

Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-546).

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 954. A bill to promote the strengthening of the Haitian private sector; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation that will lead to the establishment of the Haitian-American Enterprise Fund. The Haitian-American Enterprise Fund bill authorizes the Administration to allocate, from existing resources, such sums as required to create the Fund. The mission of the Fund will be to help empower Haiti's private sector to create jobs, which will contribute towards achieving long-term social stability and economic growth.

Last month, I asked six of the most distinguished directors of the former enterprise funds in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to travel to Haiti to evaluate the current status of Haiti's private sector, the scope of U.S. Government efforts targeting sustainable job creation, and the role, if any, an enterprise fund might play there in promoting economic growth. Led by Kim Davis, a founder of the private equity firm Charlesbank Capital Partners, each member of the Delegation has had a very successful private sector career and each traveled to Haiti, at his or her own expense, in order to provide the Congress an experienced perspective as to whether proven economic growth strategies they employed to strengthen other fragile countries might work in Haiti. They were also asked to describe what immediate actions they would recommend, if any, to jump-start Haiti's private sector, with a particular emphasis on entrepreneurship, and other initiatives that could assist Haiti in its necessary transition to a nation with a middle class and a market economy.

In a recent letter to me, Haitian President-elect Michel Martelly noted he is fully supportive of efforts to create an enterprise fund for Haiti. Enterprise funds have historically filled important voids in the nascent capital markets of fragile economies. President-elect Martelly has indicated a keen interest in creating an enterprise fund in order to generate lending vehicles for mortgages and agricultural loans—as housing and agricultural production rank among his top priorities. There are many other voids in Haiti's economy that have been identified, which previous enterprise funds have effectively worked to address in other countries.

The Delegation's report makes clear that enterprise funds are not silver bullets. However, at a time when we face significant domestic and global economic challenges, the enterprise fund model, if implemented effectively, provides a proven vehicle by which the U.S. Government can leverage the extensive intellectual and financial capital of the American business commu-

nity in order to help address these challenges in underdeveloped economies such as that of Haiti. As an example, the Polish Fund received a USG grant of \$240 million in 1990 and used that to attract more than \$2.3 billion to Poland over the next several years.

Since Senator LEAHY and I introduced legislation authorizing the creation of an enterprise fund for Haiti in April 2010, the Administration has requested that enterprise funds also be created for Pakistan, Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan. Such keen interest in utilizing the enterprise fund model for advancing sustainable economic growth is welcomed. Empowering a group of U.S. citizens who understand democratic capitalism to help translate our foreign assistance strategies into practical actions will complement the important work performed by our capable diplomats and development experts.

The May 14, 2011 inauguration of Mr. Martelly as President of Haiti provides an opportunity to start anew. Congress should aide the President-elect in this important effort by honoring his request for the creation of a Haitian-American Enterprise Fund. I ask for your support on passage of this bill.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 957. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code to improve the provision of rehabilitative services for veterans with traumatic brain injury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, traumatic brain injury, TBI, is becoming an increasingly common injury on the modern battlefield. Thankfully, because of advances in medicine, service-members who would not have been expected to survive catastrophic attacks in previous conflicts are returning home today from combat in Iraq and Afghanistan with unprecedented severe and complex injuries. Since 2001, over 1,500 service members have suffered from a severe TBI, many of whom require rehabilitative programs ranging from total care for the most basic needs to semi-independent living support. A restrictive approach to rehabilitation puts these wounded warriors at risk of losing any progress they made towards recovery. For this reason, my colleague, Senator MARK BEGICH of Alaska, and I are introducing the Veterans' Traumatic Brain Injury Rehabilitative Services' Improvements Act of 2011. I would also like to thank my House colleagues, Rep. TIM WALZ of Minnesota and Rep. GUS BILIRAKIS of Florida, for their support and leadership on the House companion version of this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 957

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 "Veterans' Traumatic Brain Injury Rehabilitative Services' Improvements Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR VETERANS WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY.

