center. Such representatives shall be selected through the teacher organization, or if there is no teacher organization, by the teachers directly.

(ii) shall include at least one member who is representative of, or designated by, the school board of the local educational agency to be served by the teacher center;

(iii) may include paraprofessionals.

(c) Application.—(1) In general.—To seek a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) Assurance of Compliance.—An application under paragraph (1) shall include an assurance that the applicant will require any teacher center receiving assistance through the grant to comply with the requirements of this section.

(3) Teacher Center Policy Board.—An application under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assurance that—

(i) the applicant has established a teacher center policy board;

(ii) the board participated fully in the preparation of the application; and

(iii) the board approved the application as submitted.

(B) A description of the membership of the board and the method of its selection.

(d) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) The term ‘eligible entity’ means a local educational agency or a consortium of 2 or more local educational agencies.

(2) The term ‘teacher center policy board’ means a teacher center policy board described in subsection (c).

(3) High-Need Subject means:

(A) mathematics, science, engineering, technology, special education, teaching English language learners, or any other subject identified as a high-need subject by the Secretary of Education for purposes of this section.

(B) received a baccalaureate or similar degree from an eligible educational institution (as defined in section 25A(f)(2)) with a major in a high-need subject, and

(C) is highly qualified (as defined in section 9101(23) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act).

(4) High-Need Subject—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘high-need subject’ means'

(a) I N GENERAL.

(i) teachers directly.

(ii) principals.

(b) Teachers of High-Need Subjects.

(i) In general.—In the case of an individual employed as a teacher of high-need subjects the gross income does not include so much remuneration for such employment (which would but for this paragraph be includible in gross income) as does not exceed $15,000.

(c) Limitation on Total Remuneration Taken into Account.—In the case of any individual whose employment is described in subclauses (i) and (ii), the total amount of remuneration which may be taken into account with respect to such employment under this subsection for the taxable year shall not exceed $25,000.

(d) Clerical Amendment.—The table of section of such part is amended by inserting after the last entry relating to section 139A the following new item:

‘Sec. 139B. Compensation of certain teachers and principals’.

(e) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) Exclusion from Gross Income of Compensation of Certain Teachers.

The deductions allowed by section 139B(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are amended by striking ‘“in the case of”’ and all that follows through ‘“$2,500”’ and inserting ‘‘The deductions allowed by section 152 which consists of expenses, not in excess of $500’’.

(g) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The table of contents at section 2 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by inserting after the items relating to part D of title 2 of such Act the following new items:

PART E.—TEACHER EXCELLENCE FOR ALL CHILDREN

Sec. 2500. Definitions.

(1) Subpart 1—Distribution.

Sec. 2501. Premium pay; loan repayment.

Sec. 2502. Career ladders for teachers program.

(2) Subpart 2—Preparation.

Sec. 2511. Establishing state-of-the-art principal training and induction programs.

Sec. 2512. Peer mentoring and review programs.

Sec. 2513. Establishing state-of-the-art principal training and induction programs and performance-based principal certification.

Sec. 2514. Strengthening developing a portable performance-based teacher assessment.

‘SUBPART 3—21ST CENTURY DATA, TOOLS, AND ASSESSMENTS

Sec. 2521. Developing value-added data systems.

‘SUBPART 4—RETENTION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Sec. 2531. Improving professional development opportunities.’; and

(2) by inserting after the items relating to section 19 of part E of the Act of May 29, 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2771 et seq.) the following new item:

‘Sec. 9337. Assurance of reasonable progress toward equitable access to teacher quality.’.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL GOAL FOR WIDESPREAD CONSUMER ACCESS TO NEXT-GENERATION BROADBAND NETWORKS TO ACCESS THE INTERNET AND FOR OTHER USES BY 2015, AND CALLING UPON CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY, ENACT LEGISLATION, AND ADOPT POLICIES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS OBJECTIVE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

RESOLUTION

May 8, 2007

Whereas approximately half of households in the United States subscribe to high-speed data service over current-generation broadband networks, and the number of households subscribing to high-speed data service is growing by more than 20 percent annually;

Whereas households in the United States have used these networks to access the Internet and via direct connections an increasingly broad array of critical information, services, and applications;

Whereas, because new information, services, and applications have increased amounts of bandwidth, and that trend is expected to accelerate dramatically, current-generation broadband networks, with their limited bandwidth capabilities, are proving insufficient to meet the electronic access needs of households in the United States;

Whereas next-generation broadband networks, with transmission speeds of 100 megabits per second, bidirectionally, have the capabilities to provide access to important bandwidth-intensive information, services, and applications becoming developed and can readily increase these capabilities for future developments;

Whereas recognizing that next-generation broadband networks are essential to the achievement of social objectives, economic competitiveness, and global leadership, other countries have adopted national objectives and strategies to deploy next-generation broadband networks and are already accelerating the construction of such critical infrastructure to households;

Whereas next-generation broadband networks in the United States pass through
only approximately 5 percent of households today:

Whereas, at the current pace, next-genera-
tion broadband networks will not be univer-
sally available in the United States for more
than 20 years, and, as a result—

(1) households in the United States will not
have access to critical information, services, and applications;

(2) entrepreneurs and businesses in the
United States will be constrained in devel-
oping new products and services that are
accessed over the Internet and broadband
networks; and

(3) the overall welfare and economy of the
United States will suffer substantially; and

Whereas key leaders and organizations in
the private sector have called recently for
the immediate development of a national
next-generation broadband network policy
and strategy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) establishes a national next-generation
broadband network goal to bring, by 2015,
universal and affordable access to networks
with the capability of transmitting data at
100 megabits per second, bidirectionally, so
that households, businesses, and government
offices in the United States can access the
Internet and, via direct connections, access
other households, businesses, and govern-
ment offices; and

(2) expects the relevant congressional com-
mittees to work with the President—

(A) to develop a strategy to achieve the na-
tional next-generation broadband network
goal; and

(B) to begin, by the end of 2007, to enact
specific legislation and adopt policies to
implement this strategy.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I
rise today to address an important pol-
cy matter facing our Nation. Many of
us in this body have for years called for
a national broadband policy. Today, I
formally propose the establish-
ment of that national policy. I will pro-
pose that we take two steps: establish
the goal, and develop a strategy to meet
the goal.

