

the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health with respect to pulmonary fibrosis, and for other purposes.

S. 3709

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3709, a bill to amend the Public Health Services Act and the Social Security Act to extend health information technology assistance eligibility to behavioral health, mental health, and substance abuse professionals and facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 3790

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3790, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons having seriously delinquent tax debts shall be ineligible for Federal employment.

S. 3804

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3804, a bill to combat online infringement, and for other purposes.

S. 3805

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3805, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to award grants for States to implement minimum and enhanced DNA collection processes.

S. 3860

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3860, a bill to require reports on the management of Arlington National Cemetery.

S. 3874

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 3874, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Act to reduce lead in drinking water.

S. 3906

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3906, a bill to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity.

S. 3925

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 3925, a bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to improve the energy efficiency of, and standards applicable to, certain

appliances and equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 3946

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3946, a bill to repeal the expansion of information reporting requirements for payments of \$600 or more to corporations, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 63, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

S. RES. 680

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 680, a resolution supporting international tiger conservation efforts and the upcoming Global Tiger Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia.

AMENDMENT NO. 4705

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4705 intended to be proposed to S. 3454, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3972. A bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the National Blue Alert Act of 2010.

Having just concluded Crime Prevention month it is important to remember our law enforcement officers that put their lives on the line every day. There are more than 900,000 police officers in the United States dedicated to stopping crime and making our communities safer. Every day they go out onto the streets, and unfortunately become targets for criminals who have no regard for law and order.

According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, of-

ficer deaths have surged by 43 percent in the first half of 2010. Eighty-seven officers died in the line of duty between January 1 and June 30 of this year. If this rate continues, 2010 could become one of the deadliest years for U.S. law enforcement in two decades. We need to make sure our officers have all the tools they need to protect themselves and each other.

This is why I, along with Senator GRAHAM and Senator LEAHY, am introducing the National Blue Alert Act in an effort to provide law enforcement with an additional tool in fighting crime. The Blue Alert system is intended to provide rapid dissemination of information about such offenders to help facilitate capture of violent offenders and reduce the risk those offenders cause to our communities and law enforcement officers. The National Blue Alert will encourage, enhance and integrate blue alert plans throughout the United States in order to effectively disseminate information notifying law enforcement, media and the public that a suspect is wanted.

Currently there is no national alert system that provides immediate information to other law enforcement agencies, the media or the public at large. Many states have created a state blue alert system in an effort to better inform their local communities. For example, after the unfortunate murder of Maryland State Trooper Wesley Brown, Maryland Governor O'Malley immediately signed an executive order establishing the Maryland blue alert system. But Maryland is not alone. Florida was the first state to implement the alert system in 2008. They were followed by Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Georgia, and Delaware.

My bill creates a national blue alert program within the Department of Justice. Currently, under the COPS technology program, Congress authorizes funds for the continued development of technologies and automated systems that help tribal, state and local law enforcement agencies prevent, respond to, and investigate crime. My bill authorizes \$10 million out of this program to be appropriated for the creation of blue alert plans throughout the United States. This new technology will provide police officers and other emergency units with the ability to react quickly to apprehend violent offenders.

Based on the success of the AMBER Alert and the SILVER Alert, I believe this BLUE Alert will be equally successful in helping to apprehend criminal suspects who have injured or killed our law enforcement officers. This legislation has received the support of the Fraternal Order of Police and the Concerns of Police Survivors National Office. The Blue Alert will provide a valuable tool to our law enforcement officials. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 682—COM-
MENDING THE CHILDREN'S HOME
SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Mr. LEMIEUX submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 682

Whereas, since 1885, the Children's Home Society of America (referred to in this preamble as "CHSA") has made extraordinary contributions to the well being of children and families in the United States;

Whereas more than 400,000 children have been placed in loving, permanent families by CHSA members across the United States;

Whereas CHSA members have aided in the creation of many successful and sustainable programs that help children to be safe, healthy, and prepared for life;

Whereas the CHSA provides services to more than 570,000 children and families each year;

Whereas the CHSA engages more than 12,500 volunteers to support the efforts of the CHSA in finding permanent homes for children in foster care, building community schools, improving the health and mental health of children and families in the United States, providing temporary housing, and assisting foster youth to become successful adults; and

Whereas CHSA members receive more than \$90,000,000 annually in cash resources from individuals and corporations to support the efforts of the CHSA: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the more than 6,700 staff and 12,500 volunteers of the Children's Home Society of America for the dedication and commitment of the Children's Home Society of America to the children and families of the United States;

