

Los Angeles Galaxy in the championship game;

Whereas RSL began the second half trailing the Galaxy by a score of 1-0 and were also without starter Will Johnson and key playmaker Javier Morales;

Whereas Robbie Findley scored for RSL in the 64th minute to tie the game at 1-1;

Whereas RSL won by a score of 5-4 in the seventh round of penalty kicks on a shot by Robbie Russell;

Whereas RSL goalkeeper Nick Rimando made more saves than any other goalkeeper in the 2009 Major League Soccer (MLS) playoffs, as he stopped 2 penalty kicks during the final shootout and was named the MLS Cup Most Valuable Player;

Whereas RSL head coach Jason Kreis, at age 36, became the youngest manager to win a MLS title;

Whereas the MLS Cup victory capped off an improbable season for RSL, as the team accumulated an 11-12-7 record during the regular season but went on to become the first franchise in professional sports history to win a championship after finishing the regular season without a winning record;

Whereas the victory in the championship game was the second straight shootout win for RSL, after beating the Chicago Fire in the Eastern Conference Championship by a score of 5-4 on penalties;

Whereas RSL defeated the defending MLS champion Columbus Crew in the Eastern Conference Semifinals, winning 4-2 on aggregate;

Whereas Salt Lake City, Utah, has been home to RSL since the team's founding in 2005;

Whereas the people of the State of Utah have provided stalwart support for RSL and deserve to celebrate this championship, which is the first professional sports crown in the State of Utah since 1971; and

Whereas the players of RSL are good role models to young athletes for their hard work, tenacity, and determination in the face of difficult obstacles, and have served as outstanding representatives for the State of Utah both on and off the field: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Real Salt Lake for winning the 2009 Major League Soccer Cup;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, and staff whose hard work and dedication helped Real Salt Lake win the championship; and

(3) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Real Salt Lake for appropriate display, as well as owner Dave Checketts and head coach Jason Kreis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 362—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHOULD DIRECT THE UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK TO USE THE VOICE AND VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES TO OPPOSE MAKING ANY LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA UNTIL THAT GOVERNMENT COOPERATES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND COMPENSATES THE VICTIMS OF THE STANFORD FINANCIAL GROUP FRAUD

Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CORNYN,

Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 362

Whereas thousands of investors, many of them in the United States, lost billions of dollars that they invested in fraudulent Stanford International Bank certificates of deposit;

Whereas Allen Stanford had close ties with the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and, among other things, Mr. Stanford is alleged to have loaned at least \$85,000,000 to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, which likely came from investor funds;

Whereas the relationship of the Stanford Financial Group with the Government of Antigua and Barbuda was described in a joint statement by the Stanford Financial Group and the Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda as a “productive and mutually beneficial relationship”;

Whereas the United States Securities and Exchange Commission alleged that Leroy King, the chief executive officer of the Financial Services Regulatory Commission of Antigua and Barbuda, was bribed by Mr. Stanford not to investigate the Stanford International Bank, to provide Mr. Stanford with access to the Financial Services Regulatory Commission's confidential files, to allow Mr. Stanford to dictate the Financial Services Regulatory Commission's responses to inquiries by the Securities and Exchange Commission about the Stanford International Bank, and to withhold information from the Securities and Exchange Commission;

Whereas, after the fraud allegedly perpetrated by the Stanford Financial Group was made public, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda seized Stanford property in Antigua and Barbuda worth up to several hundred million dollars;

Whereas, in an October 28, 2009 report, the United States court-appointed receiver, Ralph Janvey, reported that “the total of all cash collected is \$128.8 million, of which \$71.5 million remains on hand after payment of expenses”, which falls far short of investor losses;

Whereas Janvey's report also noted that “the Antiguan liquidators object to every attempt to secure and liquidate assets, worldwide”, and “[t]he government of Antigua refuses to recognize US orders even as to entities for which there is no other owner i.e. the Antiguan liquidators were only appointed to liquidate two of the more than 150 Stanford entities, but we are hindered by Antigua's refusal to recognize the Court's orders even as to non-disputed entities”; and

Whereas the Government of Antigua and Barbuda is seeking loans from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury should direct the United States Executive Directors to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to ensure that any loan made by the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank to the Government of Antigua and Barbuda is conditioned on providing complete redress to the victims of the Stanford Financial Group fraud, including through—

