States should be permitted to remain here until conditions in Lebanon improve.

Granting temporary protected status to Lebanese nationals who are currently in the United States is consistent with America's national interest.

At this delicate moment in relations between the United States and the Middle East, giving temporary protected status to Lebanon will send a positive signal about United States concern for the suffering of innocent Lebanese civilians.

Granting temporary protected status would also assist the fragile Lebanese Government by delaying the return of thousands of people who might be unable to return to their homes and would find themselves arriving back in their country only to become refugees.

The efforts of Prime Minister Siniora and millions of other Lebanese to build a sovereign and democratic Lebanon deserve the respect and continued support of the United States. Granting temporary protected status to Lebanese citizens now in the United States would take the pressure off their Government as it struggles to meet its many new challenges.

This would not be the first time we have done this. The United States extended temporary protected status to

the people of Lebanon from March 1991 to March 1993. Before Congress created temporary protected status in 1990, we granted something called extended voluntary departure to provide blanket relief from deportation to Lebanese nationals during the height of the Lebanese civil war.

Granting this type of relief will not endanger our security. The Government can deny or withdraw temporary protected status from any individual who might do harm to our Nation. Individuals convicted of serious crimes who are a threat to national security, such as suspected members of Hezbollah, are automatically ineligible for this status. The Department of Homeland Security may withdraw temporary protected status any time it finds an individual poses any threat to our country. So it isn't a blank check.

Nor is temporary protected status a backdoor to U.S. citizenship. Aliens who are granted this status are not eligible to become legal permanent residents in this country.

Granting this temporary protected status to Lebanon is consistent with American values. The people of Lebanon face a grave humanitarian crisis and we have a tradition in this country of providing safe haven to people in such circumstances.

We must all work to a resolution to the current hostilities that creates lasting peace and security for both Israel and for Lebanon. In the meantime, let us provide a safe haven to Lebanese who are already within the United States while we strive for these larger goals.

I urge my colleagues to support the Lebanese Temporary Protected Status Act of 2006.

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. 3765

*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 "Lebanese Temporary Protected Status Act of 2006".

**SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that, due to the hostilities in Lebanon, Lebanon qualifies for designation under subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 244(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(1)), pursuant to which Lebanese nationals would be eligible for temporary protected status in the United States.

**SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR PURPOSES OF GRANTING TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), Lebanon shall be treated as if it had been designated under subsection (b) of that section, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—The initial period of the designation under paragraph (1) shall begin on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall remain in effect for 1 year.

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE.—An alien who is a national of Lebanon shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 244(c)(1) of such Act only if the alien—

(1) has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as otherwise provided under section 244(c)(2)(A) of such Act;

(3) is not ineligible for temporary protected status under section 244(c)(2)(B) of such Act; and

(4) registers for temporary protected status in a manner established by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) CONSENT TO TRAVEL ABROAD.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall give an alien granted temporary protected status pursuant to the designation made under subsection (a) prior consent to travel abroad under section 244(f)(3) of such Act if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary that emergency and extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the alien require the alien to depart for a brief, temporary trip abroad. An alien returning to the United States in accordance with such an authorization shall be given the same treatment as any other returning alien provided temporary protected status under section 244 of such Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 545—RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF WILL KEITH KELLOGG

Ms. STABENOW (herself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary:

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

S. RES. 545

Whereas Will Keith Kellogg was born on April 7, 1860, and died at the age of 91 on October 6, 1951;

Whereas W.K. Kellogg believed that—

(1) a proper diet plays an important role in maintaining a healthy lifestyle; and

(2) breakfast is the most important meal of the day;

Whereas W.K. Kellogg developed the now world-famous Kellogg's Corn Flakes cereal in his Battle Creek, Michigan, production facility on April 1, 1906;

Whereas, for 100 years, the Kellogg Company has provided citizens of the United States and countries around the world with nutritious food products;

Whereas, throughout its development, the Kellogg Company has set milestones in consumer awareness of proper nutrition by—

(1) becoming the first company to include a nutrition facts label on its ever-changing and innovative packaging; and

(2) adhering to the strict values of quality and health consciousness that W.K. Kellogg had always valued;

Whereas, while the citizens of the United States struggled during the time of economic depression and stagnation during the 1930's, W.K. Kellogg famously announced "I'll invest my money in people.";

Whereas W.K. Kellogg started the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to operate separately from the Kellogg Company, and led the foundation by adhering to the guiding principle of "helping people to help themselves";

Whereas today, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation is 1 of the largest philanthropic institutions in the world, funding projects throughout the world in—

- (1) health;
- (2) education;
- (3) agriculture;
- (4) leadership; and
- (5) youth development;

Whereas the assets of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation were nearly \$6,000,000,000 when the foundation approached its 75th Anniversary in 2005;

Whereas, during those 75 years of service, the foundation donated more than \$3,000,000,000 to help people help themselves;

Whereas, during the Second World War, the production facilities of the Kellogg Company were used to assist the Armed Forces in many engineering efforts;

Whereas, during that time, the products of the Kellogg Company became a common item in packages sent by families to soldiers serving overseas;