(2) recognizes the Children's Home Society of America for leveraging human, financial, and material resources to carry out the mission of the Children's Home Society of America of helping children and families to remain safe, healthy, and prepared for life; and

(3) encourages the continued efforts of the staff and volunteers of the Children's Homes Society of America on behalf of the children and families of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 683—REC-
GNIZING THE RECENT ACCOM-
PLISHMENTS OF THE PEOPLE
AND GOVERNMENT OF MOLDOVA
AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR
FREE AND TRANSPARENT PAR-
LIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ON NO-
VEMBER 28, 2010

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, and Mrs. HAGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 683

Whereas, since independence 19 years ago, the people of Moldova have made extraordinary progress in transitioning from authoritarian government and a closed market to a democratic government and market economy;

Whereas, for 19 years, the constitution of Moldova has guaranteed its citizens freedom to emigrate confirmed by years of successive Presidential waivers concerning the Jackson-Vanik amendment;

Whereas, on January 12, 2010, the Government of Moldova initiated negotiations with

the European Union on an Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, an important step towards European Union accession;

Whereas, in order to comply with the criteria of the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Government of Moldova implemented far-reaching legal reforms to curb corruption, introduce budgetary transparency, and strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media, resulting in the successful conclusion of negotiations and the signing of an MCC Compact on January 22, 2010;

Whereas the Government of Moldova initiated a visa dialogue between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union aiming at visa liberalization on June 15, 2010;

Whereas, on August 26, 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton praised progress in Moldova in "advancing transparent governance, human rights, and economic reform";

Whereas, on October 20, 2010, Reporters Without Borders reported an improvement in the freedom of press in Moldova, with Moldova rising from the 114th position in 2009 to the 75th position in 2010;

Whereas, in November 2010, the Government of Moldova concluded a treaty with Romania important to the assertion of its sovereignty and its future development;

Whereas Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Philip H. Gordon noted in testimony before the Subcommittee on Europe of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on June 16, 2009, "We will continue to work for a negotiated settlement of the separatist conflict in the Transnistria region that provides for a whole and democratic Moldova and the withdrawal of Russian forces."; and

Whereas the Republic of Moldova has made commitments to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to conduct elections according to international standards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the development of an enduring democratic political system and free market economy in Moldova and a parliamentary election process on November 28, 2010, that comports with international standards of fairness and transparency;

(2) recognizes that the commitment of the Government of Moldova to economic and political reforms since 2009 has resulted in tangible progress towards integration into European institutions;

(3) acknowledges that continued reform and commitment to a free and fair election process will remain necessary for Moldova's full integration into the Western community of nations;

(4) notes that continued reforms in Moldova could provide for an additional basis for the repeal of the Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions;

(5) encourages ongoing negotiations between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova concerning visa liberalization and an Association Agreement;

(6) urges fulfillment by the Government of Moldova of commitments it has made to the OSCE with respect to the free and fair conduct of its upcoming parliamentary elections; and

(7) expresses the belief that the free and fair conduct of parliamentary elections in Moldova will contribute to a strong and stable government that is responsive to the vital needs of its people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 684—REC-
GNIZING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE
EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDI-
CAPPED CHILDREN ACT OF 1975

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GREGG, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BARRASSO, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 684

Whereas the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-142) was signed into law 35 years ago on November 29;

Whereas the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 established the Federal policy of ensuring that all children, regardless of the nature or severity of their disability, have available to them a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment;

Whereas the Education of the Handicapped Act (Public Law 91-230), as amended by the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, was further amended by the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-457) to create a preschool grant program for children with disabilities 3 to 5 years of age and an early intervention program for infants and toddlers with disabilities from birth through age 2;

Whereas the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-476) renamed the Education of the Handicapped Act as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.);

Whereas IDEA was amended by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (Public Law 105-17) to ensure that children with disabilities have equal access to, and make progress in, the general education curriculum and are included in all general State and district-wide assessment programs;

Whereas IDEA was amended by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-446) to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their individual needs and prepare them for further education, employment, and independent living;

Whereas IDEA currently serves an estimated 342,000 infants and toddlers, 709,000 preschoolers, and 5,890,000 children 6 to 21 years of age;

Whereas IDEA has opened neighborhood schools to students with disabilities and increased the number of children living in their communities instead of institutions;

Whereas the academic achievement of students with disabilities has significantly increased since the enactment of IDEA;

Whereas the number of children with disabilities who complete high school with a standard diploma has grown significantly since the enactment of IDEA;

Whereas the number of children with disabilities who enroll in institutions of higher