education has more than tripled since the enactment of IDEA;

Whereas IDEA requires partnership among parents of children with disabilities and education professionals in the design and implementation of the educational services provided to children with disabilities;

Whereas the achievement of students with disabilities is integrally linked with the successful alignment of special and general education systems;

Whereas IDEA has increased the quality of research in effective teaching practices for students with disabilities; and

Whereas IDEA continues to serve as the framework to marshal the resources of this Nation to implement the promise of full participation in society of children with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 35th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–142);

(2) acknowledges the many and varied contributions of children with disabilities and their parents, teachers, related services personnel, and administrators; and

(3) reaffirms its support for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act so that all children with disabilities have access to a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment and the opportunity to benefit from the general education curriculum and be prepared for further education, employment, and independent living.

SENATE RESOLUTION 685—COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF SICKLE CELL DISEASE BY DR. JAMES B. HERRICK

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 685

Whereas sickle cell disease is an inherited disorder that affects red blood cells leading to significant morbidity and mortality in nearly 80,000 people in the United States;

Whereas sickle cell disease causes blockage of small blood vessels which can lead to tissue damage resulting in severe pain, infection, or stroke;

Whereas scientific breakthroughs over the past century have improved the lives of millions of people suffering from sickle cell disease;

Whereas scientific advances in treatment for sickle cell disease began with Dr. James B. Herrick, an attending physician at Presbyterian Hospital and professor of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois, who discovered sickle cell disease and published the first recorded case in Western medical literature in November of 1910 in the journal Annals of Internal Medicine;

Whereas the hemoglobin mutation responsible for sickle cell disease was discovered by Linus Pauling in 1950;

Whereas penicillin was proven to be effective as a preventative strategy against pneumococcal infection in 1986, sparing patients with sickle cell disease from contracting this particularly dangerous infection;

Whereas in 1995, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute reported the first effective drug treatment for adults with severe sickle cell disease;

Whereas the anticancer drug hydroxyurea was found to reduce the frequency of painful crises of sickle cell disease and patients taking the drug needed fewer blood transfusions;

Whereas in 1996, bone marrow transplantation was discovered to improve the course of sickle cell disease for select patients;

Whereas in 1997, blood transfusions were found to help prevent stroke in patients with sickle cell disease;

Whereas the introduction of pneumococcal vaccine in 2000 revolutionized the prevention of lethal infections in children and adults with sickle cell disease;

Whereas the first mouse model demonstrating the usefulness of genetic therapy for sickle cell disease was developed in 2001;

Whereas in 2007, scientists from the University of Alabama at Birmingham and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology developed an animal model for curing sickle cell disease;

Whereas improvements in treatments have substantially improved quality of life for patients with sickle cell disease and led to an increase in overall life expectancy from 14 years in 1973 to the mid to late 40s in 2010; and

Whereas the National Institutes of Health sponsored a symposium on November 16 and 17, 2010, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Dr. James Herrick's initial description of sickle cell disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions of the biomedical research community to the improvement in diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell disease; and

(2) commemorates the 100th anniversary of the discovery of sickle cell disease in November 1910.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 75—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR AN EVENT MARKING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

S. CON. RES. 75

Whereas John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served from January 3, 1947, to January 3, 1953, until he was elected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Senate where he served from January 3, 1953, to December 22, 1960;

Whereas on November 8, 1960, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was elected as the 35th President of the United States; and

Whereas on January 20, 1961, President Kennedy was sworn in as President of the United States and delivered his inaugural address at 12:51 pm, a speech that served as a clarion call to service for the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR AN EVENT HONORING PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2011, for a ceremony in honor of the 50th anniversary of the inaugural address of President John F. Kennedy. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 76—TO RECOGNIZE AND HONOR THE COMMITMENT AND SACRIFICES OF MILITARY FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. BURR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 76

Whereas the month of November marks Military Family Month;

Whereas the freedom and security the citizens of the United States enjoy today are a result of the continued dedication and vigilance of the Armed Forces throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas the security of the United States depends on the readiness and retention of the men and women of the Armed Forces, a force comprised of active, National Guard, and Reserve personnel;

Whereas military families are an integral source of strength for the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Airmen, and Coastguardsmen of the United States, and have continually proven their dedication, service, and willingness to make great sacrifices in support of service members of the United States;

Whereas military families often endure unique circumstances that are central to military life, including long separations from their loved ones, the uncertainty and demands of multiple deployments, school and job transfers, and frequent moves from communities where they have established roots and relationships;

Whereas military family members have become the central support system for each other as they reinforce units through family readiness efforts and initiatives, support service members within the units, and reach out to the families whose loved ones have been deployed; and

Whereas it is important to recognize the sacrifices, support, and dedication of the families of the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces; Now, therefore be it

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

(1) recognizes the commitment and ever-increasing sacrifices military families make every day during the current era of protracted conflict;

(2) honors the families of the Armed Forces and thanks the families for their dedication and service to the United States; and

(3) encourages the citizens of the United States to recognize, commemorate, and honor the role and contribution of the military family, including selfless service that ensures freedom and preserves the quality of life in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4708. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4709. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 510, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4710. Mr. CORKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4711. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5712, entitled ''The Physician Payment and Therapy Relief Act of 2010''.

SA 4712. Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 5712, supra.

SA 4713. Mr. BAUCUS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4714. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table .

