

priority goals, in demanding a proactive approach in addressing emerging homeland security issues, and by setting the standard for dedication, morale and integrity throughout the ICE workforce.

Mr. Lang has distinguished himself at every level of Federal law enforcement and has engendered respect and appreciation from subordinates, peers, and leadership alike. I am glad to be able to congratulate him and honor his memorable career as it comes to a close after nearly 29 years in the Federal Government. We on the Hill wish both Gary and his wonderful wife Karyn the very best of luck for the future and thank them for their years of public service.

MATTHEW SHEPARD ACT

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On March 20, 2007, in Polk County, FL, Ryan Skipper, a gay man, picked up William Brown walking along the side of the road. Some time later Brown stabbed Skipper to death, then bragged about the killing. According to police, witnesses have said that Brown and another man planned the murder in advance and that their motivation was based on Skipper's sexual orientation.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Matthew Shepard Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

PEARL HARBOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, 2,403 American servicemembers lost their lives during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The men and women who survived that day of infamy led the United States, and our Allies, to victory in the Pacific during World War II.

Today I would like to specifically honor four of those survivors, the members of the North Dakota Pearl Harbor Survivor's Association. This group of four active members helps keep the memory of those who served so bravely alive: John Martin of Bismarck, ND; Clem Lonski of Jamestown, ND; Harold Bruchwein of Wahpeton, ND; and Agnes Shurr of Grand Forks, ND.

On behalf of the U.S. Senate, my fellow North Dakotans, and all Americans, I would like to commend and

thank these four individuals not only for their bravery and valor in leading the fight over fascism 60 years ago, but also for their commitment and dedication to keep alive the memory of those who gave their lives in defense of freedom on December 7, 1941.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING WNIT CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, today I commend the University of Wyoming Cowgirls on winning the 2007 Women's National Invitation Tournament.

On March 31, 2007, the University of Wyoming women's basketball team won this exciting national tournament by defeating the University of Wisconsin team by a score of 72-56. They made it to the final by defeating Kansas State in triple overtime.

This historic win was the first WNIT championship for the Cowgirls and was witnessed by a record crowd of over 15,000 fans at the University of Wyoming Arena-Auditorium.

But as any Cowgirl fan can tell you, this victory was the result of months of hard practice, courageous leadership by the players and coaches, and a commitment to excellence both on the court and in the classroom. The teamwork and discipline demonstrated all year by the Wyoming Cowgirls allowed them to be successful on game day. And we do not have to look far to see examples of this success: This year, the Wyoming Cowgirls won the most games in program history, including thrilling late-game comebacks and overtime wins. Equally as important, however, they earned the respect of women's basketball programs across the Nation.

I am proud to stand here today on the floor of the Senate and congratulate the University of Wyoming Cowgirls on a championship season and recognize the student athletes, coaches, faculty, and fans who were essential in achieving this great victory.

MORE WATER, MORE ENERGY, LESS WASTE ACT

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, on Monday my colleagues, Senator BINGAMAN, Senator DOMENICI, Senator THOMAS and I introduced legislation, S. 1116, the More Water, More Energy, and Less Waste Act of 2007, to facilitate the use of water produced in connection with development of energy resources for irrigation and other beneficial uses in ways that will not adversely affect water quality or the environment.

The bill is similar to one that has been introduced during this Congress in the House by Representative MARK UDALL, H.R. 902, More Water and More Energy Act of 2007.

The bill's purpose is to help turn what is today an energy-industry problem into an opportunity. The development of energy resources frequently results in bringing to the surface water from underground sources. Energy producers seek to minimize the waters

that are produced during extraction operations, but inevitably waters are produced and they must either be treated before being released to the surface or returned to the ground. In a few cases, the waters are clean enough to be used for livestock watering, irrigation or other beneficial purposes.

Especially in the water-short West, increasing the amount of water that can be used without adversely affecting water quality or the environment can increase water supplies for irrigation of crops, livestock watering, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Everyone will benefit from increased supplies of useable water, even if the supplies are temporary in nature, provided that the new water is of good quality and will not adversely affect the environment now or in the future.

Our bill would do two things:

First, it would direct the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a study to identify the technical, economic, environmental, and other obstacles to, one, reducing the quantity of produced water and, two, increasing the extent to which produced water can be used for irrigation and other purposes, without adversely affecting water quality or the environment, during or after energy development. The study would consider the legislative, administrative, and other actions that could reduce or eliminate those obstacles and the costs and benefits associated with reducing or eliminating those obstacles. Results of the study are to be reported to Congress within a year after enactment.

Second, it would provide grants for at least five projects to demonstrate, one, ways to optimize energy resource production by reducing the quantity of produced water generated or, two, feasibility, effectiveness, and safety of processes to increase the extent to which produced water may be recovered and made suitable for use for irrigation, municipal, or industrial uses, or other purposes without adversely affecting water quality or the environment.

The bill directs these pilot plants to be located in each of the Upper Basin States of the Colorado River, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and in at least one of the Lower Basin States of the Colorado River, Arizona, Nevada or California. This is to assure that, together, the projects would demonstrate techniques applicable to a variety of geologic and other conditions.

Under the bill, the Federal Government could pay up to half the cost of building each plant. However, no more than \$1 million would be paid for any one project, and no Federal funds would be used for operating the projects.

In the water-short West, the produced waters are a virtually untapped resource, and the benefits of using them for irrigation and other purposes could be substantial. It is estimated