(1) the full cooperation of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and the liquidators appointed for the liquidation proceeding relating to the Stanford International Bank in Antigua and Barbuda with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Justice, and the United States court-ap-

pointed receiver in investigating the Stanford Financial Group fraud and marshaling the assets of Mr. Stanford and Stanford-affiliated entities;

(2) an agreement by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to be subject to the jurisdiction and bound by the judgment of any United States court or international court that is adjudicating the claims of victims of the Stanford Financial Group fraud;

(3) the transfer of the assets seized by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and the liquidators in Antigua and Barbuda to the United States court-appointed receiver for the benefit of victims of the Stanford Financial Group fraud;

(4) a contribution by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to the United States receivership estate, for the benefit of victims of the Stanford Financial Group fraud, in an amount equal to the amount of any funds provided to Antigua and Barbuda by Mr. Stanford or any Stanford-affiliated entity; and

(5) a contribution by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to the United States receivership estate, for the benefit of victims of the Stanford Financial Group fraud, in an amount equal to any payments made by Mr. Stanford or the Stanford Financial Group to officials of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda for the purpose of subverting regulatory oversight of the Stanford International Bank.

SENATE RESOLUTION 363—HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF BREAST CANCER ADVOCATE, STEFANIE SPIELMAN

Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 363

Whereas Stefanie Spielman, a tremendous advocate and a true champion for the cause of breast cancer research, passed away on November 19, 2009, after a decade-long battle with breast cancer;

Whereas despite her constant battle with her own illness, Stefanie showed grace and compassion for others, touching countless lives in Ohio and beyond;

Whereas Stefanie tirelessly advocated for additional research into the prevention and treatment of breast cancer, and along with her husband, Chris, founded the Stefanie Spielman Fund for Breast Cancer Research at the Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center—James Cancer Hospital and Solove Research Institute shortly after her diagnosis;

Whereas Stefanie and Chris later established the Stefanie Spielman Fund for Patient Assistance, which to date has generated more than \$6,500,000 to help translate laboratory discoveries into effective treatments for breast cancer patients;

Whereas Stefanie served as an active and vital member of the James Cancer Hospital and Solove Research Institute Foundation Board;

Whereas Stefanie was actively engaged in advocacy issues, including Ohio Mammography Day, which received the strong support of former Ohio First Lady Janet Voinovich and was designated by the Ohio General Assembly as the third Thursday in October;

Whereas in 2000, Stefanie and Chris established “Stefanie's Champions” to honor one of the most important factors in cancer treatment—the loving and healing presence of a devoted caregiver;

Whereas Stefanie gave the first Champion award to her beloved husband after Chris put his professional football career on hold to care for her when she was first treated; and

Whereas Stefanie was a loving mother to her 4 children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the outstanding achievements and profound impact of Stefanie Spielman in the fight against breast cancer;

(2) commends Stefanie for her commitment to caring for others suffering from breast cancer; and

(3) celebrates her life as a wife, mother, and advocate for breast cancer awareness, research, and treatment.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 364—SUPPORTING THE OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL DIABETES MONTH

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. RES. 364

Whereas there are nearly 24,000,000 people in the United States with diabetes and 57,000,000 with pre-diabetes;

Whereas diabetes contributed to the deaths of over 300,000 people in the United States in 2007, making diabetes the seventh leading cause of death;

Whereas every minute, 3 people are diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas each day approximately 4,384 people are diagnosed with diabetes and, in 2007, approximately 1,600,000 new cases of diabetes were diagnosed in people 20 years or older;

Whereas between 1990 and 2001, diabetes prevalence in the United States increased by more than 60 percent;

Whereas over 24 percent of diabetes is undiagnosed, down from 30 percent in 2005, and 50 percent 10 years ago;

Whereas over 10 percent of adults and nearly ¼ (23.1 percent) of people in the United States age 60 and older have diabetes;

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects people of every age, race, income level, and ethnicity;

Whereas Hispanic, African, Asian, and Native Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes and suffer at rates much higher than the general population;

Whereas annually, 15,000 youth in the United States are diagnosed with type 1 diabetes and approximately 3,700 youth are diagnosed with type 2 diabetes;

Whereas 1 in 3 people in the United States born in the year 2000 will develop diabetes in their lifetime, and this statistic grows to nearly 1 in 2 for minority populations;

Whereas diabetes costs the United States an estimated \$174,000,000,000 in 2007, and \$1 in every \$10 spent on health care is attributed to diabetes and its complications;

Whereas approximately 1 out of every 4 Medicare dollars is spent on the care of people with diabetes;

