

(ADPKD) affecting 1 in 500 people worldwide, including 600,000 patients with polycystic kidney disease in the United States, according to prevalence estimates by the National Institutes of Health;

Whereas in families in which 1 or both parents have ADPKD there is a 50-percent chance that the parents will pass the disease to their children;

Whereas autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD), a rarer form of PKD, affects 1 in 20,000 live births and frequently leads to early death;

Whereas in families in which both parents carry ARPKD there is a 25-percent chance that the parents will pass the disease to their children;

Whereas, in addition to patients directly affected by polycystic kidney disease, countless additional friends, loved ones, family members, colleagues, and caregivers must shoulder the physical, emotional, and financial burdens of polycystic kidney disease;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease, for which there is no treatment or cure, is the leading cause of kidney failure resulting from a genetic disease, and 1 of the 4 leading causes of kidney failure in the United States;

Whereas the vast majority of patients with polycystic kidney disease have kidney failure at the age of 53, on average, causing a severe strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources and on the delivery of health care in the United States, as the largest segment of the population of the United States, the baby boomers, continues to age;

Whereas end-stage renal disease is one of the fastest growing components of the Medicare budget, and polycystic kidney disease contributes to the cost with an estimated \$2,000,000,000 budgeted annually for dialysis, kidney transplantation, and related therapies;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a systemic disease that causes damage to the kidneys and the cardiovascular, endocrine, hepatic, and gastrointestinal systems;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease instills in patients a fear of an unknown future with a life-threatening genetic disease, and apprehension over possible genetic discrimination;

Whereas the severity of the symptoms of polycystic kidney disease and the limited public awareness of the disease cause many patients to fail to recognize the presence of the disease, to forego regular visits to physicians, and not to receive good health or therapeutic management that would help avoid more severe complications when kidney failure occurs;

Whereas people suffering from chronic, life-threatening diseases, such as polycystic kidney disease, are more frequently predisposed to depression and the resulting consequences of depression because of anxiety over the possible pain, suffering, and premature death that people with polycystic kidney disease may face;

Whereas the Senate and taxpayers of the United States want treatments and cures for disease and hope to see results from investments in research conducted by the National Institutes of Health and from initiatives such as the National Institutes of Health Roadmap to the Future;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is an example of how collaboration, technological innovation, scientific momentum, and public-private partnerships can—

(1) generate therapeutic interventions that directly benefit the people suffering from polycystic kidney disease;

(2) save billions of Federal dollars under Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs for dialysis, kidney transplants, immunosuppressant drugs, and related therapies; and

(3) allow several thousand openings on the kidney transplant waiting list;

Whereas improvements in diagnostic technology and the expansion of scientific knowledge about polycystic kidney disease have led to the discovery of the 3 primary genes that cause polycystic kidney disease, and the 3 primary protein products of the genes, and to the understanding of cell structures and signaling pathways that cause cyst growth that has produced multiple polycystic kidney disease clinical drug trials;

Whereas there are thousands of volunteers nationwide dedicated to expanding essential research, fostering public awareness and understanding, educating patients and their families about polycystic kidney disease to improve treatment and care, providing appropriate moral support, and encouraging people to become organ donors; and

Whereas volunteers engage in an annual national awareness event held during the third week of September, making that week an appropriate time to recognize National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the period beginning on September 13, 2009, and ending on September 19, 2009, as “National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of a national week to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to support National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week through appropriate ceremonies and activities;

(B) to promote public awareness of polycystic kidney disease; and

(C) to foster understanding of the impact of the disease on patients and their families.

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today along with Senator HATCH to submit a resolution to increase awareness of Polycystic Kidney Disease, PKD, a common and life threatening genetic illness.

Over 600,000 people have been diagnosed with PKD nationwide. There is no treatment or cure for this devastating disease. Families and friends struggle to fight PKD and provide unwavering support to their suffering loved ones.

But there is hope. The PKD Foundation has led the fight for increased research and patient education. Recent studies have led to the discovery of the genes that cause PKD as well as promising clinical drug trials for treatment. More needs to be done, however, and the Government wants to help.

