Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2276, a bill to permit Federal officers to remove cases involving crimes of violence to Federal court.

At the request of Ms. LANDREIUE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2288, a bill to amend title XVII of the Public Health Service Act to preserve consumer and employer access to cleansed independent insurance producers.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2554, a bill to amend title 1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the authorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program through fiscal year 2017.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SUNDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2620, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an extension of the Medicare-dependent hospital (MDH) program and the increased payments under the Medicare low-volume hospital program.

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3049, a bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to expand the definition of homeless veteran for purposes of benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3083, the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ROBERTS), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. Ayotte), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURRI), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNES) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3083, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain nonresident aliens to provide valid immigration documents to claim the refundable portion of the child tax credit.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3205, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that persons renouncing citizenship for a substantial tax avoidance purpose shall be subject to tax and withholding on capital gains, to provide that such persons shall not be admissible to the United States, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. McCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3221, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit employers to pay higher wages to their employees.

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a co-sponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rules submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service relating to the reporting requirements for interest that relates to the deposits maintained at United States offices of certain financial institutions and is paid to certain non-resident alien individuals.

AMENDMENT NO. 2117
At the request of Mr. ROYCE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2117 intended to be proposed to S. 3187, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2118
At the request of Mr. ROYCE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2118 intended to be proposed to S. 3187, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2119
At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2119 intended to be proposed to S. 3187, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2116
At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2116 intended to be proposed to S. 3187, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2186
At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2146 intended to be proposed to S. 3187, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs and biosimilars, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
By Mr. WyDEn:
S. 3225. A bill to require the United States Trade Representative to provide documents relating to trade negotiations to Members of Congress and their staff upon request, and for other purposes. At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, right now, the Obama Administration is in the process of negotiating what might prove to be the most far-reaching economic agreement since the World Trade Organization was established nearly twenty years ago.

The goal of this agreement—known as the Trans Pacific Partnership, TPP—is to economically bind together the economies of the Asia Pacific. It involves countries ranging from Australia, Singapore, Vietnam, Peru, Chile and the United States and holds the potential to include many more countries, like Japan, Korea, Canada, and Mexico. If successful, the agreement will set norms for the trade of goods and services and includes disciplines related to intellectual property, access to medicines, Internet governance, investment, government procurement, workers rights and environmental standards.

If agreed to, TPP will set the tone for our nation’s economic future for years to come, impacting the way Congress intervenes and acts on behalf of the American people it represents.

It may be the U.S. Trade Representative’s, USTR, current job to negotiate trade agreements on behalf of the United States, but Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress—not the USTR or any other member of the Executive Branch—the responsibility of regulating foreign commerce. It was our Founding Fathers’ intention to ensure that the laws and policies that govern the American people take into account the interests of all the American people, not just a privileged few.

Yet, the majority of Congress is being kept in the dark as to the substance of the TPP negotiations, while representatives of U.S. corporations—like Halliburton, Chevron, PHRMA, Comcast, and the Motion Picture Association of America—are being consulted and made privy to details of the agreement. As the Office of the USTR will tell you, the President gives it broad power to keep information about the trade policies it advances and negotiates, secret. Let me tell you, the USTR is making full use of this authority.

As the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee’s Subcommittee on International Trade, Customs, and Global Competitiveness, my office is responsible for conducting oversight over the USTR and trade negotiations. To do that, I asked that my staff obtain proper security credentials to view the information that USTR keeps confidential and secret. This is material that fully describes what the
USTR is seeking in the TPP talks on behalf of the American people and on behalf of Congress. More than two months after receiving the proper security credentials, my staff is still barred from viewing the details of the proposals that USTR is advancing.

We heard that the process by which TPP is being negotiated has been a model of transparency. I disagree with that statement. And not just because the Staff Director of the Senate subcommittee responsible for oversight of international trade continues to be denied access to substantive and detailed information that pertains to the TPP talks.

Congress passed legislation in 2002 to form the Congressional Oversight Group, or COG, to foster more USTR consultation with Congress. I was a senator in 2002. I voted for that law and I can tell you the intention of that law was to ensure that USTR consulted with more Members of Congress not less.