Whereas every day 230 people with diabetes undergo an amputation, 120 people enter end-stage kidney disease programs, and 55 people go blind from diabetes;

Whereas there is not yet a cure for diabetes;

Whereas there are proven means to reduce the incidence of and delay the onset of type 2 diabetes;

Whereas people with diabetes live healthy, productive lives with the proper management and treatment; and

Whereas National Diabetes Month is celebrated in November: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Diabetes Month, including encour-

aging people in the United States to fight diabetes through raising public awareness about stopping diabetes and increasing education about the disease;

(2) recognizes the importance of early detection, awareness of the symptoms of diabetes, and the risk factors for diabetes, which include—

(A) being over the age of 45;

(B) coming from certain ethnic backgrounds;

(C) being overweight;

(D) having a low physical activity level;

(E) having high blood pressure; and

(F) a family history of diabetes or a history of diabetes during pregnancy; and

(3) supports decreasing the prevalence of diabetes, developing better treatments, and working toward an eventual cure in the United States through increased research, treatment, and prevention.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2790. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2791. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. FRANKEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, *supra*.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2790. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 436, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 439, line 20, and insert the following:

##### SEC. 2101. PROTECTING LOW-INCOME CHILDREN FROM HARM AND ENSURING THAT THEY BENEFIT FROM HEALTH REFORM.

(a) INTEGRATING CHIP ELIGIBILITY WITH METHODOLOGIES USED FOR OTHER SUBSIDIES WHILE PRESERVING CHIP FOR CHILDREN WHO CURRENTLY QUALIFY AND ASSURING CHIP COVERAGE FOR LOW-INCOME CHILDREN.—

(1) DEFINITION OF TARGETED LOW-INCOME CHILD.—Effective January 1, 2014, section 2110(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(b)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) whose family’s modified gross income, as determined for purposes of allowing a premium credit assistance amount for the purchase of a qualified health plan under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, does not exceed 250 percent of the poverty line for a family of the size involved; and”.

(2) STATE PLAN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT.—Section 2102(b)(1)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397bb(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and” and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) with respect to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2014, may not deny eligibility or enrollment, because of excess family income, to any child whose family income is at or below the percentage of poverty level specified in section 2110(b)(1)(B), determined using the methodology described in such section.”.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Section 2105(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397ee(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CONTINUATION OF ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN.—

“(A) FISCAL YEARS BEFORE FISCAL YEAR 2014.—During the period that begins on the date of enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and ends on September 30, 2013, a State shall not have in effect eligibility standards, methodologies, or procedures under its State child health plan (including any waiver under such plan) for children (including children provided medical assistance for which payment is made under section 2105(a)(1)(A)) that are more restrictive than the eligibility standards, methodologies, or procedures, respectively, under such plan (or waiver) as in effect on October 1, 2009.

“(B) FISCAL YEAR 2014 AND THEREAFTER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), with respect to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2014 a State shall not have in effect eligibility standards, methodologies, or procedures under its State child health plan (including any waiver under such plan) for children that are more restrictive than the eligibility methodologies or procedures, respectively, under such plan (or waiver) as in effect on October 1, 2009.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—A State that, prior to fiscal year 2014, has an income eligibility standard, methodology, or procedure under its State child health plan (including any waiver under such plan) for children that results in children whose family’s modified gross income (as determined for purposes of allowing a premium credit assistance amount for the purchase of a qualified health plan under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) exceeds 250 percent of the poverty line may modify such standard, methodology, or procedure so that it will not result in eligibility for children under the State plan in whose family modified gross income exceeds that percentage of the poverty line.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not be construed as preventing a State from applying eligibility standards, methodologies, or procedures for children under the State child health plan or under any waiver of the plan that are less restrictive than the eligibility standards, methodologies, or procedures, respectively, for children under the plan or waiver that were in effect on October 1, 2009.”.

(c) PROTECTING CHIP CHILDREN AGAINST UNAFFORDABLE COSTS FOR ESSENTIAL HEALTH CARE.—

(1) CONTINUATION OF COST-SHARING PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—Section 2103(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397cc(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) CONTINUATION OF COST-SHARING PROTECTIONS FOR CHILDREN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as described in subparagraph (B), during the period that begins on the date of enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, a State shall not have in effect cost-sharing policies under its State child health plan (including any waiver under such plan) that increase premiums or out-of-pocket costs above the amounts for children of the same income