

Whereas Fort McCoy was designated as a Resettlement Center for Cuban refugees, housing approximately 15,000 Cubans in 1980;

Whereas Fort McCoy served as a major mobilization site during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, preparing more than 18,000 soldiers for deployment; and

Whereas Fort McCoy continues to support our Nation's defense, training more than 100,000 soldiers per year and preparing 85,000 military personnel from 49 States and 2 territories for mobilization since September 11, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors Fort McCoy in Sparta, Wisconsin, on its 100th anniversary and commends the men and women who have worked and trained at the fort.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, today I honor the 100 year legacy of Fort McCoy and the men and women who have worked and trained at the fort.

On June 8th, 1909, the United States Army began training on a tract of land that would eventually become Fort McCoy. Named for Major General Robert McCoy, the fort has embodied his commitment to military service for 100 years. Providing training to more than 100,000 reserve and active duty soldiers per year, Fort McCoy is the only facility focused on supporting total force training. As a pioneer for field artillery and maneuver training, the fort has developed into one of the largest and most modern artillery camps in the nation. Fort McCoy has supported and trained our troops through every major military action of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and has truly remained an unwavering presence for the United States Armed Services.

I am proud to recognize the 100 year anniversary of Fort McCoy and the enduring commitment that its troops have given to the United States of America.

SENATE RESOLUTION 66—DESIGNATING 2009 AS THE “YEAR OF THE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY”

Mr. BOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 66

Whereas the Secretary of the Army has designated 2009 as the Year of the United States Army Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) to honor more than 200 years of service by the noncommissioned officers of the Army to the Army and the American people;

Whereas the modern noncommissioned officer of the Army operates autonomously, and always with confidence and competence;

Whereas the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the Army has distinguished itself as the most accomplished group of military professionals in the world, with noncommissioned officers of the Army leading the way in education, training, and discipline, empowered and trusted like no other noncommissioned officers, and serving as role models to the most advanced armies in the world; and

Whereas the noncommissioned officers of the Army share their strength of character and values with every soldier, officer, and civilian they support across the regular and reserve components of the Army, and take the lead and are the keepers of Army standards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates 2009 as the “Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to recognize the “Year of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the United States Army” with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 67—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT PROVIDING BREAKFAST IN SCHOOLS THROUGH THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM HAS A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE LIVES AND CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE OF LOW-INCOME CHILDREN

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BURRIS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BAYH, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 67

Whereas participants in the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) include public, private, elementary, middle, and high schools, as well as schools in rural, suburban, and urban areas;

Whereas access to nutrition programs such as the school lunch program, established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) and the national school breakfast program helps to create a stronger learning environment for children and improves children's concentration in the classroom;

Whereas missing breakfast and the resulting hunger has been shown to harm the ability of children to learn and to hinder academic performance;

Whereas students who eat a complete breakfast have been shown to make fewer mistakes and to work faster in math exercises than those who eat a partial breakfast;

Whereas implementing or improving classroom breakfast programs has been shown to increase breakfast consumption among eligible students dramatically, doubling, and in some cases, tripling numbers of participants in school breakfast programs, as evidenced by research in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin;

Whereas providing breakfast in the classroom has been shown in several instances to improve attentiveness and academic performance, while reducing absences, tardiness, and disciplinary referrals;

Whereas studies suggest that eating breakfast closer to the time students arrive in the classroom and take tests improves the students' performance on standardized tests;

Whereas studies show that students who skip breakfast are more likely to have difficulty distinguishing among similar images, show increased errors, and have slower memory recall;

Whereas children who live in families that experience hunger are likely to have lower math scores, receive more special education services, and face an increased likelihood of repeating a grade;

Whereas making breakfast widely available in different venues or in a combination of venues, such as by providing breakfast in the classroom, in the hallways outside classrooms, or to students as they exit their

school buses, has been shown to lessen the stigma of receiving free or reduced-price school breakfasts, which stigma sometimes prevents eligible students from obtaining traditional breakfast in the cafeteria;

Whereas in fiscal year 2008, 8,520,000 students in the United States consumed free or reduced-price school breakfasts provided under the national school breakfast program;

Whereas less than half of the low-income students who participate in the national school lunch program also participate in the national school breakfast program;

Whereas at least 16,000 schools that participate in the national school lunch program do not participate in the national school breakfast program;

Whereas in fiscal year 2008, 60 percent of school lunches served, and 80 percent of school breakfasts served, were served to students who qualified for free or reduced-priced meals;

Whereas the current economic situation, including the increase of nearly 3 percent in the national unemployment rate in 2008, is causing more families to struggle to feed their children and to turn to schools for assistance;

Whereas studies suggest that children who eat breakfast take in more nutrients, such as calcium, fiber, protein, and vitamins A, E, D, and B-6;

Whereas studies show that children who participate in school breakfast programs eat more fruits, drink more milk, and consume less saturated fat than those who do not eat breakfast;

Whereas children who do not eat breakfast, either in school or at home, are more likely to be overweight than children who eat a healthful breakfast on a daily basis; and

Whereas March 2 through March 6, 2009 is National School Breakfast Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of the school breakfast program established under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) and the positive impact of the program on the lives of low-income children and families and on children's overall classroom performance;

(2) expresses strong support for States that have successfully implemented school breakfast programs in order to alleviate hunger and improve the test scores and grades of participating students;

(3) encourages all States to strengthen their school breakfast programs, provide incentives for the expansion of school breakfast programs, and promote improvements in the nutritional quality of breakfasts served;

(4) recognizes the need to provide States with resources to improve the availability of adequate and nutritious breakfasts;

(5) recognizes the impact of nonprofit and community organizations that work to increase awareness of, and access to, breakfast programs for low-income children; and

(6) recognizes that National School Breakfast Week helps draw attention to the need for, and success of, the national school breakfast program.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 665. Mr. BUNNING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1105, making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 666. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him