

was administered fluids intravenously and died hours later;

Whereas on February 25, 2010, Freedom House condemned the Government of Cuba for “the deplorable prison conditions, torture, and lack of medical attention that led to the death of political prisoner Orlando Zapata Tamayo”;

Whereas Zapata was arrested in 2003 on charges of contempt for authority, public disorder, and disobedience, and was initially sentenced to 3 years in prison;

Whereas Zapata was later convicted of additional “acts of defiance” while in prison and was resented to a total of 36 years;

Whereas in 2003, Zapata and approximately 75 other dissidents and peaceful supporters of the Varela Project were arrested during the “Black Spring” and were sentenced to harsh prison terms;

Whereas more than 25,000 Cubans have signed on to the Varela Project, which seeks a referendum on civil liberties, including freedom of speech, amnesty for political prisoners, support for private business, a new electoral law, and a general election;

Whereas in 2003, Amnesty International designated Zapata as a prisoner of conscience;

Whereas the Government of the United States raised the plight of Zapata during migration talks on February 19, 2010, and urged the Government of Cuba to provide all necessary medical care;

Whereas on February 25, 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said in response to the death of Zapata, “We send our condolences to his family and we also reiterate our strong objection to the actions of the Cuban government. This is a prisoner of conscience who was imprisoned for years for speaking his mind, for seeking democracy, for standing on the side of values that are universal, who engaged in a hunger strike.”;

Whereas following the death of Zapata, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reported that at least 50 dissidents were detained or forced to remain in their houses to prevent them from attending the wake and funeral for Zapata;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2009 Country Report on Human Rights states that Cuba is a totalitarian state with a government that continues to deny its citizens basic human rights and continues to commit numerous serious human rights abuses;

Whereas Human Rights Watch states, “Cuba remains the one country in Latin America that represses virtually all forms of political dissent. The government continues to enforce political conformity using criminal prosecutions, long- and short-term detention, harassment, denial of employment, and travel restrictions.”; and

Whereas in a 2008 annual report, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights reported that “restrictions on political rights, on freedom of expression, and on the dissemination of ideas, the failure to hold elections, and the absence of an independent judiciary in Cuba combine to create a permanent panorama of breached basic rights for the Cuban citizenry”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the life of Orlando Zapata Tamayo, whose death on February 23, 2010, highlights the lack of democracy in Cuba and the injustice of the brutal treatment of more than 200 political prisoners by the Government of Cuba;

(2) calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners detained in Cuba;

(3) pays tribute to the courageous citizens of Cuba who are suffering abuses merely for engaging in peaceful efforts to exercise their basic human rights;

(4) supports freedom of speech and the rights of journalists and bloggers in Cuba to express their views without repression by government authorities and denounces the use of intimidation, harassment, or violence by the Government of Cuba to restrict and suppress freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press;

(5) desires that the people of Cuba be able to enjoy due process and the right to a fair trial; and

(6) calls on the United States to continue policies that focus on respect for the fundamental tenets of freedom, democracy, and human rights in Cuba and encourage peaceful democratic change consistent with the aspirations of the people of Cuba.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution recognizing the life of Orlando Zapata Tamayo, who died on February 23, 2010, in Cuban custody, and calling for a continued focus on the promotion of internationally recognized human rights, listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Cuba.

Mr. Zapata was a political prisoner facing 36 years in prison for defying the Cuban regime. Originally arrested during the “Black Spring” of 2003, along with other peaceful supporters of the Varela Project, Zapata was originally sentenced to three years in prison but was later convicted of additional “acts of defiance” and resented to a total of 36 years. In 2003, Amnesty International declared Zapata a “prisoner of conscience” in recognition of his extraordinary courage.

Mr. Zapata went on a hunger strike in December 2009 to demand respect for his personal safety and to protest his inhumane treatment by the prison authorities in Cuba. According to Zapata’s mother, Reina Luisa Tamayo, her son was beaten repeatedly, tortured, and denied water during his incarceration. While in prison, Mr. Zapata courageously demanded basic dignities and resisted the regime’s repression. In the end, he was prohibited from receiving medical attention and lost his life in what Freedom House has called Cuba’s “deplorable prison conditions.”

To Orlando Zapata Tamayo’s mother, family and friends, the United States Senate sends our sincere condolences for your loss. To Mr. Zapata’s former colleagues and freedom fighters, we stand in solidarity with you in your struggle against the forces of repression and totalitarianism.

