

the State of Mississippi and consisting of the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge, the Tallahatchie National Wildlife Refuge, the Coldwater National Wildlife Refuge, and the Bear Lake Unit, is redesignated as the "Sam D. Hamilton North Mississippi National Wildlife Refuges Complex."

(b) **BOUNDARY REVISION.**—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of the Interior from making adjustments to the boundaries of the Sam D. Hamilton North Mississippi National Wildlife Refuges Complex (referred to in this section as the "Refuges Complex"), as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to carry out the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and any other applicable authority.

(c) **ADDITION OF LAND.**—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of the Interior from adding to the Refuges Complex new land or parcels of the National Wildlife Refuge System, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, to carry out the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.) and any other applicable authority.

(d) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in any statute, rule, regulation, executive order, publication, map, paper, or other document of the United States to the North Mississippi National Wildlife Refuges Complex is deemed to refer to the Sam D. Hamilton North Mississippi National Wildlife Refuges Complex.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3509, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3509) to reauthorize State agricultural mediation programs under title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3509) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO CLINICAL TRIALS ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of S. 1674, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1674) to provide for an exclusion under the supplemental Security Income program and the Medicaid program for compensation provided to individuals who participate in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1674) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1674

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Improving Access to Clinical Trials Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Advances in medicine depend on clinical trial research conducted at public and private research institutions across the United States.

(2) The challenges associated with enrolling participants in clinical research studies are especially difficult for studies that evaluate treatments for rare diseases and conditions (defined by the Orphan Drug Act as a disease or condition affecting fewer than 200,000 Americans), where the available number of willing and able research participants may be very small.

(3) In accordance with ethical standards established by the National Institutes of Health, sponsors of clinical research may provide payments to trial participants for out-of-pocket costs associated with trial enrollment and for the time and commitment demanded by those who participate in a study. When offering compensation, clinical trial sponsors are required to provide such payments to all participants.

(4) The offer of payment for research participation may pose a barrier to trial enrollment when such payments threaten the eligibility of clinical trial participants for Supplemental Security Income and Medicaid benefits.

(5) With a small number of potential trial participants and the possible loss of Supplemental Security Income and Medicaid benefits for many who wish to participate, clinical trial research for rare diseases and conditions becomes exceptionally difficult and may hinder research on new treatments and potential cures for these rare diseases and conditions.

SEC. 3. EXCLUSION FOR COMPENSATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR RARE DISEASES OR CONDITIONS.

(a) **EXCLUSION FROM INCOME.**—Section 1612(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382a(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (24);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (25) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(26) the first \$2,000 received during a calendar year by such individual (or such spouse) as compensation for participation in

a clinical trial involving research and testing of treatments for a rare disease or condition (as defined in section 5(b)(2) of the Orphan Drug Act), but only if the clinical trial—

"(A) has been reviewed and approved by an institutional review board that is established—

"(i) to protect the rights and welfare of human subjects participating in scientific research; and

"(ii) in accord with the requirements under part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations; and

"(B) meets the standards for protection of human subjects as provided under part 46 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations."

(b) **EXCLUSION FROM RESOURCES.**—Section 1613(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382b(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (15);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (16) the following:

"(17) any amount received by such individual (or such spouse) which is excluded from income under section 1612(b)(26) (relating to compensation for participation in a clinical trial involving research and testing of treatments for a rare disease or condition)."

(c) **MEDICAID EXCLUSION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1902(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(14) **EXCLUSION OF COMPENSATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN A CLINICAL TRIAL FOR TESTING OF TREATMENTS FOR A RARE DISEASE OR CONDITION.**—The first \$2,000 received by an individual (who has attained 19 years of age) as compensation for participation in a clinical trial meeting the requirements of section 1612(b)(26) shall be disregarded for purposes of determining the income eligibility of such individual for medical assistance under the State plan or any waiver of such plan."

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 1902(a)(17) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(17)) is amended by inserting "(e)(14)," before "(1)(3)".

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the effective date of final regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Social Security to carry out this section and such amendments; or

(2) 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) **SUNSET PROVISION.**—This Act and the amendments made by this Act are repealed on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 36 months after the effective date of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to evaluate the impact of this Act on enrollment of individuals who receive Supplemental Security Income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (referred to in this section as "SSI beneficiaries") in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions. Such study shall include an analysis of the following:

(1) The percentage of enrollees in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions who were SSI beneficiaries during the 3-year period prior to the effective date of this Act as compared to such percentage during the 3-year period after the effective date of this Act.

(2) The range and average amount of compensation provided to SSI beneficiaries who participated in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions.

(3) The overall ability of SSI beneficiaries to participate in clinical trials.

(4) Any additional related matters that the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after completion of the study conducted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of such study, together with recommendations for such legislation and administrative action as the Comptroller General determines appropriate.

SPIRIT OF '45 DAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 226, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 226) supporting the observance of "Spirit of '45 Day."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 226) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

UNITED STATES HARDWOODS INDUSTRY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 411, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 411) recognizing the importance and sustainability of the United States hardwoods industry and urging that United States hardwoods and the products derived from United States hardwoods be given full consideration in any program to promote construction of environmentally preferable commercial, public, or private buildings.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and that any state-

ments relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 411) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 411

Whereas hardwood trees grown in the United States are an abundant, sustainable, and legal resource, as documented annually by the Forest Inventory and Analysis Program of the Forest Service;

Whereas, despite development pressure and cropland needs, Department of Agriculture data show that the inventory of United States hardwood has more than doubled over the past 50 years;

Whereas the Department of Agriculture reports that annual United States hardwood growth exceeds hardwood removals by a significant margin of 1.9 to 1, and net annual growth has exceeded removals continuously since 1952;

Whereas the World Bank ranks the United States in the top 10 percent of all countries for government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and rule of law with respect to hardwood resources;

Whereas United States hardwoods have been awarded the highest conservation crop rating available under the Department of Agriculture Environmental Benefits Index;

Whereas United States hardwoods are net absorbers of carbon and are widely recognized to be critical to reducing the United States carbon footprint;

Whereas United States hardwoods are a valuable raw material that, when used properly, provide an incentive for landowners to maintain their land in a forested condition rather than clearing the land for development or other alternative land use;

Whereas United States hardwoods are a renewable resource and bio-based material;

Whereas United States hardwoods are recyclable, and hardwoods used in construction can often be restored and reused in later construction;

Whereas United States hardwoods are grown primarily in those States located along or east of the Mississippi River and in the Pacific Northwest, but, with a presence in every State, the hardwood industry is 1 of the major sources of economic activity and sustenance in many rural communities;

Whereas United States hardwoods are grown by thousands of small family landowners who may harvest trees only once or twice in a generation; and

Whereas United States hardwoods and the products derived from United States hardwoods are prized throughout the world as a superior and long-lasting building material:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that United States hardwoods are an abundant, sustainable, and legal resource under United States law; and

(2) urges that United States hardwoods and products derived from United States hardwoods should be given full consideration in any program to promote construction of environmentally preferable commercial, public, or private buildings.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MANUTE BOL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 579.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 579) honoring the life of Manute Bol and expressing the condolences of the Senate on his passing.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 579) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 579

Whereas Manute Bol was born the son of a Dinka tribal chief in Sudan, and was given the name "Manute", which means "special blessing";

Whereas Manute Bol traveled to the United States in 1983 and played college basketball at the University of Bridgeport during the 1984–1985 season;

Whereas Manute Bol began his National Basketball Association (NBA) career with the Washington Bullets in 1985, setting the rookie shot-blocking record;

Whereas Manute Bol played in the NBA for 10 years, setting numerous shot-blocking records;

Whereas, after beginning his career in the NBA, Manute Bol used his fame and fortune to raise funding and awareness for the people of Sudan;

Whereas Manute Bol was admitted to the United States as a religious refugee and lost over 250 members of his extended family to a civil war rife with religious tensions, but nevertheless spent his life working for reconciliation between Christians and Muslims in Sudan;

Whereas Manute Bol's last project to foster reconciliation was to build 41 schools for Christians and Muslims to learn and live together in the spirit of reconciliation;

Whereas Manute Bol constantly put himself in danger to bring peace and stability to Sudan, including by flying into war zones and visiting refugee camps that were targeted for aerial attack;

Whereas, on Manute Bol's last humanitarian visit to Sudan, the President of Southern Sudan, Salva Kiir, requested that Manute Bol extend his visit to make appearances at Sudan's national election and use his influence to counter corruption, which ultimately led to the deterioration of his health and his sudden death;

Whereas Manute Bol advocated for human rights in Sudan by appearing before Congress and lobbying Members of Congress, thus positively influencing United States foreign policy on Sudan;

Whereas, after Manute Bol retired, he resided in West Hartford, Connecticut, and Olathe, Kansas;

Whereas Manute Bol died at the age of 47 on June 19, 2010; and

Whereas Manute Bol's perseverance in his advocacy for Sudan affected the lives of thousands, and possibly millions, of people in Sudan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses profound sorrow at the death of Manute Bol;

(2) conveys its condolences to the family, friends, and colleagues of Manute Bol;