(a) REHABILITATION SERVICES IN PLANS FOR REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION.—Section 1710C of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting before the semicolon the following: "with the goal of maximizing the individual's independence and quality of life";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting after "improving" the following: "(and sustaining improvement in)";

(ii) by inserting "behavioral," after "cognitive";

(iii) by inserting "and mental health" after "functioning"; and

(iv) by inserting ", quality of life," after "independence";

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting "rehabilitative services and" before "rehabilitative components"; and

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "treatments" the first place it appears and inserting "services"; and

(ii) by striking "treatments and" the second place it appears; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) REHABILITATIVE SERVICES DEFINED.—

For purposes of this section, and sections 1710D and 1710E of this title, the term 'rehabilitative services' includes—

"(1) rehabilitative services, as such term is defined in section 1701 of this title;

"(2) services (which may be of ongoing duration) to sustain, and prevent loss of, functional gains that have been achieved; and

"(3) any other services or supports that may contribute to maximizing an individual's independence and quality of life."

(b) REHABILITATION SERVICES IN COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR LONG-TERM REHABILITATION.—Section 1710D(a) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting "and rehabilitative services (as defined in section 1710C of this title)" after "long-term care"; and

(2) by striking "treatment".

(c) REHABILITATION SERVICES IN AUTHORITY FOR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR USE OF NON-DEPARTMENT FACILITIES FOR REHABILITATION.—Section 1710E(a) of such title is amended by inserting ", including rehabilitative services (as defined in section 1710C of this title)," after "medical services".

(d) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1710C(c)(2)(S) of such title is amended by striking "ophthalmologist" and inserting "ophthalmologist".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 179—TO CONSTITUTE THE MINORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

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

S. RES. 179

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mrs. Hutchison, Ms. Snowe, Mr. DeMint, Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Isakson, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Rubio, Ms. Ayotte, and Mr. Heller.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Risch, Mr. Lee, Mr. Paul, Mr. Coats, Mr. Portman, Mr. Hoeven, Mr. Heller, and Mr. Corker.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. Hatch, Mr. Grassley, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Kyl, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Coburn, Mr. Thune, and Mr. Burr.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Ms. Collins, Mr. Coburn, Mr. Brown (Massachusetts), Mr. McCain, Mr. Johnson (Wisconsin), Mr. Portman, Mr. Paul, and Mr. Moran.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Sessions, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Crapo, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Graham, Mr. Thune, Mr. Portman, Mr. Toomey, Mr. Johnson (Wisconsin), and Ms. Ayotte.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING: Mr. Corker, Ms. Collins, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Heller, Mr. Moran, Mr. Johnson (Wisconsin), Mr. Shelby, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Chambliss.

SENATE RESOLUTION 180—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AND UNIVERSAL FREEDOMS IN SYRIA AND CONDEMNING THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE ASSAD REGIME

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CASEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KYL, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 180

Whereas, in March 2011, large-scale peaceful demonstrations began to take place in Syria;

Whereas the Government of Syria, led by President Bashar al-Assad, responded to protests by launching a violent crackdown, committing human rights abuses, and violating its international obligations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

Whereas demonstrations have now spread to more than a dozen towns and cities across all parts of Syria;

Whereas demonstrators initially demanded political reform, but under violent attack by the Government of Syria, have increasingly demanded a change in the Syrian regime;

Whereas Insan, a respected international nongovernmental organization, has documented more than 600 deaths since demonstrations began in Syria, and reported that “arbitrary detained and enforceable disappearance in the country easily exceeds 8,000 people”;

Whereas the Government of Syria has deployed tanks and snipers against civilian population centers, including the cities of Daraa and Baniyas, and the Damascus suburbs of Douma, Harasta, Saqba, and Zabadani;

Whereas the Government of Syria has cut off civilian population centers from access to food, water, electricity, mobile and land lines, Internet, and medical services;

Whereas several respected international human rights organizations, including Human Rights Watch and the Damascus Center for Human Rights Studies, have documented a nationwide campaign of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of activists, protesters, and their family members, by the Government of Syria;

Whereas the International Crisis Group, an independent international nongovernmental organization, reported on May 3, 2011, that there is “ongoing, credible evidence” in Syria of “abundant instances of excessive and indiscriminate state violence. . . including arbitrary arrests, torture and firing into peaceful crowds”;

Whereas the International Crisis Group has also reported a “determined and cynical attempt to exploit and exacerbate” sectarian tensions by the Government of Syria;

Whereas, despite sectarian provocations by the Government of Syria, demonstrations have maintained a message of national unity and solidarity;

Whereas, on April 15, 2011, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, Christof Heyns, stated that live ammunition has been used by the Syrian regime against demonstrators “in clear violation of international law”;