In trying to get to the bottom of why my staff is being denied information, it seems that some in the Executive Branch may be interpreting the law that grants the COG to mean that only the few Members of Congress who belong to the COG can be given access to trade negotiation information, while every other Member of Congress, and their staff, must be denied such access.

So, this is not just a question of whether or not the administration believes that most Members of Congress can or should have access to information about the TPP talks, this is a question of whether or not the understanding of what the USTR is seeking in the agreement, we do not have the Constitution requires and what our constituents expect.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 3231. A bill to provide for the issuance and sale of a semipostal by the United States Postal Service to support effective programs targeted at improving permanency outcomes for youth in foster care; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, as we recognize May as National Foster Care Month, we should take a minute to think about what foster care means for children in America. We currently have over 300,000 children in our foster care system due to abuse or neglect by their biological families, with 107,000 as eligible for adoption. Every year nearly 28,000 of these children age out of our foster care system with no place to call home. In fact, for children in foster care, it takes nearly 3 years to spend 3 years in the system and around 16 percent languish in the foster care system for over 5 years. These numbers are a stark reminder that we must do more to connect children in our foster care system with a safe, loving, and permanent family.

I have worked with my colleague Senator GRASSLEY on a bipartisan bill that will provide supplemental funds to programs that directly impact children in our foster care system. The Families for Foster Youth Stamp Act will provide additional funding for the Court Improvement Program and the Adoption Opportunities Program by giving an easy option for individuals to pay a few cents more for their postage stamps to be used to support youth in foster care. By providing a boost in resources to the Court Improvement Program, states can enhance their capacity to serve children in the system, build upon best practices, and improve the quality of representation our children receive. Funds going to the Adoption Opportunities Program will support programs that target improvement in permanency outcomes for youth in foster care through adoption, guardianship, or legal custody. I know that youth who are served by effective programs targeting permanent placement options have shown to be more likely to find a forever family than the national average. No teenager should exit our foster care system alone, facing the personal, and financial effects from this additional stress and financial strain.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3233. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the enforcement of employment and reemployment rights of members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, the brave men and women serving our country in the military, the National Guard and the Reserves have sacrificed time away from their families, jobs and lives throughout Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. Even upon their safe return, many of these men and women suffer physical, personal, and financial effects from their deployment and time in combat. This is compounded when our servicemembers return home from their deployment or service to find that their employers will not promptly reinstate them in their civilian jobs, as required by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, USERRA. Although USERRA should protect service-members against this type of discrimination, the process for filing a complaint can be unwieldy and expensive. No single Federal agency has oversight over this process, and investigations can drag on for months, including while servicemembers are deployed overseas. Our military personnel and their families should not be burdened by this additional stress and financial strain.

Pennsylvania has the nation’s largest Army National Guard and fourth-largest Air National Guard. We owe it to these brave men and women to renew America’s social commitment to the National Guard and Reserve, and to update National Guard and Reserve programs and benefits to reflect the operation tempo of their service. This is why I am today reintroducing the Servicemembers Access to Justice Act, which would eliminate loopholes and enhance the protective benefits of USERRA.

This bill would bring a newfound clarity and understanding of the law for courts and employers.
The Servicemembers Access to Justice Act makes it easier for our servicemembers to fight for their USERRA rights in court if their employer requires them to relinquish them in order to be hired for or keep their job. The Act’s legislation would mandate studies of current employer education programs and solicit recommendations for ways in which government agencies could cooperate to enhance employer education. Additionally, the Servicemembers Access to Justice Act would enhance the remedies available to servicemembers who prove their rights under USERRA were violated, by adding increased penalties for willful violations.

We owe it to our servicemembers to ensure the fair enforcement of their employment rights. These men and women deserve our gratitude, and I am committed to supporting them during and after their service. Please join me in supporting this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS


Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON of Nevada, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 470

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the American cowboy is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of ranchers and offshoots of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo clubs represent the values that embody and encompass the livelihood of cowboys and cowgirls across every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 28, 2012, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ENZI, Mr. President, I am proud to submit this legislation to designate Saturday, July 28, 2012 as National Day of the American Cowboy. My late colleague, Senator Craig Thomas, began the tradition of honoring the men and women known as “cowboys” seven years ago when he introduced the first resolution to designate the fourth Saturday of July as National Day of the American Cowboy. I am proud to carry on Senator Thomas’ efforts.