While there has been disagreement within this body in the past over the most effective way for the U.S. to help the Cuban people, I think we can all agree that the United States must continue to support policies that focus on respect for the fundamental tenets of freedom, democracy, and human rights in Cuba. This resolution reaffirms those principles. When we talk about the promotion of internationally recognized human rights in Tehran and Pyongyang, we must never forget the political prisoners suffering in the cells of Camagüey and Havana.

According to Human Rights Watch, “Cuba remains the one country in Latin America that represses virtually all forms of political dissent. The government continues to enforce political conformity using criminal prosecutions, long- and short-term detention, harassment, denial of employment, and travel restrictions.” A Human Rights Watch report on Cuban prisoners last year documented how critics of the regime who report violations are subjected to extended periods of solitary confinement and beatings, and denied medical treatment, family visits and telephone calls.

This resolution calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners detained in Cuba and the rights of all Cubans to be able to enjoy due process and the right to a fair trial. It also denounces the use of intimidation, harassment, or violence by the regime to restrict and suppress freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press. This resolution underscores our support for freedom of speech and the rights of journalists and bloggers in Cuba to express their views without repression by government authorities. These rights are universal, but are all but absent in the Cuba of today.

Orlando Zapata Tamayo’s death is a sad reminder of the tragic cost of oppression and a dictatorship that devalues human life. At the same time, it’s a reminder that the Cuban people continue to fight for their freedom. Courageous Cubans like Mr. Zapata continue to suffer abuses merely for engaging in peaceful efforts to exercise their basic human rights. We have seen the regime crackdown on other dissidents and political prisoners in the wake of Zapata’s death.

Orlando Zapata Tamayo did not die in vain. Freedom-loving people everywhere must hold the Cuban regime responsible for the fate of Orlando Zapata Tamayo and for all the political prisoners and dissidents in custody in Cuba.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3452. Mr. ROCKEFELLER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1586, to impose an additional tax on bonuses received from certain TARP recipients.

SA 3453. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. McCASKILL) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 3452 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER to the bill H.R. 1586, *supra*.

SA 3454. Mr. DEMINT (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3455. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3456. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. ENSIGN, and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3452 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER to the bill H.R. 1586, *supra*.

SA 3457. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3452 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3458. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3459. Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 158, to commend the American Sail Training Association for advancing international goodwill and character building under sail.

SA 3460. Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 158, supra.

SA 3461. Mr. DORGAN (for Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1067, to support stabilization and lasting peace in northern Uganda and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army through development of a regional strategy to support multilateral efforts to successfully protect civilians and eliminate the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army and to authorize funds for humanitarian relief and reconstruction, reconciliation, and transitional justice, and for other purposes.

SA 3462. Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, to impose an additional tax on bonuses received from certain TARP recipients; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3463. Mr. BENNETT (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3452 proposed by Mr. ROCKEFELLER to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3464. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3465. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1586, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3452. Mr. ROCKEFELLER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1586, to impose an additional tax on bonuses received from certain TARP recipients; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Amendments to title 49, United States Code.
- Sec. 3. Effective date.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATIONS

- Sec. 101. Operations.
- Sec. 102. Air navigation facilities and equipment.
- Sec. 103. Research and development.
- Sec. 104. Airport planning and development and noise compatibility planning and programs.
- Sec. 105. Other aviation programs.
- Sec. 106. Delineation of Next Generation Air Transportation System projects.
- Sec. 107. Funding for administrative expenses for airport programs.

TITLE II—AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS

- Sec. 201. Reform of passenger facility charge authority.

- Sec. 202. Passenger facility charge pilot program.

- Sec. 203. Amendments to grant assurances.
- Sec. 204. Government share of project costs.
- Sec. 205. Amendments to allowable costs.
- Sec. 206. Sale of private airport to public sponsor.

- Sec. 207. Government share of certain air project costs.

- Sec. 208. Miscellaneous amendments.
- Sec. 209. State block grant program.
- Sec. 210. Airport funding of special studies or reviews.

- Sec. 211. Grant eligibility for assessment of flight procedures.

- Sec. 212. Safety-critical airports.

- Sec. 213. Environmental mitigation demonstration pilot program.

- Sec. 214. Allowable project costs for airport development program.

- Sec. 215. Glycol recovery vehicles.

- Sec. 216. Research improvement for aircraft.

- Sec. 217. United States Territory minimum guarantee.

- Sec. 218. Merrill Field Airport, Anchorage, Alaska.

TITLE III—AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL MODERNIZATION AND FAA REFORM

- Sec. 301. Air Traffic Control Modernization Oversight Board.

- Sec. 302. NextGen management.