Whereas international organizations, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have documented evidence that peaceful protestors detained by Government of Syria security forces are being subjected to torture, including with electroshock devices, cables, sticks, and whips, and are being held in overcrowded cells, deprived of sleep, food, and water for days at a time;

Whereas international non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee on the Red Cross and Human Rights Watch, have reported that Government of Syria security forces have prevented injured protesters from accessing hospitals and have denied medical personnel and humanitarian relief organizations access to those in need of medical attention;

Whereas the Government of Iran is providing material support to assist the Government of Syria in its efforts to suppress peaceful protestors, including the transfer of equipment to help security forces crack down on protests and curtail and monitor protesters’ use of the Internet, cell phones, and text-messaging;

Whereas the White House Press Secretary has repeatedly condemned the Government of Syria’s brutal crackdown, including on May 6, 2011, when he stated, “The Syrian government continues to follow the lead of its Iranian ally in resorting to brute force and flagrant violations of human rights in suppressing peaceful protests.”;

Whereas the Department of State has repeatedly condemned the Government of Syria’s brutal crackdown, including on May 6, 2011, when Secretary of State Hillary Clinton condemned “in the strongest possible terms” the Government of Syria’s continued use of force and intimidation against peaceful protestors and pledged to “hold to account senior Syrian officials and others responsible for the reprehensible human rights abuses”;

Whereas, on April 29, 2011, President Obama issued an Executive Order authorizing targeted sanctions against individuals and organizations responsible for the human rights abuses in Syria;

Whereas President Obama on April 29, 2011, designated 3 individuals pursuant to the Executive Order issued that same day: Mahir al-Assad, the brother of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and brigade commander in the Syrian Army’s 4th Armored Division; Atif Najib, the former head of the Political Security Directorate for Daraa Province and a cousin of Bashar al-Assad; and Ali

Mamluk, director of Syria’s General Intelligence Directorate;

Whereas, on May 6, 2011, envoys of the European Union’s 27 nations agreed to impose sanctions on the Government of Syria for the human rights abuses it is perpetrating, including asset freezes and visa bans on 13 members of the Government of Syria and an arms embargo on the country;

Whereas, on April 29, 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed Resolution S-16/1, which condemns the Syrian regime for its human rights abuses and establishes a mandate for an international inquiry led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law in Syria “with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability”;

Whereas the Government of Syria, prior to March 2011, had a well-documented track record of human rights abuses against its own citizens and violations of international agreements and international law;

Whereas, in February 1982, the Syrian army, under the orders of then-Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, killed at least 10,000 civilians in the city of Hama in an effort to quell an uprising there;

Whereas, according to the Department of State’s most recent Human Rights Country Report, published on April 8, 2011, the Government of Syria commits unlawful killings against civilians; has severely and systematically restricted basic freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion; is responsible for ongoing politically motivated arrests, detentions, and disappearances; lacks an independent judiciary system; and maintains prisons where torture and physical abuse are widespread and where detainees lack access to food, proper clothing, and medical treatment;

Whereas the Department of State has designated Syria since 1979 as a “state sponsor of terrorism” and according to the Department of State’s most recent “Country Reports on Terrorism,” published in August 2010, the Government of Syria provides “political and material support to Hizballah in Lebanon and allowed Iran to resupply this organization with weapons”;

Whereas the Government of Syria’s transfer of weapons to Hizballah in Lebanon is in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), which established an arms embargo requiring all states to prevent the supply of arms and weapons to militias and terrorists in Lebanon;

Whereas the Government of Syria has violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon in contravention of United Nations Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 425 (1978), Resolution 520 (1982), and Resolution 1701 (2006);

Whereas Syria, as a party to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is legally bound to declare all its nuclear activity to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to place such activity under the monitoring of the IAEA;

Whereas the IAEA issued a report on February 25, 2011, criticizing Syria’s implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement, concluding that “Syria has not cooperated with the Agency since June 2008” in connection with the Agency’s investigation of the Dair Alzour site and 3 other locations” and warning that “the Agency has not been able to make progress towards resolving the outstanding issues related to those sites”;

Whereas it has been widely reported that the Government of Syria was developing a covert nuclear program, in violation of its international obligations under the NPT, until that site was bombed by Israel in September 2007; and