SA 4715. Mr. REID (for Mr. HARKIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 510, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4708. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 405. NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

Chapter X of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1012. NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish within the Food and Drug Administration a program for the scientific investigation of nanoscale materials included or intended for inclusion in FDA-regulated products, to address the potential toxicology of such materials, the effects of such materials on biological systems, and interaction of such materials with biological systems.

''(b) PROGRAM PURPOSES.—The purposes of the program established under subsection (a) shall be to—

''(1) assess scientific literature and data on general nanoscale material interactions with biological systems and on specific nanoscale materials of concern to Food and Drug Administration;

''(2) develop and organize information using databases and models that will enable the formulation of generalized principles for the behavior of classes of nanoscale materials with biological systems;

''(3) promote intramural Administration programs and participate in collaborative efforts, to further the understanding of the science of novel properties at the nanoscale that might contribute to toxicity;

''(4) promote and participate in collaborative efforts to further the understanding of measurement and detection methods for nanoscale materials;

''(5) collect, synthesize, interpret, and disseminate scientific information and data related to the interactions of nanoscale materials with biological systems;

''(6) build scientific expertise on nanoscale materials within such Administration;

''(7) ensure ongoing training, as well as dissemination of new information within the centers of such Administration, and more broadly across such Administration, to ensure timely, informed consideration of the most current science;

''(8) encourage such Administration to participate in international and national consensus standards activities; and

''(9) carry out other activities that the Secretary determines are necessary and consistent with the purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (8).

''(c) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) PROGRAM MANAGER.—In carrying out the program under this section, the Secretary shall designate a program manager who shall supervise the planning, management, and coordination of the program.

''(2) DUTIES.—The program manager shall—

''(A) develop a detailed strategic plan for achieving specific short- and long-term technical goals for the program;

''(B) coordinate and integrate the strategic plan with investments by the Food and Drug Administration and other departments and agencies participating in the National Nanotechnology Initiative; and

''(C) develop intramural Administration programs, contracts, memoranda of agreement, joint funding agreements, and other cooperative arrangements necessary for meeting the long-term challenges and achieving the specific technical goals of the program.

''(d) REPORTS.—The Secretary shall submit to the National Science and Technology Council information on the program under this section, including the information required to be provided by the National Research Council in the annual report described in section 2(d) of the 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7501(d)).

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this section.''.

SA 4709. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 510, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 310. RESTRICTION ON PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY QUALIFIED IMPORTER PROGRAM.

Section 806 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (as added by section 302), is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (g) as subsections (f) through (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) RESTRICTION ON PARTICIPATION.—Notwithstanding section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Secretary shall deny entry into the United States under the program described in this section of any food exported from a country listed by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor in the 'List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor' for the most recent reporting period as a country that produces food with the use of child or forced labor.''.

SEC. 311. IMPORTED SEAFOOD.

(a) PENALTIES FOR THE IMPORT OF SEAFOOD CONTAINING BANNED SUBSTANCES.—Section 303 (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) If the Secretary finds that seafood imported or offered for import into the United States contains a substance that has been banned by the Food and Drug Administration for use in food in the United States, the following shall apply to the importer of such seafood, notwithstanding section 801:

''(1) In the case of a first such violation by an importer, the Secretary shall impose a fine upon the importer, in an amount determined by the Secretary.

''(2) In the case of a second such violation by an importer, the Secretary shall ban such importer from importing or offering for import into the United States seafood until the importer provides substantiating evidence that seafood imported or offered for import by such importer does not contain any substance banned by the Food and Drug Administration for use in food.

''(3) In the case of a third such violation, the Secretary shall permanently ban the importer from importing or offering for import into the United States seafood.''.

(b) INSPECTION OF IMPORTED SEAFOOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 801 (21 U.S.C. 381), as amended by section 303, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(r) The Secretary shall inspect not less than 20 percent of all seafood imported or offered for import into the United States.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2015.

SEC. 312. REGISTRATION FOR COMMERCIAL IMPORTERS OF FOOD.

(a) PROHIBITIONS.—Section 301 (21 U.S.C. 331), as amended by section 301(b) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(aaa) the failure to register in accordance with section 801(s).''.

(b) MISBRANDING.—Section 403 (21 U.S.C. 343) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(z) If it is imported or offered for import by an importer not duly registered under section 801(s).''.

(c) REGISTRATION.—Section 801 (21 U.S.C. 381), as amended by section 310 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require an importer of food to be registered with the Secretary in a form and manner specified by the Secretary.

''(2) CONDITIONS OF REGISTRATION.—As a condition of registration under paragraph (1), an importer shall demonstrate to the Secretary that:

''(A) the importer has fully disclosed to the Secretary all ownership interests in the importer;

''(B) the importer has sufficiently complied with U.S. food safety and trade laws;

''(C) the importer has submitted appropriate unique facility identifiers required under section 1012;

''(D) there is no reason to believe that the importer is not likely to engage in good importer practices described in paragraph (3); and

''(E) the importer has sufficiently demonstrated or provided information regarding any other requirement deemed necessary for registration by the Secretary.''

''(3) GOOD IMPORTER PRACTICES.—The initial grant and subsequent maintenance of registration under this subsection is conditioned on compliance with good importer practices in accordance with the following:

''(A) The Secretary, in consultation with Customs and Border Protection, shall promulgate regulations to establish good importer practices that specify the measures an importer shall take to ensure imported food is in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

''(B) The measures under subparagraph (A) shall ensure that the importer of a food—

''(i) has adequate information about the food, hazards of the food, and the requirements of this Act applicable to such food;