

reach kidney failure, requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant to survive, thus placing an extra strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease has no treatment or cure;

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

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 paid by Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs for dialysis, kidney transplants, immunosuppressant drugs, and related therapies; and

(3) open several thousand spots on the kidney transplant waiting list;

Whereas improvements in diagnostic technology and the expansion of scientific knowledge about polycystic kidney disease have led to—

(1) the discovery of the 3 primary genes that cause polycystic kidney disease and the 3 primary protein products of the genes; and

(2) the understanding of cell structures and signaling pathways that cause cyst growth, which has produced multiple polycystic kidney disease clinical drug trials; and

Whereas thousands of volunteers throughout the United States are 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: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 13–19, 2010, as “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 treatment and a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

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

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

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

(C) 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 introduce 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 rise today to join my colleague from Wisconsin, Senator HERB KOHL, in introducing a resolution to designate September 13–19, 2010, as National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week.

Polycystic kidney disease, also known as PKD, is a life-threatening, genetic disease which affects more than 12.5 million adults and children worldwide. PKD is of significant interest to me because many Utahns suffer from this illness. The PKD Foundation estimates that roughly 5,000 Utahns have PKD; and ESRD instances in Utah are almost three times the national average.

A kidney affected by PKD will develop cysts ranging in size from that of a pinhead to the size of a grapefruit. These fluid-filled cysts increase the size and weight of the kidney from what is normally the size of a human fist to as large as a football. This condition causes great pain and is extremely dangerous to kidney function. As PKD progresses a person may acquire other diseases and disorders such as urinary tract infections, hypertension, and kidney stones. In its most progressive stage, PKD results in kidney failure, or end-stage renal disease, ESRD, for which the only help available is dialysis or a kidney transplant.

Autosomal dominant PKD is the most common form of the disease and affects one in every 500 people. This type of PKD is commonly diagnosed in adulthood. Children born to an affected parent have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the disease themselves. In less prevalent cases, a child may be diagnosed with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease, ARPKD. ARPKD kills approximately 30 percent of infants diagnosed within the first month of life—and of the 70 percent who survive infancy, one-third will require a kidney transplant by the age of 10.

There is no cure for PKD. Although minimal treatments can alleviate pain, and a healthy lifestyle can delay kidney failure, currently the only way to truly stop the symptoms is by transplantation. Yet, there is hope in science, awareness, and education.

To cure PKD could mean billions of dollars in savings to Medicare and Medicaid. Greater yet, it would offer relief to the suffering endured by the millions of people living with this dreadful disease.

With improved awareness and education comes a greater ability to find a cure. That is why Senator KOHL and I

have introduced this resolution every year since 2007 to designate a National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week. I encourage my colleagues to lend their support to this important measure.

SENATE RESOLUTION 593—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 7, 2010, AS “JUMPSTART’S READ FOR THE RECORD DAY”

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 593

Whereas Jumpstart, a national early education organization, is working to ensure that all children in the United States enter school prepared to succeed;

Whereas Jumpstart recruits and trains college students and community volunteers year-round to work with preschool children in low-income communities, helping the children to develop the key language and literacy skills they need to succeed in school and in life;

Whereas, since 1993, Jumpstart has engaged more than 20,000 adults in service to more than 70,000 young children in communities across the United States;

Whereas Jumpstart’s Read for the Record, presented in partnership with Pearson, is a world record-breaking campaign, now in its fifth year, that harnesses the power of reading by bringing adults and children together to read the same book on the same day;

Whereas the goals of the campaign are to raise national awareness of the early literacy crisis, provide books to children in low-income households through donations and sponsorship, celebrate the commencement of Jumpstart’s program year, and raise money to support Jumpstart’s year-long work with preschool children;

Whereas October 7, 2010, would be an appropriate date to designate as “Jumpstart’s Read for the Record Day” because Jumpstart aims to set the world record for the largest shared reading experience on that date; and

Whereas Jumpstart hopes to engage 2,500,000 children to read Ezra Jack Keats’ “The Snowy Day” during this record-breaking celebration of reading, service, and fun, all in support of the preschool children of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 7, 2010, as “Jumpstart’s Read for the Record Day”;

(2) recognizes the fifth year of Jumpstart’s Read for the Record; and

(3) encourages adults, including grandparents, parents, teachers, and college students, to join children in creating the largest shared reading experience in the world and to show their support for early literacy and Jumpstart’s early education programming for young children in low-income communities.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, as many of my colleagues know, I began my career as a preschool teacher back in my home State of Washington. My experience as a preschool teacher allowed me to see just how important early education is in shaping a person’s life. As we all know, research illustrates that children who begin learning at an early age are more likely to be

successful in their secondary education career—and to graduate from high school.

