

(A) develop and monitor the implementation of a national foreign language strategy, built upon the efforts of the National Security Language Initiative, across all sectors;

(B) establish formal relationships among the major stakeholders in meeting the needs of the Nation for improved capabilities in foreign languages and cultural understanding, including Federal, State, and local government agencies, academia, industry, labor, and heritage communities; and

(C) coordinate and lead a public information campaign that raises awareness of public and private sector careers requiring foreign language skills and cultural understanding, with the objective of increasing interest in and support for the study of foreign languages among national leaders, the business community, local officials, parents, and individuals.

(k) ENCOURAGEMENT OF STATE INVOLVEMENT.—

(1) STATE CONTACT PERSONS.—The Council shall consult with each State to provide for the designation by each State of an individual to serve as a State contact person for the purpose of receiving and disseminating information and communications received from the Council.

(2) STATE INTERAGENCY COUNCILS AND LEAD AGENCIES.—Each State is encouraged to establish a State interagency council on foreign language coordination or designate a lead agency for the State for the purpose of assuming primary responsibility for coordinating and interacting with the Council and State and local government agencies as necessary.

(l) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The Council shall provide to Congress such information as may be requested by Congress, through reports, briefings, and other appropriate means.

(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this Act.

By Mr. REID (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. BYRD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. NELSON, of Nebraska, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. LEVIN)):

S. 1012. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Mother's Day; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Mother's Day Centennial Coin Commemorative Coin Act. I am proud to have the senior Senator from West Virginia, Senator BYRD, as an original cosponsor given that this is a special event for our state. We are joined by Senators BAYH, BEGICH, BEN NELSON, WHITEHOUSE and LEVIN.

In 1908, a West Virginian woman by the name of Anna Jarvis petitioned her local church to declare May 9th as Mother's Day. Within 6 years, the holiday became nationally recognized. Now, more than 100 years after that first Mother's Day, we have the opportunity to commemorate the centennial of this great holiday and further recognize the millions of American mothers whose essential role in life cannot be overstated.

The legislation I am introducing today would recognize the centennial of Mother's Day by authorizing the

Treasury to mint commemorative Mother's Day coins. Profits generated from the sale of the coins would be donated to Susan G. Komen for the Cure and The National Osteoporosis Foundation. Susan G. Komen for the Cure has raised more than \$1 billion for breast cancer research since 1982, and the National Osteoporosis Foundation is considered our Nation's leading voluntary health organization. Thousands of women have benefited from the efforts of these organizations and they are well deserving of our support.

These coins will not only raise awareness of the proud history of Mother's Day, but will help improve the health of thousands of our Nation's mothers. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to reflect upon their relationships with the mothers in their lives, and join me in supporting this legislation to recognize the past century's worth of noble women and help ensure the health of those to come in the next century.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 136—A BILL EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS TO ENTER INTO A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE COUNTRY OF GEORGIA

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 136

Whereas Georgia has been developing its democratic and market-economy institutions for over a decade;

Whereas the pace of democratic and economic reforms has accelerated dramatically since the Rose Revolution of 2003;

Whereas the democratically-elected government of Georgia has worked aggressively to combat corruption and increase transparency and accountability in government institutions, and should continue to do so;

Whereas Georgia has implemented a number of economic reforms, particularly in its tax and regulatory regimes;

Whereas such reforms were designed to encourage entrepreneurship and small business development;

Whereas Georgia's economic reforms have spurred strong economic growth and foreign direct investment;

Whereas the August conflict with Russia nearly halted Georgia's economic growth, depleted public resources, drove up unemployment, and left a severe humanitarian crisis in its wake;

Whereas the global financial crisis has further hindered growth and investment in Georgia;

Whereas strong economic growth and investment would provide the necessary resources for Georgia to recover quickly from the devastation of the August conflict, as well as to further strengthen democratic institutions and solidify public support for democratic governance;

Whereas a vibrant, stable democracy in the Caucasus region is in the interest of the United States;

Whereas Georgia's position along energy transit routes is of strategic importance to the United States;

Whereas Georgia has aggressively sought integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions;

Whereas closer engagement with Georgia through trade negotiations would encourage even greater reform in Georgia and build its capacity to further modernize and liberalize its economy;

Whereas Georgia is a member of the World Trade Organization; and

Whereas pursuant to an agreement between Congress and the Bush Administration reached on May 10, 2007, the United States is committed to assisting its trading partners in efforts to improve standards of environmental and labor protections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should initiate negotiations to enter into a free trade agreement with Georgia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 137—RECOGNIZING AND COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. CORKER, and Mrs. HAGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 137

Whereas, in the 1920s, groups of citizens and officials in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee displayed enormous foresight in recognizing the potential benefits of a national park in the Southern Appalachian Mountains;

Whereas the location of the park that became the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was selected from among the finest examples of the most scenic and intact mountain forests in the Southeastern United States;

Whereas the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was the product of more than 2 decades of determined effort by leaders of communities across Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee;

Whereas the State legislatures and Governors of North Carolina and Tennessee exercised great vision in appropriating the funding that was used, along with funding from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, to purchase more than 400,000 acres of private land that became part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park;

Whereas the citizens of communities surrounding the Great Smoky Mountains National Park generously contributed funding for land acquisition to bring the Great Smoky Mountains National Park into being;

Whereas more than 1,100 families and other property owners were called upon to sacrifice their farms and homes for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations that would visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park;

Whereas the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established as a completed park by the Act entitled "An Act to establish a minimum area for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes", approved June 15, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 403g);

Whereas the Great Smoky Mountains National Park covers approximately 521,621 acres of land in the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, making it the largest protected area in the Eastern United States;