

“(ii) five percent of the total floor space in the case of the floor space fraction under section 42(c)(1)(D).”

“(B) APPLICATION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply to—

“(i) housing credit dollar amounts allocated after December 31, 2007, and

“(ii) buildings placed in service after such date to the extent paragraph (1) of section 42(h) does not apply to any building by reason of paragraph (4) thereof, but only with respect to bonds issued after such date.”.

SEC. 6. OVER INCOME LOANS FOR KATRINA, RITA, AND WILMA DISASTER AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1400N(a)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding “and” at the end of clause (ii), by striking clause (iii), and by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (iii).

(b) MORTGAGE REVENUE BONDS.—Section 1400T(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding “and” at the end of paragraph (1), by striking paragraph (2), and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to bonds issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IF BUILDINGS ARE FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED.

Section 1400N(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act, is amended by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8) and by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

“(7) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING IF BUILDINGS ARE FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED.—For purpose of applying section 42(i)(2)(D) to any building which is placed in service in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone during the period beginning on January 1, 2006, and ending on December 31, 2010, a loan shall not be treated as a below market Federal loan solely by reason of any assistance provided under section 106, 107, or 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 by reason of section 122 of such Act or any provision of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006, or the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006.”.

SEC. 8. APPLICATION OF THE DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES UNDER SECTION 42(I) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 FOR BOND-FINANCED PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of qualifying as a qualified residential rental project under section 142(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone], the special definitions and special rules for low-income units in section 42(i)(3) of such Code shall apply.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take apply to bonds issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9. SPECIAL TAX-EXEMPT BOND FINANCING RULE FOR REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS OF RESIDENCES IN THE GO ZONES.

Section 1400N(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) SPECIAL RULE FOR REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 143 and this subsection, any qualified GO Zone repair or reconstruction shall be treated as a qualified rehabilitation.

“(B) QUALIFIED GO ZONE REPAIR OR RECONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of subparagraph

(A), the term ‘qualified GO Zone repair or reconstruction’ means any repair of damage caused by Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Rita, or Hurricane Wilma to a building located in the Gulf Opportunity Zone, the Rita GO Zone, or the Wilma GO Zone (or reconstruction of such building in the case of damage constituting destruction) if the expenditures for such repair or reconstruction are 25 percent or more of the mortgagor’s adjusted basis in the residence. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the mortgagor’s adjusted basis shall be determined as of the completion of the repair or reconstruction or, if later, the date on which the mortgagor acquires the residence.

“(C) TERMINATION.—This paragraph shall apply only to owner-financing provided after the date of the enactment of this paragraph and before January 1, 2011.”.

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1182. A bill to amend the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 to increase the authorization of appropriations and modify the date on which the authority of the Secretary of the Interior terminates under the Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, today I join with my colleagues, Senators LIEBERMAN, KERRY, and KENNEDY, to introduce the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Amendments Act of 2007. Representatives COURTNEY and NEAL have introduced a companion bill in the House.

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor, or QSHC, was established in 1994 as the fifth National Heritage Corridor. National Heritage Areas are designated by Congress to preserve distinctive landscapes of historic, cultural, natural, and recreational resources. The QSHC is commonly known as “The Last Green Valley,” a rare rural landscape in the populous Northeast. In fact, the Valley stands out in night images from space for its absence of lights. It contains aboriginal and colonial archaeological sites, mills and mill villages that preserve the history of the early industrial revolution, and traditional farming communities. The QSHC non-profit management entity has restored architecturally and historically important buildings, developed interpretive projects, and developed conservation and open space plans. It has consistently leveraged an average of \$19 for every \$1 of appropriated Federal money.

The QSHC has developed a plan to become a self-sustaining entity by 2015, as laid out in “The Trail to 2015: A Sustainability Plan for the Last Green Valley.” The plan calls for replacing Federal funds with fees for services, private and corporate support, and income from a permanent fund. In the interim, Federal funds are necessary for capacity-building, awareness programs, and ongoing education of land-use decision-makers.

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor has created a collaboration of 35 municipalities dedicated to preserving a unique slice of our American heritage. With an extension of its authorization, this preserve can exist in perpetuity. I urge my colleagues to support reauthorization of the QSHC.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 162—COMMEMORATING AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE MADE BY THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REID, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 162

Whereas the well-being of all citizens of the United States is preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas more than 900,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens as guardians of the peace;

Whereas peace officers are on the front lines in preserving the right of the children of the United States to receive an education in a crime-free environment, a right that is all too often threatened by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas 147 peace officers across the United States were killed in the line of duty during 2006, which is below the decade-long annual average of 167 deaths;

Whereas a number of factors contributed to this reduction in deaths, including—

- (1) better equipment and increased use of bullet-resistant vests;
- (2) improved training;
- (3) longer prison terms for violent offenders; and
- (4) advanced emergency medical care;

Whereas every other day, 1 out of every 16 peace officers is assaulted, 1 out of every 56 peace officers is injured, and 1 out of every 5,500 peace officers is killed in the line of duty somewhere in the United States; and

Whereas on May 15, 2007, more than 20,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington, D.C., to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor those comrades and all others who went before them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes May 15, 2007, as “Peace Officers Memorial Day”, in honor of the Federal, State, and local officers that have been killed or disabled in the line of duty; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am proud to submit today a bipartisan resolution to designate May 15, 2007, as National Peace Officers Memorial Day. Joining me in the submission of this resolution are Senators SPECTER, REID, BIDEN, GRASSLEY, CORNYN, and STABENOW. I thank them for their leadership in recognizing the sacrifices

that law enforcement officers make each day for the American people.

This is now the eleventh year running that I have been involved in the submission of this resolution to keep alive in the memory of all Americans the sacrifice and commitment of those law enforcement officers who lost their lives serving their communities. For many years I submitted this worthy resolution with my old friend and our former colleague Senator Campbell, a former deputy sheriff who was a true leader on this issue. Both Senator Campbell, and I, as a former prosecutor, witnessed firsthand the risks faced by law enforcement officers every day while they serve and protect our communities.

I also want to thank each of our Nation's law enforcement officers for their commitment to the safety and protection of their fellow citizens. They are the real-life heroes; too many of whom too often make the ultimate sacrifice. It is important to support and respect our State and local police officers and all of our first responders, and to recognize their role in upholding the rule of law and keeping our Nation's citizens safe and secure.

Currently, more than 870,000 men and women who guard our communities do so at great risk. After the hijacked planes hit the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001, 72 peace officers died while trying to ensure that their fellow citizens in those buildings got to safety. That act of terrorism resulted in the highest number of peace officers ever killed in a single incident in the history of our country, and is a tragic reminder of how important it is for the Congress to provide all of the resources necessary to protect officers in the line of duty.

Since the first recorded police death in 1792, there have been more than 17,900 law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice. We are fortunate in Vermont that we rank as the State with the fewest officer deaths in history, with 19 recorded; however, that is 19 deaths too many. In 2006, 147 law enforcement officers died while serving in the line of duty, well below the decade-long average of 165 deaths annually, and a drop from 2005 when 156 officers were killed. A number of factors contributed to this reduction, including better equipment and the increased use of bullet-resistant vests, improved training and advanced emergency medical care. I hope as the 110th Congress moves forward that all Senators can work together to ensure that all of our law enforcement officers have the full support and resources of the Federal Government.

I am proud of the work I have been involved in to help make it safer on the beat for our officers. Back in 1998, Senator Campbell and I authored the Bulletproof Vest Grant Partnership Act in response to the tragic Carl Drega shootout on the Vermont-New Hampshire border, in which two state troopers who lacked bulletproof vests were

killed. Since then, we have successfully reauthorized this program three more times: in the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 2000, in the State Justice Institute Reauthorization Act of 2004, and most recently as part of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. It is now authorized at \$50 million per year through fiscal year 2009 to help State, tribal and local jurisdictions purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers. I have already begun to work with my colleagues to make sure that the Bulletproof Vest Partnership grant program is fully funded this year. Bulletproof vests have saved the lives of thousands of officers and are a fundamental line of defense that no officer should be without. I know I am not alone in calling for the Senate to fully fund the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program and I truly hope my colleagues will agree that it is critical that we provide the funding authorized for this program. Hundreds of thousands of police officers are counting on us.

I am also pleased to join with Senator REED and others to introduce the Equity in Law Enforcement Act, which will provide parity in Federal benefits for law enforcement officers working in private educational institutions and for our Nation's rail carriers. Among these benefits are access to grants under the Bulletproof Vest Partnership, and survivor benefits. All of the men and women who serve our society as law enforcement officers should be equally entitled to all of the benefits the Federal Government provides, no matter where they serve.

National Peace Officers Memorial Day will provide the people of the United States, in their communities, in their State Capitals, and in the Nation's Capitol, with the opportunity to honor and reflect on the extraordinary service and sacrifice given year after year by our police forces. During the week of May 8-15, more than 20,000 peace officers are expected to gather in Washington to join with the families of their fallen comrades. I hope all Senators will join me in honoring their service by passing this important bipartisan resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 163—DESIGNATING THE THIRD WEEK OF APRIL 2007, AS “NATIONAL SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 163

Whereas the month of April has been designated “National Child Abuse Prevention Month” as an annual tradition that was ini-

tiated in 1979 by former President Jimmy Carter;

Whereas the most recent National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System figures reveal that almost 900,000 children were victims of abuse and neglect in the United States in 2005, causing unspeakable pain and suffering to our most vulnerable citizens;

Whereas among the children who are victims of abuse and neglect, more than 4 children die in the United States each day;

Whereas children aged 1 year or younger accounted for approximately 42 percent of all child abuse and neglect fatalities in 2005, and children aged 3 years or younger accounted for approximately 77 percent of all child abuse and neglect fatalities in 2005;

Whereas abusive head trauma, including the trauma known as “Shaken Baby Syndrome”, is recognized as the leading cause of death of physically abused children;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome can result in loss of vision, brain damage, paralysis, seizures, or death;

Whereas a 2003 report in the Journal of the American Medical Association estimated that, in the United States, an average of 300 children will die each year, and 600 to 1,200 more will be injured, of whom ⅓ will be babies or infants under 1 year in age, as a result of Shaken Baby Syndrome, with many cases resulting in severe and permanent disabilities;

Whereas medical professionals believe that thousands of additional cases of Shaken Baby Syndrome and other forms of abusive head trauma are being misdiagnosed or are not detected;

Whereas Shaken Baby Syndrome often results in permanent, irreparable brain damage or death to an infant and may result in extraordinary costs for the provision of medical care to the infant in just the first few years of life of the infant;

Whereas the most effective solution for ending Shaken Baby Syndrome is to prevent the abuse, and it is clear that the minimal costs of education and prevention programs may prevent enormous medical and disability costs and immeasurable amounts of grief for many families;

Whereas prevention programs have demonstrated that educating new parents about the danger of shaking young children and how they can help protect their child from injury can bring about a significant reduction in the number of cases of Shaken Baby Syndrome;

Whereas education programs have been shown to raise awareness and provide critically important information about Shaken Baby Syndrome to parents, caregivers, daycare workers, child protection employees, law enforcement personnel, health care professionals, and legal representatives;

Whereas “National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week” and efforts to prevent child abuse, including Shaken Baby Syndrome, are supported by groups across the United States, including those formed by parents and relatives of children who have been killed or injured by shaking, whose mission is to educate the general public and professionals about Shaken Baby Syndrome and to increase support for victims and the families of the victims in the health care and criminal justice systems;

Whereas Congress previously designated the third week of April 2001 as “National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week 2001”; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to protect children from abuse and neglect: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the third week of April 2007 as “National Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week”;