During my time in the classroom, I could easily distinguish those 4-year-olds who were read to at home. Their skills were more advanced because they had been introduced to sounds and words prior to beginning school. This is why I believe it is important for all of us to understand that reading to children at home fosters a sense of curiosity and a passion for learning that drives students throughout their academic careers.

This is why I rise today to commend Jumpstart, a successful, national non-profit organization that focuses on developing the critical language and literacy skills of our young children in low-income communities.

Beginning in 1993, Jumpstart has recruited and trained thousands of students and community volunteers to deliver a research-based and results-driven curriculum to over 70,000 preschool children across our country. During the 2009–2010 school year, Jumpstart partnered with over 250 preschools across 15 States and the District of Columbia to provide early education to 13,000 preschool children. Additionally, Jumpstart promotes reading at home through Read for the Record, an event that engages adults and children in the world's largest shared reading experience.

In my home State of Washington, Jumpstart has played an important role in providing quality literacy skill development in the city of Seattle. During the 2009–2010 school year, over 150 volunteers served nearly 500 children in 9 preschools. I appreciate Jumpstart's commitment to Washington State and its continued dedication to providing essential skill development to prekindergarten children while stimulating our next generation by involving many student volunteers.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 594—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. REID submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 594

*Resolved*, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Inouye (Chairman), Mr. Leahy, Mr. Harkin, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Kohl, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Dorgan, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Johnson, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Reed, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Nelson (Nebraska), Mr. Pryor, Mr. Tester, Mr. Specter, Mr. Brown (Ohio).

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Levin (Chairman), Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Reed, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Nelson (Florida), Mr. Nelson (Nebraska), Mr. Bayh, Mr. Webb, Mrs.

McCaskill, Mr. Udall (Colorado), Mrs. Hagan, Mr. Begich, Mr. Burriss, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Goodwin.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Conrad (Chairman), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Feingold, Mr. Nelson (Florida), Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Warner, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Begich, Mr. Goodwin.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR AND PENSIONS: Mr. Harkin (Chairman), Mr. Dodd, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Bingaman, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Reed, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Casey, Mrs. Hagan, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Franken, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Goodwin.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Schumer (Chairman), Mr. Inouye, Mr. Dodd, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Nelson (Nebraska), Mrs. Murray, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Udall (New Mexico), Mr. Warner, Mr. Goodwin.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4508. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4499 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4509. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4510. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4511. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4500 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. LEMIEUX (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MURRAY)) to the amendment SA 4499 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4512. Mr. ROBERTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4500 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. LEMIEUX (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MURRAY)) to the amendment SA 4499 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4513. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4500 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. LEMIEUX (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. MURRAY)) to the amendment SA 4499 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4508. Mr. BOND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4499 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the avail-

ability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 40, after line 25, add the following:  
**SEC. 1137. HUBZONES.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the terms “HUBZone” and “HUBZone small business concern” and “HUBZone map” have the meanings given those terms in section 3(p) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)), as amended by this Act; and

(2) the term “recertification” means a determination by the Administrator that a business concern that was previously determined to be a qualified HUBZone small business concern is a qualified HUBZone small business concern under section 3(p)(5) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)).

(b) PURPOSE; FINDINGS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to reform and improve the HUBZone program of the Administration.

(2) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the HUBZone program was established under the HUBZone Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–135; 111 Stat. 2627) to stimulate economic development through increased employment and capital investment by providing Federal contracting preferences to small business concerns in those areas, including inner cities and rural counties, that have low household incomes, high unemployment, and suffered from a lack of investment; and

(B) according to the Government Accountability Office, the weakness in the oversight of the HUBZone program by the Administration has exposed the Government to fraud and abuse.

(c) HUBZONE IMPROVEMENTS.—The Administrator shall—

(1) ensure the HUBZone map—

(A) is accurate and up-to-date; and

(B) revised as new data is made available to maintain the accuracy and currency of the HUBZone map;

(2) implement policies for ensuring that only HUBZone small business concerns determined to be qualified under section 3(p)(5) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)(5)) are participating in the HUBZone program, including through the appropriate use of technology to control costs and maximize, among other benefits, uniformity, completeness, simplicity, and efficiency;

(3) submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report regarding any application to be designated as a HUBZone small business concern or for recertification for which the Administrator has not made a determination as of the date that is 60 days after the date on which the application was submitted or initiated, which shall include a plan and timetable for ensuring the timely processing of the applications; and

(4) develop measures and implement plans to assess the effectiveness of the HUBZone program that—

(A) require the identification of a baseline point in time to allow the assessment of economic development under the HUBZone program, including creating additional jobs; and

(B) take into account—

(i) the economic characteristics of the HUBZone; and

(ii) contracts being counted under multiple socioeconomic subcategories.

(d) EMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGE.—Section 3(p) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(p)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by adding at the end the following: