

through February 28, 2011, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 35—HONORING MIAMI UNIVERSITY FOR ITS 200 YEARS OF COMMITMENT TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 35

Whereas article III of the Northwest Ordinance, enacted by the Second Continental Congress in 1787, states that: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.";

Whereas Miami University was chartered on February 17, 1809;

Whereas Miami University is the Nation's tenth oldest public institution of higher learning;

Whereas Miami University's motto is "Prodesse Quam Conspici", meaning, "to accomplish without being conspicuous";

Whereas, former Poet Laureate Robert Frost once referred to Miami University as "the most beautiful college there is";

Whereas Miami University is the birthplace of the "McGuffey Eclectic Readers", written by William Holmes McGuffey, who was known as "School Master to the Nation" and who wrote and compiled the first 4 such readers while a Miami University faculty member;

Whereas Miami University is cited annually by national college rankings as being one of the Nation's best values among public universities;

Whereas Miami University is a university committed to empowering its students, faculty, and staff to become engaged citizens who use their knowledge and skills with integrity and compassion to improve the future of our global society;

Whereas Miami University has continued to fulfill its mission by attracting some of the Nation's brightest faculty, staff, and students;

Whereas Miami University consistently ranks among the top 25 colleges and universities in the Nation for the number of undergraduate students who study abroad;

Whereas Miami University has a graduation rate that exceeds the national averages for undergraduates, students of color, and athletes;

Whereas Miami University is known as the "Mother of Fraternities", as it is the Alpha Chapter for 5 National Greek organizations: Beta Theta Pi, Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Tau, and Delta Zeta;

Whereas Miami University has more than 150,000 living alumni who reside in every State in the Nation and numerous countries throughout the world, where they contribute significantly to their local and global communities;

Whereas Miami University ranks forty-fourth among all schools for producing Peace Corps volunteers since the inception of the Peace Corps and is ranked seventh on the Peace Corps' 2009 list of the top 25 volunteer-producing, medium-sized schools in the Nation, with 39 alumni currently serving as volunteers and a total of 809 Miami alumni having served as volunteers since the inception of the Peace Corps in 1961;

Whereas Miami University alumni have a history of service to the United States and include a President of the United States, the Honorable Benjamin Harrison; 9 United

States Senators, including one sitting Senator, the Honorable Maria Cantwell of Washington; 31 United States Representatives, including two sitting Members, the Honorable Paul Ryan of Wisconsin and the Honorable Steve Driehaus of Ohio, and a former Speaker of the House; the parents of a First Lady; the grandparents of a President; 6 Governors; 11 United States Generals; 6 United States Ministers to foreign governments; and 1 United States Ambassador;

Whereas Miami University's alumni include 27 college presidents;

Whereas Miami University has enriched our Nation in the arts, humanities, and sciences through students and alumni who have reached the pinnacle of their professions, such as a United States Poet Laureate, Pulitzer Prize winners, a National Teacher of the Year, National Institutes of Health Fellows, National Science Foundation award recipients, National Endowment of the Arts awardees, and renowned journalists;

Whereas Miami University is known as the "Cradle of Coaches" for the unparalleled number of nationally prominent collegiate and professional coaches it has produced, 18 of whom have been recognized as national coaches of the year, including Paul Brown (Cleveland Browns), Walter "Smokey" Alston (Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers), Woody Hayes (Ohio State University), Bo Schembechler (University of Michigan), and Vicki Korn (Miami University);

Whereas Miami University has created a "Culture of Champions", an environment that teaches student athletes to excel in their chosen endeavors, and which led students to earn distinctions that include a National Football League Rookie of the Year, National Football League Super Bowl Champions, National Basketball Association World Champions, National Hockey League Stanley Cup Champions, Major League Baseball World Series Champions, and Olympic gold medalists;

Whereas Miami University has contributed to the economic growth of the United States through the education of men and women who have gone on to lead some of our most august corporations such as AT&T, Proctor & Gamble, the J.M. Smucker Company, and United Parcel Service of America; and

Whereas Miami University is the largest employer in Butler County, Ohio, with an economic impact of over \$1,000,000,000 per year to the State of Ohio: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Miami University on the momentous occasion of the university's 200th anniversary;

(2) expresses its best wishes for Miami University's continued success; and

(3) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an official copy of this resolution to Miami University for appropriate display.

