

a number of conversations with Senator MCCONNELL this afternoon. It appears, at this stage, we have a path toward completing our work next week. We are going to move forward with the Agriculture appropriations bill this evening. We will be on that tonight and tomorrow, and it will be open for amendments. It appears, on that matter, we will either have a vote after 5 o'clock on Monday on final passage or on cloture on that appropriations bill.

Tuesday, we will move to the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Sonia Sotomayor. I haven't had a chance to talk with the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. With their approval, we will move to that matter on Tuesday.

We will set a time certain to vote on cloture on the Travel Promotion Act. We need a time certain because, as everyone knows, Senator MIKULSKI is in the hospital now having repair work done on her leg as a result of a fall. We will set that time. And there may be some nominations we will need to deal with.

At this stage, I think that is where we are headed. There will be no votes tonight or tomorrow. It appears the next vote will be Monday afternoon. I have spoken to Senator KOHL and Senator BROWNBACK, and they agree on the appropriations bill that is the way to move forward. I appreciate everyone's cooperation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia is recognized.

ANTHONY DEJUAN BOATWRIGHT ACT

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I rise on an issue of particular importance. I am delighted Senators BURRIS and DODD are on the floor. Along with Senator CHAMBLISS, the four of us joined in a very important piece of legislation. In fact, in the gallery tonight is a lady named Jackie Boatwright, whose young son Juan, 8 years ago, was severely injured in a daycare center.

For a second, I wish to talk about the legislation we have introduced and encourage all the Members of the Senate to support it. On September 9, 2001, 2 days before the tragedy of September 11, on a Sunday morning, Mrs. Boatwright got up and took her son to daycare and went to church. On her way home, her cell phone rang. She got a call telling her that her son Juan was now in the hospital. While at the daycare center, he pulled up beside a mop bucket, bent over and fell head-first in the bucket, which was full of dirty mop water and bleach.

Juan, today, lies semicomatose in a hospital on a ventilator.

The daycare center had no liability insurance. To Mrs. Boatwright's credit, from the day of that tragedy, she has advocated on behalf of parents and young children, so that it is required they be able to know the insurance available to them to protect their children in a daycare center. I mentioned

that Senators DODD, BURRIS, CHAMBLISS, and myself have introduced legislation, which already passed the House. It requires that any daycare center receiving Federal funds from the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program must disclose, upon registration and admittance, to any child and their parents the liability coverage they have to protect that child.

Mrs. Boatwright wants to make sure that what happened to little Juan, and what happened in her life as a tragedy, never happens in the life of any other mother anywhere in America. Mrs. Boatwright is a resident of Augusta, GA. I am proud of her for the example she has set. So many citizens don't think they can make a difference. Mrs. Boatwright is taking a tragedy and making a difference for thousands of parents and children for years to come.

I am proud to encourage the Members of the Senate to help us get unanimous consent to agree with the House and pass this legislation, Juan Boatwright's legacy, the Anthony DeJuan Boatwright Act, requiring disclosure of liability insurance coverage to every parent whose child is entering daycare.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I thank my colleague from Georgia. Along with ORRIN HATCH, I am the original cosponsor of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program more than 20 years ago, the first childcare program in this country since World War II. It was a long struggle to pass that legislation. There were battles over supporting people who could not afford expensive child care—to be able to do that for working families. In those days, when we drafted the legislation, it was very hard to convince people of the importance of establishing some standards in childcare. There was a lot of resistance to it. Nonetheless, we got the bill done at minimum standards.

That bill made a huge difference in the lives of millions of people, particularly working women with young children, raising them on their own, to be able to hold down the job and make sure their child could be in a safe place. That was important. I remember talking about how we had better Federal regulations when it came to pets being cared for than we did for children. Your automobile got better care, under Federal regulations, than your child. Ultimately, that legislation became law.

Along with my colleague from Georgia, I, too, commend Mrs. Boatwright for taking on this issue, showing how one individual can change things regarding the minimum requirement that parents be informed as to whether the childcare facility has appropriate insurance. In fact, I would have presumed that was the case, even as author of the original legislation, believing that was something States would

have required, let alone Federal legislation.

We have a bill that passed the other body before us, and it makes eminently good sense to me, as someone who has been involved in this issue for 25 years, along with OLYMPIA SNOWE, from Maine, a terrific advocate for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program.

I don't know where the objections are coming from. I am prepared to work with my colleague and say to Mrs. Boatwright and her family and others that we thank you for raising this issue. I will do whatever I can to see if we cannot get this cleared on the floor of the Senate and have it go to the President for signature. That is a small accomplishment on a major issue that can make a difference in the lives of families.

I thank my colleague from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. I thank the distinguished acting chairman of the HELP Committee for offering that assistance and assisting in the passage of this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BEGICH). The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NAACP 100TH ANNIVERSARY: IMAGES OF HISTORY

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of the NAACP in this, its 100th anniversary month. I rise in praise of what this extraordinary organization has so proudly come to represent to every American who deeply believes in freedom, human dignity, and equal justice under the law.

Yet I rise with a heavy heart, filled with powerful lasting images of the unimaginable suffering surrounding the founding of this great organization, images of the savage hand of racism—horrific lynchings in the middle of the night, the 1908 race riot in Springfield, IL, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, that led a bold band of Americans to do all they could, whatever they could, to end the violence against Blacks, the vicious, unveiled hatred and intolerance that to this day has left deep and painful scars on this Nation.

I rise in recognition of those courageous men and women who, a century ago, stepped forward to found the NAACP, those who stood against violence, who stood against hatred, Blacks such as W.E.B. Du Bois, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Mary Church Terrell, and Whites such as Mary White Ovington and Oswald Garrison Villard, descendants of America's first abolitionists. These men and women came forward, echoing the call of W.E.B. Du Bois to secure for all people the rights of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution to end slavery, provide equal justice under law, and ensure universal adult male suffrage.