In order to increase public awareness of this fatal disease, I propose that September 13th through the 19th be designated as National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week. This week coincides with the annual walk for PKD which takes place every September. In Wisconsin, where over 10,000 patients are living with the disease, residents gather across the State to take part in this very special walk.

Increasing awareness will help all those affected by Polycystic Kidney Disease, and I hope my colleagues will support this important resolution.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit, along with my colleague, Senator HERB KOHL, a resolu-

tion to designate the week of September 13–19, 2009 as National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week.

Polycystic kidney disease, or PKD, is a life-threatening, genetic disease of which most Americans are probably unaware. According to the PKD Foundation, PKD affects 600,000 Americans and 12.5 million children and adults worldwide. There is no treatment or cure, but it is our hope that, with this resolution, a National PKD Awareness Week will promote public awareness and education of this devastating disease.

PKD is one of the four leading causes of kidney failure, which also called end-stage renal disease, ESRD, PKD is characterized by the growth of numerous fluid-filled cysts in the kidney, which slowly reduce the kidney function and can eventually lead to kidney failure. Some cysts in individuals with PKD have reportedly grown to the size of a football. When PKD causes kidneys to fail, the patient requires dialysis or kidney transplantation. About one-half of people with the major type of PKD progress to kidney failure.

PKD is of particular interest to me because so many Utahns suffer from this disease. The PKD Foundation claims that approximately 5,000 individuals in Utah live with PKD, and that the incidence of end-stage renal disease in Utah is three times that of the national average. To cure PKD could result in billions of dollars in savings to the military, Medicare, Medicaid and the Veterans Administration for dialysis, transplantation and related treatments.

To promote greater understanding of this destructive genetic disease, Senator KOHL and I have introduced this resolution to designate a National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week, and I urge our colleagues to support it.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL AEROSPACE DAY”

Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 242

Whereas the missions to the moon by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are recognized around the globe as 1 of the most outstanding achievements of humankind;

Whereas the United States is a leader in the International Space Station, the most advanced human habitation and scientific laboratory ever placed in space;

Whereas the first aircraft flight occurred in the United States, and the United States operates the largest and safest aviation system in the world;

Whereas the United States aerospace industry is a powerful, reliable source of employment, innovation, and export income, directly employing 831,000 people and supporting more than 2,000,000 jobs in related fields;

Whereas space exploration is a source of inspiration that captures the interest of young people;

Whereas aerospace education is an important component of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and helps to develop the science and technology workforce in the United States;

Whereas aerospace innovation has led to the development of advanced meteorological forecasting, which has saved lives around the world;

Whereas aerospace innovation has led to the development of the Global Positioning System, which has strengthened national security and increased economic productivity;

Whereas the aerospace industry assists and protects members of the Armed Forces with military communications, unmanned aerial systems, situational awareness, and satellite-guided ordinances; and

Whereas September 16, 2009, is an appropriate date to observe "National Aerospace Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Aerospace Day"; and

(2) recognizes the contributions of the aerospace industry to the history, economy, security, and educational system of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT, UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF, OR ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION CREATING, A PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PLAN, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHALL LOSE ACCESS TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN AND SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ENROLL IN THE PUBLIC PLAN

Mr. VITTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs:

S. RES. 243

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that, upon the establishment of, or enactment of legislation creating, a public health care plan, Members of Congress shall lose access to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan and shall be required to enroll in such public health care plan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 244—COMMEMORATING THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WILDERNESS ACT

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. BURRIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 244

Whereas September 3, 2009, will mark the 45th anniversary of the date of enactment of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), which gave to the people of the United States the National Wilderness Preservation

System, an enduring resource of natural heritage;

Whereas great writers of the United States, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Willa Cather, George Perkins Marsh, Mary Hunter Austin, and John Muir, poets such as William Cullen Bryant, and painters such as Thomas Cole, Frederic Church, Frederic Remington, Georgia O'Keefe, Albert Bierstadt, and Thomas Moran, have defined the distinct cultural value of wild nature and unique concept of wilderness in the United States;