Whereas W.K. Kellogg was later awarded the Army-Navy "E" Flag for Excellence for his valuable contributions to the United States during the Second World War;

Whereas, throughout its history, the Kellogg Company introduced many of their most famous and successful cereals and characters, including—

- (1) Tony the Tiger; and
- (2) Snap, Crackle, and Pop;

Whereas, in 1969, astronauts on board the Apollo 11 breakfasted on cereal produced by the Kellogg Company during their successful mission to the moon, thereby making it the first breakfast cereal ever to reach outer space;

Whereas the Kellogg Company opened a new headquarters facility in Battle Creek;

Whereas, throughout the 1980's and 1990's, the Kellogg Company continued its commitment to social responsibility by supporting numerous organizations, including—

- (1) the United Negro College Fund;
- (2) the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island renewal project; and
- (3) organizations that sought to end the policy of apartheid that was enforced by the Government of South Africa;

Whereas today, the Kellogg Company produces more than 40 different cereals on 6 continents, and markets the products of the company in more than 180 countries;

Whereas the Kellogg Company employs 25,000 people throughout the world; and

Whereas the Kellogg Company currently has production facilities in 13 states, including—

- (1) California;
- (2) Georgia;
- (3) Illinois;
- (4) Kansas;
- (5) Kentucky;
- (6) Michigan;
- (7) Nebraska;
- (8) New Jersey;
- (9) North Carolina;
- (10) Ohio;
- (11) Pennsylvania;
- (12) Tennessee; and
- (13) Washington: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the great contributions of Will Keith Kellogg to—

- (A) the citizens of the United States; and
- (B) the people of the world;
- (2) the 100th anniversary of the creation of the first flaked breakfast cereal, which occurred on April 1, 2006; and

(3) the achievements of W.K. Kellogg and the benefits enjoyed by all those touched by his life.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, today I am pleased to offer this resolu-

tion in honor of Will Keith Kellogg, who founded the Kellogg Company in 1906 in Battle Creek, MI. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues, Senators Isakson, Chambliss, and Levin.

Today, Kellogg's company employs more than 25,000 people worldwide and operates production sites in thirteen states. Additionally, the Kellogg Foundation is one of the largest philanthropic institutions in the world. Last year, it celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary and has donated more than \$3 billion to health, education, agricultural, and youth-development projects.

I am proud of the work of Mr. Kellogg and the great work of both the Kellogg Company and the Kellogg Foundation. I ask for unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4742. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, to enhance the energy independence and security of the United States by providing for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources in the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4743. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4744. Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4745. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4746. Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. DODD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4747. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4748. Mr. ALLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4713 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill S. 3711, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 4742.** Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3711, to enhance the energy independence and security of the United States by providing for exploration, development, and production activities for mineral resources in the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### TITLE —IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

##### SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Pharmaceutical Market Access and Drug Safety Act of 2006".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Americans unjustly pay up to 5 times more to fill their prescriptions than consumers in other countries;

(2) the United States is the largest market for pharmaceuticals in the world, yet American consumers pay the highest prices for brand pharmaceuticals in the world;

(3) a prescription drug is neither safe nor effective to an individual who cannot afford it;

(4) allowing and structuring the importation of prescription drugs to ensure access to safe and affordable drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration will provide a level of safety to American consumers that they do not currently enjoy;

(5) American spend more than \$200,000,000,000 on prescription drugs every year;

(6) the Congressional Budget Office has found that the cost of prescription drugs are between 35 to 55 percent less in other highly-developed countries than in the United States; and

(7) promoting competitive market pricing would both contribute to health care savings and allow greater access to therapy, improving health and saving lives.

##### SEC. 3. REPEAL OF CERTAIN SECTION REGARDING IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

Chapter VIII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381 et seq.) is amended by striking section 804.

##### SEC. 4. IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS; WAIVER OF CERTAIN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter VIII of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381 et seq.), as amended by section 3, is further amended by inserting after section 803 the following:

##### "SEC. 804. COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

"(a) IMPORTATION OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of qualifying drugs imported or offered for import into the United States from registered exporters or by registered importers—

"(A) the limitation on importation that is established in section 801(d)(1) is waived; and

"(B) the standards referred to in section 801(a) regarding admission of the drugs are subject to subsection (g) of this section (including with respect to qualifying drugs to which section 801(d)(1) does not apply).

"(2) IMPORTERS.—A qualifying drug may not be imported under paragraph (1) unless—

"(A) the drug is imported by a pharmacy, group of pharmacies, or a wholesaler that is a registered importer; or

"(B) the drug is imported by an individual for personal use or for the use of a family member of the individual (not for resale) from a registered exporter.

"(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall apply only with respect to a drug that is imported or offered for import into the United States—

"(A) by a registered importer; or

"(B) from a registered exporter to an individual.

"(4) DEFINITIONS.—

"(A) REGISTERED EXPORTER; REGISTERED IMPORTER.—For purposes of this section:

"(i) The term 'registered exporter' means an exporter for which a registration under subsection (b) has been approved and is in effect.