The resolution celebrates the history of cowboys in America and recognizes the important work today’s cowboys are doing in the United States. The cowboy Spirit is about honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, and respect. Cowboys are models of strong character, sound family values, and good common sense. The first cowboys relied on hard work and persistence to make their living in a tough country. Today’s cowboys help all that much from the first wranglers and ranch hands who started herding cattle on the Great Plains.

Cowboys continue to make important contributions to our economy, Western culture and my home State of Wyoming. They live and work in every State to manage nearly 100 million cattle. Cowboys work hard, but they also play hard. Rodeo is a sport that tests skill with a rope or challenge a cowboy’s ability to stay on the back of bucking rough stock for 8 long seconds. Rodeos across the nation draw millions of fans every year.

This year’s resolution designates July 28, 2012 as National Day of the American Cowboy. I look forward to celebrating this day, and I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the important role cowboys play in our country.

SENATE RESOLUTION 471—COMMENDING THE EFFORTS OF THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CLUBMOBILES FOR EXEMPLARY SERVICE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. COCHIN, Mr. PHYLLIS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. LANDRIEU, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. Res. 471

Whereas, during the Second World War, the American Red Cross was charged by the United States Armed Forces with providing recreational services to the soldiers serving in the European Theater of Operations; and

Whereas Harvey Gibson, the Red Cross Commissioner to Great Britain during the war, conceived of the Clubmobiles in 1942 as a means of providing hot coffee, fresh doughnuts, and a vital connection to home to thousands of servicemen at dozens of air bases, and camp throughout Great Britain during the buildup to D-Day; and

Whereas thousands of women, from every State in the United States, volunteered to serve in the Clubmobiles; and

Whereas during the war, the American Red Cross purchased enough flour to produce more than 1,500,000,000 doughnuts, many served from the windows of a Clubmobile; and

Whereas a visit from a Clubmobile, which could serve gallons of coffee and hundreds of doughnuts every minute, was often the most significant morale boost available to servicemen at war; and

Whereas, during the war, the American Red Cross purchased doughnut “kits” for distribution across the nation which less than 20 percent of applicants were chosen after a rigorous interview process in which less than 20 percent of applicants were selected; and

Whereas, less than 1 month after the invasion of Normandy, France in June 1944, 80 Clubmobiles and 320 American Red Cross volunteers crossed the English Channel and beached the beaches of Normandy, France in June 1944, 80 Clubmobiles and 320 American Red Cross volunteers crossed the English Channel and beached the beaches of Normandy, France in June 1944 with these “kits” and a friendly smile to servicemen fighting on the front lines; and

Whereas the Clubmobile volunteers saw service across Europe in France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and Germany, and later in the Far East, touching the lives of hundreds of thousands of United States service men until victory was achieved; and

Whereas, during the war, the American Red Cross purchased doughnut “kits” for distribution across the nation which less than 20 percent of applicants were chosen after a rigorous interview process in which less than 20 percent of applicants were selected; and

Whereas 70 years have passed since the Clubmobiles were founded, and only a few women who served in the Clubmobiles remain to share their stories: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the exemplary and courageous service and sacrifice of each of the patriotic women of the United States who served in the American Red Cross Clubmobiles during the Second World War; and

(2) honors the Clubmobile women who lost their lives during the Second World War;

(3) calls upon historians of the Second World War to recognize and describe the service of the Clubmobiles, and to not let this important piece of United States history be lost; and

(4) urges the American Red Cross to publicly commemorate the stories of the Clubmobiles and the amazing women who served in them.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2150. Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. VITTER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. SHAHREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3187, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs and medical devices, to establish user-fee programs for generic drugs, vaccines, and other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2151. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. GILLHAM, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3187, supra.

SA 2152. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3187, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.