Although broadband services are ex-
panding and more consumers are sub-
scribing to broadband, our Nation is
falling behind in the race for leadership in
the deployment next generation
broadband infrastructure. Broadband
as we know it will be obsolete and we
must begin to examine how the United
States can remain a leader in communica-
tions technology. As a nation, we
must have a thoughtful national policy
to make sure all Americans have the
communications infrastructure that
they need to learn and compete in a
global environment.

A national broadband policy is criti-
cal to the future of our country. Hav-
ing a very robust broadband network
available to all Americans would pro-
vide a tremendous social and economic
benefit. The latest phrase in the
broadband lexicon is "exaflood." It re-
fers to the flood of new, high band-
width applications that are now avail-
able to those with a fast connection.
The number of broadband applications
now available is almost unimaginable.

In the last year, social networking
Web sites, such as YouTube and
MySpace, have become integral parts
of our society. But, expanded connectiv-
ty would allow doctors to di-
agnose remotely medical conditions,
music students to study with an in-
structor hundreds of miles away, and
scientists to monitor ocean floor vents
from their offices on shore. This is the
real potential of broadband to trans-
form our lives.

Those who have a fast enough pipe to
use those applications will enjoy a
huge benefit, both social and economic.
As we all recognize, creating next gen-
eration broadband networks is crucial
to our international competitiveness.
It is now clear that the United States is
lagging many other nations in terms of
penetration of current-generation
broadband, for example, cable modems
digital subscriber lines. Perhaps
more worrisome is that we are also
falling behind in terms of next-genera-
tion broadband technology.

In Japan, tens of millions of people
have access to a direct fiber connec-
tion, and 100 megabit connections are
commonplace. Korea has been the lead-
er in this, but also is extending fiber all the way to the
home. The same is happening in Eu-
rope—100 megabit connections are be-
coming routine in these countries, and
it is crucial that the United States not fall behind and have a pol-
icy that ensures the deployment of a
strong broadband network for all
Americans.

The first step in going somewhere is
to know where you are going, and the
same is true in public policy. We need
a goal. And the goal should be an ambi-
tious, yet achievable one. The second
step is to decide how to achieve that
goal. We need a roadmap. And, we need
it now. By the end of 2007, we should es-
tablish a national goal and pass a se-
ries of policy actions designed to
achieve our national goal. There will
likely be multiple parts to the plan,
and we will likely need to modify those
parts over time. But if we do not have
a plan, we cannot expect to accomplish
our goal.

So today I am introducing a resolu-
tion calling for two things: A national
goal of 10 megabits per second secon-
darily available in the United States by
the end of 2010, and 100 megabits by the
end of 2015. As I said, that is ambitious,
but achievable. A number of different
wireline and wireless technologies are
today capable of delivering five mega-
bits or more, and their efficacy is con-
stantly increasing. Ten megabits by
2010 is achievable. And by 2015 we can
do much better and achieve true next
generation speeds.

If we do our work, by 2015 we can be-
come a true "100 Megabit Nation."
Today, speeds of 30 megabits or higher
are available to millions of Americans
due to the healthy competition devel-
oping between telephone companies and
cable television companies, com-
plemented by many forward-thinking
real estate developers and municipali-
ties. They are beginning to offer
"triple play" services, voice, video and
data, requiring them to de-
ploy new technologies delivering very
fast speeds. Having general availability
of 100 megabits is achievable by 2015 if
we push the technology envelope.
We can do it, and we should resolve today
to do so.

The second part of my resolution says
that by the end of this year, 2007, we
should develop and implement our
our national goal. I will suggest
policy actions for inclusion in that
strategy, and many of you will as well.
I think we should have tax incentives
to push the private sector beyond their
default deployment plans, we should
offer low-interest loans for the same
purpose, we should reform the Uni-
versal Service Fund to encourage
broadband deployment, we should free
municipalities to deploy as they see
fit, we should ensure the wise use
of wireless spectrum, and the list goes on.
There will be new proposals to deal
with new challenges and new opportu-
nities. We should develop the first U.S.
national broadband policy by the end
of 2007, and we should revisit it every
year thereafter to modify it as nec-
essary. That is what my resolution
calls for.

I invite my colleagues to join me in
this call for a national broadband goal
and strategy. We have talked about it
for many years. Now it is time to take
action. We owe this to our constituents
and the country. We must act to pro-
vide them with the benefits that a pow-
ful broadband network can bring, and
we must begin today.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND
PROPOSED

SA 1061. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062, to
amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
Act to reauthorize and amend the prescrip-
tion drug user fee provisions, and for other
purposes; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

SA 1062. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

SA 1063. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended
to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

SA 1064. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an
amendment intended to be proposed to
amendment SA 1060 submitted by Mr. Ses-
sions (for himself, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. COCH-
RAN, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. SHELBY)
and intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1062,
supra; which was ordered to lie on the
table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1061. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Ms.
SNOWE) submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him
to the bill S. 1062, to amend the Fed-
eral Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to
reauthorize and amend the prescription
drug user fee provisions, and for other
purposes; which was ordered to lie on
the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the amend-
ment, insert the following: