We’re restricted by the disabilities act from asking,” said Rick Shaw, Stanford’s admissions director. “We do ask a question, as most institutions do, about whether a student is handicapped or expelled from school, and if they have been, we ask them to write an explanation of it.”

Federal laws also restrict what universities can do. For instance, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, FERPA, passed in 1974, makes it illegal to disclose a student’s records to family members without the student’s authorization.

“Colleges can disclose a student’s private records if they believe there’s a health and safety emergency, but that health and safety exception has been very tenuously tested in the courts, so it’s left to be figured out case by case,” Ms. Fleming said.

And the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act prohibits the release of medical records. “The interaction of all these laws does not make things easy,” she said.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, on Monday America was devastated by the deadliest shooting rampage in our Nation’s history. A gunman using two semi-automatic handguns, shot and killed 32 students and teachers and injured several dozen others before turning one of his guns on himself. Witnesses described scenes of chaos and grief, with students jumping from second-story windows to escape gunfire, while others heroically blocked their classroom doors to shield them from the gunman.

Many of us watched this tragedy unfold on the news, finding it difficult to grasp the true magnitude of it. Parents and grandparents across America were thinking about the horror of one’s child being caught in the middle of such chaos. There is little that could be worse for a parent than sending a child off to college, only to lose them to a senseless act of gun violence.

I express condolences to the family, friends, and community touched by the tragedy at Virginia Tech. I know this will reflect the feelings of the people of Michigan when I say that our thoughts and prayers are with them in this hour of pain and grief.

Mr. ISAACSON. Mr. President, today I express my sympathy and I know the sympathy of all of the Members of the Senate and the people of the United States of America on the tragic losses this week at Virginia Tech.

None of us can understand what happened in Blacksburg, VA, but all of us recognize the profound tragedy and the loss of youth in its prime.

I learned this week that one of those losses was a Georgian by the name of Christopher James “Jamie” Bishop, and I, from the floor of the Senate, send to Pine Mountain, GA, my sympathy on the tragic loss of Jamie.

Jamie, who was passionate about his art and an avid amateur photographer, grew up in Pine Mountain, GA, and was valedictorian of Harris County High School. He received his bachelor’s degree from Emory College, the University of Georgia, and was a Fulbright scholar at Christian-Albrechts-University in Kiel, Germany.

He returned to the University of Georgia to earn his master’s degree in German linguistics.

Jamie, who was known for wearing his hair in a ponytail, had been a German instructor at Virginia Tech since 2005. His wife, Stefanie Hofer, is an assistant professor of German there. By all accounts, Jamie was an intelligent, clever and passionate individual.

I am very proud as a Georgian to have known of his accomplishments, and I send his wife Stefanie and his parents my heartfelt prayers and my hopes that they will accept our sympathy as they endure the heartbreak of the loss of Jamie.

To the families of all those professors, employees, and students who lost their lives or were hurt in Blacksburg, VA, I extend my sympathy and my deepest prayers that we will find reconciliations out of tragedy.

ARMY AVIATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I take great pride in recognizing the Army Aviation Association of America’s contribution and in honoring their countless historic and noble contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation. Army aviation members play a critical role in every combat theater worldwide, and AAAA has proven to be a means of unwavering support. This unique organization has been the mechanism for increased communication and professional development among Army aviators throughout the history of organic Army aviation and the Army Aviation Branch. This contribution has led to vast leaps in battlefield mobility, lethality, and flexibility for the U.S. Army. AAAA and its members have distinguished themselves with thousands of volunteer hours and dollars providing direct support and training to Army aviation soldiers and their family members. I can say with certainty that AAAA has truly lived its mission of “Supporting the U.S. Army Aviation Soldier and Family” since its inception in 1957. I am pleased to publicly recognize this longstanding commitment to our military personnel and congratulate the Army Aviation Association of America on 50 years of service.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, on April 18, 2007, the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library met and adopted the rules of procedure for the 110th Congress. I ask unanimous consent that pursuant to paragraph 2 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate that the rules of procedure of the Joint Committee of Congress for the 110th Congress, as adopted by the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, be printed in the RECORD.

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

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY
testimony and an executive summary there-

DISEASES...of avian influenza, or “bird flu,” severe acute respiratory syndrome, or “SARS,” have entered our public health and security vocabulary. They are worthy of serious study, focus, and action. We must address these and other virulent diseases and the potentially cataclysmic impact of a pandemic on countries around the world and here in the United States reminds us all of the critical need for adequate preparedness and continued threats to the health and well-being of Americans and people around the world.

We...VIRUSES...before they can spread. At my request, the Government Accountability Office has undertaken several investigations into how best to prepare for a possible pandemic flu outbreak. The first line of protection should be to deploy overseas public health specialists and veterinarians to detect a virus in its early stages. We need to provide more money to countries least able to defend themselves. At the same time, DHS should develop sophisticated response plans to maintain critical services, such as water, power, transportation, and medical and financial services. In the event a pandemic forces the Nation to adopt a quarantine strategy.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control, CDC, has established a global disease protection program, and DHS has created a Global Health Affairs that will bring together medical readiness and biological defense activities, including BioWatch. However, I remain concerned about the level of coordination between these and other domestic and international health security. Highly contagious diseases is certainly one of those issues, but also included are the threat of chemical, radioactive, and biological terror threats, the threat of public health dangers on economic stability, and building health security, to include a framework for collaboration between the International Health Regulations, IHRs, and a number of surveillance networks that can provide an early-warning and response system.

I commend the WHO for its ongoing efforts to raise awareness of the need to work toward international health security and to continue to address the threat of highly contagious disease, chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism, and the imminent threat of pandemic disease. Global health is no longer just a matter of ensuring the vitality, economic stability, and environments of the United States and countries around the world. It is about security. It is about homeland security.

In commemorating World Health Day 2007, WHO Director General Margaret Chan put a fine point on this notion by stating that, “A foreign agent that invades a sovereign territory, evades detection, kills civilians and disrupts the economy is a security threat by most definitions . . . The best defense against emerging and epidemic-prone diseases is not passive barriers at borders, airports and seaports. It is proactive risk management that seeks to detect an outbreak early and stop it at its source.” Through a continuing focus on an all-hazards approach, a more comprehensive approach to defending our homeland, we can help mitigate the universal vulnerability the United States and other countries face against large-scale health catastrophes.

COMMEMORATING WORLD HEALTH DAY

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks regarding commemoration of World Health Day by the World Health Organization, WHO. On Saturday, April 7, 2007, WHO again commemorated its 1948 founding with the World Health Day. This year’s theme is international health security.

In the words of WHO, “Threats to health know no borders.”

Globalisation, characterized by increased mobility of populations and the emergence of new, highly contagious diseases, make us increasingly vulnerable to pandemics and other health cri-