SENATE RESOLUTION 36—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY) submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 36

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, in-

cluding holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized from March 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009; October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2(a). The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009, under this resolution shall not exceed \$5,973,747 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$10,503,951 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period of October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,473,755 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee shall report its findings, together I with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2010 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required (1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate, or (2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate, or (4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate, or (5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate, or (6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services, or (7) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2009, through September 30, 2009; October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010; and October 1, 2010, through February 28, 2011, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations."

SENATE RESOLUTION 37—A BILL CALLING ON OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL AND THE FEDERAL COURTS OF BRAZIL TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION AND TO ASSIST IN THE SAFE RETURN OF SEAN GOLDMAN TO HIS FATHER, DAVID GOLDMAN

Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 37

Whereas Sean Goldman is the son of David Goldman and Bruna Goldman, and is a United States citizen and a resident of Tinton Falls, New Jersey;

Whereas Bruna Goldman took Sean Goldman to Brazil on June 16, 2004;

Whereas, after Bruna and Sean Goldman arrived in Brazil, Bruna Goldman informed David Goldman that she would remain permanently in Brazil and would not return Sean Goldman to David Goldman in New Jersey;

Whereas, on August 26, 2004, the Superior Court of New Jersey issued a ruling awarding David Goldman physical and legal custody of Sean Goldman and ordering that Sean Goldman be immediately returned to the United States;

Whereas David Goldman initiated judicial proceedings in the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro, under the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at the Hague October 25, 1980 (TIAS 11670) (the "Convention"), to which both the United States and Brazil are parties;

Whereas the Convention requires that a child who is a habitual resident of a country that is a party to the Convention, and who has been removed from or retained in a country that is also a party to the Convention in violation of the custodial rights of a parent of that child, be returned to the country of habitual residence;

Whereas, despite the petition filed in the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro by David Goldman for the return of his child, less than one year after Sean Goldman was taken to Brazil, David Goldman was prevented from exercising his legal custody of Sean Goldman by rulings of the Federal Regional Court and the 3rd Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice of Brazil;

Whereas Bruna Goldman passed away in August 2008, and her new husband filed a petition to replace the name of David Goldman with his own name on the birth certificate of Sean Goldman;

Whereas the new husband of Bruna Goldman filed a petition for custody of Sean Goldman with the 2nd Family Court of Brazil on August 28, 2008;

Whereas the 2nd Family Court of Brazil granted temporary custody to the new husband of Bruna Goldman, despite specific provisions in the Convention that prohibit action by a family court while a case brought under the Convention is pending;

Whereas Sean Goldman remains in the temporary custody of the new husband of Bruna Goldman;

Whereas David Goldman traveled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in October 2008 for court-approved visitation with Sean Goldman;

Whereas the new husband of Bruna Goldman failed to present Sean Goldman for such visitation;

Whereas the Convention requires the Government of Brazil to "take all appropriate measures to secure within [its territory] the implementation of the objects of the Convention" and "to use the most expeditious procedures available";

Whereas the Federal Court of Rio de Janeiro has failed to comply with the obligations of the Government of Brazil under article 11 of the Convention by failing to expeditiously adjudicate the petition of David Goldman under the Convention;

Whereas it is customary under international law to adjudicate a petition under the Convention within six weeks;

Whereas the Department of State reported in the 2008 report on compliance with the Convention, as required under section 2803 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 11611), that the judicial authorities of Brazil "continued to demonstrate patterns of noncompliance with the Convention";

Whereas the Special Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic of Brazil, the central authority for carrying out the Convention in Brazil, wrote to the Office of the Attorney General of Brazil to express concern with the manner in which the 2d Family Court of Brazil conducted the case of Sean Goldman and to state that the issuance of temporary custody rights by the 2d Family Court of Brazil was a violation of the Convention;

Whereas Sean Goldman is being deprived of his rightful opportunity to live with and be raised by his biological father, David Goldman; and

Whereas it is consistent with international law that Sean Goldman be reunited with his father, David Goldman, in New Jersey: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate calls on officials of the Government of Brazil and the federal courts of Brazil—

(1) to fulfill the obligations of Brazil under the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at the Hague October 25, 1980 (TIAS 11670); and

(2) to assist in the safe return of Sean Goldman to his father, David Goldman, in the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE HEALTH CARE NEEDS OF WOMEN AND OF ALL INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE MET

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 6

Whereas women often make health care decisions for themselves and their families;

Whereas women have expressed a desire to have affordable health care on which they can depend throughout their lives and through life transitions, including starting a family, changing jobs, working part-time or

full-time, divorce, caring for an elderly or sick family member, having a major disease, and retirement;

Whereas women with good health care coverage worry about maintaining such coverage and keeping their health care providers;

Whereas women are more likely than men to seek essential preventive and routine care, to have a chronic health condition, and to take a prescription drug on a daily basis;

Whereas women pay 68 percent more than men for out-of-pocket medical costs, due in large part to reproductive health care needs;

Whereas approximately 53 percent of underinsured individuals, and 68 percent of uninsured individuals, forgo needed care and approximately 45 percent of underinsured individuals, and 51 percent of uninsured individuals, report difficulty paying medical bills;

Whereas in 2004, 1 in 6 women with individual health care coverage reported that they postponed, or went without, needed health care because they could not afford such health care;

Whereas high-deductible health insurance plans often are marketed to young women as an inexpensive health care coverage option, but such plans often fail to cover pregnancy-related care, the most expensive health care event most young families face and the leading cause of hospital stays for young women;

Whereas in 2007, 42 percent of the under-65 population in the United States, approximately 75,000,000 adults, had either no insurance or inadequate insurance, up from 35 percent in 2003;

Whereas nearly 16 percent of people in the United States (approximately 47,000,000 people) are uninsured, including 18 percent of adult women aged 18 to 64 (approximately 17,000,000 women) and 12 percent of children (approximately 9,000,000 children);

Whereas the Institute of Medicine estimated that, in 2000, lack of health care coverage resulted in 18,000 excess deaths in the United States (a number that the Urban Institute estimated grew to 22,000 by 2006) and estimated that acquiring health insurance reduces mortality rates for previously uninsured individuals by 10 to 15 percent;

Whereas women rely on women's health care providers throughout their lives, for comprehensive primary and preventive care, surgical care, and treatment and management of both acute and long-term health problems;

Whereas a "medical home" should ensure each woman direct access to women's health care providers and care coordination throughout her lifetime;

Whereas uninsured women with breast cancer are 30 to 50 percent more likely than insured women with breast cancer to die from the disease, and uninsured women are 3 times less likely than insured women to have had a Pap test in the last 3 years, putting uninsured women at a 60 percent greater risk of late-stage cervical cancer;

Whereas 13 percent of all pregnant women are uninsured, making them less likely to seek prenatal care in the first trimester of their pregnancies, less likely to receive the optimal number of prenatal health care visits during their pregnancies, and 31 percent more likely to experience an adverse health outcome after giving birth;

Whereas the lack, or inadequate receipt, of prenatal care is associated with pregnancy-related mortality 2 to 3 times higher, and infant mortality 6 times higher, than that of women receiving early prenatal care, and also is associated with an increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth;

Whereas heart disease is the leading cause of death for both women and men, but women are less likely than men to receive