- Sec. 303. Facilitation of next generation air traffic services.

- Sec. 304. Clarification of authority to enter into reimbursable agreements.

- Sec. 305. Clarification to acquisition reform authority.

- Sec. 306. Assistance to other aviation authorities.

- Sec. 307. Presidential rank award program.

- Sec. 308. Next generation facilities needs assessment.

- Sec. 309. Next generation air transportation system implementation office.

- Sec. 310. Definition of air navigation facility.

- Sec. 311. Improved management of property inventory.

- Sec. 312. Educational requirements.

- Sec. 313. FAA personnel management system.

- Sec. 314. Acceleration of NextGen technologies.

- Sec. 315. ADS-B development and implementation.

- Sec. 316. Equipage incentives.

- Sec. 317. Performance metrics.

- Sec. 318. Certification standards and resources.

- Sec. 319. Unmanned aerial systems.

- Sec. 320. Surface Systems Program Office.

- Sec. 321. Stakeholder coordination.

- Sec. 322. FAA task force on air traffic control facility conditions.

- Sec. 323. State ADS-B equipage bank pilot program.

- Sec. 324. Implementation of Inspector General ATC recommendations.

- Sec. 325. Definitions.

TITLE IV—AIRLINE SERVICE AND SMALL COMMUNITY AIR SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

SUBTITLE A—CONSUMER PROTECTION

- Sec. 401. Airline customer service commitment.

- Sec. 402. Publication of customer service data and flight delay history.

- Sec. 403. Expansion of DOT airline consumer complaint investigations.

- Sec. 404. Establishment of advisory committee for aviation consumer protection.

- Sec. 405. Disclosure of passenger fees.

- Sec. 406. Disclosure of air carriers operating flights for tickets sold for air transportation.

SUBTITLE B—ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE; SMALL COMMUNITIES

- Sec. 411. EAS connectivity program.
- Sec. 412. Extension of final order establishing mileage adjustment eligibility.

- Sec. 413. EAS contract guidelines.
- Sec. 414. Conversion of former EAS airports.
- Sec. 415. EAS reform.
- Sec. 416. Small community air service.
- Sec. 417. EAS marketing.
- Sec. 418. Rural aviation improvement.

SUBTITLE C—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sec. 431. Clarification of air carrier fee disputes.
- Sec. 432. Contract tower program.
- Sec. 433. Airfares for members of the Armed Forces.

TITLE V—SAFETY

SUBTITLE A—AVIATION SAFETY

- Sec. 501. Runway safety equipment plan.
- Sec. 502. Judicial review of denial of airman certificates.

- Sec. 503. Release of data relating to abandoned type certificates and supplemental type certificates.

- Sec. 504. Design organization certificates.

- Sec. 505. FAA access to criminal history records or database systems.

- Sec. 506. Pilot fatigue.

- Sec. 507. Increasing safety for helicopter and fixed wing emergency medical service operators and patients.

- Sec. 508. Cabin crew communication.

- Sec. 509. Clarification of memorandum of understanding with OSHA.

- Sec. 510. Acceleration of development and implementation of required navigation performance approach procedures.

- Sec. 511. Improved safety information.

- Sec. 512. Voluntary disclosure reporting process improvements.

- Sec. 513. Procedural improvements for inspections.

- Sec. 514. Independent review of safety issues.

- Sec. 515. National review team.

- Sec. 516. FAA Academy improvements.

- Sec. 517. Reduction of runway incursions and operational errors.

- Sec. 518. Aviation safety whistleblower investigation office.

- Sec. 519. Modification of customer service initiative.

- Sec. 520. Headquarters review of air transportation oversight system database.

- Sec. 521. Inspection of foreign repair stations.

- Sec. 522. Non-certificated maintenance providers.

SUBTITLE B—FLIGHT SAFETY

- Sec. 551. FAA pilot records database.

- Sec. 552. Air carrier safety management systems.

- Sec. 553. Secretary of Transportation responses to safety recommendations.

- Sec. 554. Improved Flight Operational Quality Assurance, Aviation Safety Action, and Line Operational Safety Audit programs.

- Sec. 555. Re-evaluation of flight crew training, testing, and certification requirements.

- Sec. 556. Flightcrew member mentoring, professional development, and leadership.

- Sec. 557. Flightcrew member screening and qualifications.

- Sec. 558. Prohibition on personal use of certain devices on flight deck.

- Sec. 559. Safety inspections of regional air carriers.

- Sec. 560. Establishment of safety standards with respect to the training, hiring, and operation of aircraft by pilots.