Whereas national leaders, such as former President Theodore Roosevelt, reveled in outdoor pursuits and diligently sought to preserve opportunities to mold individual character, to shape the destiny of the Nation, to strive for balance, and to ensure the wisest use of natural resources, so as to provide the greatest good for the greatest number of people as possible;

Whereas luminaries in the conservation movement, such as scientist Aldo Leopold, forester Bob Marshall, writer Howard Zahniser, teacher Sigurd Olson, biologists Olaus, Adolph, and Mardy Murie, and conservationists David Brower and Marjory Stoneman Douglas, believed that the people of the United States could protect and preserve the wilderness in order for the wilderness to last well into the future;

Whereas Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, a Democrat from Minnesota, and Representative John Saylor, a Republican from Pennsylvania, originally introduced the Wilderness Act with strong bipartisan support in both houses of Congress;

Whereas, with the help of colleagues (including cosponsors Senators Clinton P. Anderson, Gaylord Nelson, William Proxmire, and Henry "Scoop" M. Jackson, and the Senate floor manager, Senator Frank Church) and conservation allies (such as Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall and Representative Morris K. Udall), Senator Humphrey and Representative Saylor worked tirelessly for 8 years to secure nearly unanimous passage of the legislation, with a vote of 78 to 12 in the Senate and 373 to 1 in the House of Representatives;

Whereas critical support in the Senate for the Wilderness Act came from 3 Senators who still serve in the Senate as of 2009: Senator Robert C. Byrd, Senator Daniel Inouye, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy;

Whereas President John F. Kennedy, who took office in 1961 with an agenda that included a plan to enact wilderness legislation, was assassinated before he could sign into law a bill concerning the wilderness;

Whereas 4 wilderness champions, Aldo Leopold, Olaus Murie, Bob Marshall, and Howard Zahniser also passed away before witnessing passage of a wilderness bill;

Whereas President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Wilderness Act in the Rose Garden on September 3, 1964, establishing a system of wilderness heritage, as President Kennedy and the conservation community had envisioned and advocated for ardently;

Whereas, in 2009, as a consequence of popular support, the people of the United States continue to have a system that protects wilderness for the permanent good of the United States;

Whereas, over the 45 years since the enactment of the Wilderness Act, various Presidents of both parties, leaders of Congress, and experts in the land management agencies within the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have expanded the system of wilderness protection;

Whereas the Wilderness Act instituted an unambiguous national policy to recognize the natural heritage of the United States as a valuable resource and to protect the wil-

derness for future generations to use and enjoy;

Whereas wilderness offers numerous values for an increasingly diverse populace, allowing youth and adults from urban and rural communities to experience nature and explore opportunities for healthy recreation;

Whereas wilderness provides intact, healthy, and biologically diverse ecosystems that will better withstand the effects of global warming and help communities in the United States adapt to a changing climate;

Whereas wilderness provides billions of dollars of ecosystem services in the form of safe drinking water, clean air, and recreational opportunities;

Whereas 44 of the 50 States have protected wilderness areas;

Whereas the abundance of natural heritage of the United States is seen from Alaska to Florida, from Fire Island in the Long Island South Shore of New York and West Sister Island of Lake Erie in Ohio, to larger areas such as the Mojave National Preserve in California and the River of No Return in Idaho; and

Whereas President Gerald R. Ford stated that the National Wilderness Preservation System "serves a basic need of all Americans, even those who may never visit a wilderness area—the preservation of a vital element in our heritage" and that "wilderness preservation ensures that a central facet of our Nation can still be realized, not just remembered": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 45th anniversary of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);

(2) recognizes and commends the extraordinary work of the individuals and organizations involved in building the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(3) is grateful for the wilderness, a tremendous asset the United States continues to preserve as a gift to future generations of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2300. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2009 for the Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Program; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2301. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2302. Mr. GREGG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2303. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2304. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2305. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2306. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2300. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3435, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal