

pipeline, at a minimum, must support social and emotional development beginning at birth, enhance academic achievement, and prepare students for success in college and 21st century careers.

Promise Neighborhoods is a new kind of Federal grant. It requires organizations, agencies, and caring adults to work together to revitalize a single neighborhood, focusing on access to the educational and other supports children need to be successful in school and in life. It also supports communities in working together to combat the devastating effects poverty has on children's development and academic achievement.

One day I would hope that all children grow up in a neighborhood that provides support for their success from birth. This bill will help us take an important step towards this vision.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COATS, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. JOHANNIS):

S. 1005. A bill to provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of a minor seeking an abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, polls show nearly 80 percent of Americans agree parents should have the legal right to stop an abortion from being performed on their minor daughter. Many States such as Arkansas have enacted laws requiring parental notification, and these laws have proven very effective at the state level. Texas' teen abortion rate has dropped 25 percent since passage of its parental notification law in 2000 and Virginia and South Dakota have had similar results since parental notification laws were passed more than 10 years ago. However without a Federal law parents in those States are not required to be notified when their daughters go out-of-state for an abortion. Also, judges exploit loopholes in state laws by granting "judicial bypass" so often times the law is not enforced. The Parental Notification and Intervention Act requires that parents be notified at least four days in advance of any abortion to be performed on their minor daughter and gives them power to stop an abortion from being performed. My colleagues Senators GRAHAM, RISCH, COATS, THUNE, and JOHANNIS join me in introducing this important legislation. I would also like to thank Representative STEVE KING for his support and leadership on the House companion version of the Parental Notification and Intervention Act.

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. 1005

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 "Parental Notification and Intervention Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. PARENTAL NOTIFICATION.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person or organization to perform any abortion on an unemancipated minor under the age of 18, to permit the facilities of the entity to be used to perform any abortion on such a minor, or to assist in the performance of any abortion on such a minor, if the person or organization has failed to comply with the following requirements:

(1) Unless there is clear and convincing evidence of physical abuse of the minor by a parent, written notification has been provided to each parent of the minor, informing each parent that an abortion has been requested for the minor.

(2) There is compliance with a 96-hour waiting period after notice has been received by, subject to paragraph (1), each parent of the minor before the abortion may be performed.

(3) In the case of an action brought by a parent of such minor pursuant to section 3, with respect to the performance of such abortion, the person or organization shall not perform such abortion unless and until there is a final judgement pursuant to such section that granting permanent relief to enjoin the abortion would be unlawful.

(b) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply if, with respect to an unemancipated minor for whom an abortion is sought, a defense or affirmative defense exists which would be applicable to other provisions of title 18, United States Code. For purposes of the previous sentence, such a defense or affirmative defense shall not apply unless a physician other than the physician with principal responsibility for making the decision to perform the abortion makes a determination that—

(1) a medical emergency exists in which an abortion on the minor is necessary due to a grave, physical disorder or disease of the minor that would, with reasonable medical certainty, cause the death of the minor if an abortion is not performed;

(2) parental notification is not possible as a result of the medical emergency; and

(3) certifications regarding compliance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection have been entered in the medical records of the minor, together with the reasons upon which the determinations are based, including a statement of relevant clinical findings.

(d) For purposes of this section, any parental notification provided to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) shall be provided through the manner described in paragraph (1), or through the manner described in paragraph (2), as follows:

(1) The notification shall be provided through certified mail in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) The notification shall be addressed to the parent of the unemancipated minor.

(B) The address used shall be the dwelling or usual place of abode of the parent.

(C) Return receipt shall be requested.

(D) Delivery shall be restricted to the parent.

(2) The notification shall be delivered personally to the parent.

(e) For purposes of this section, the term "parent" includes, but is not limited to, any legal guardian of the child.

SEC. 3. PARENTAL INTERVENTION.

Any parent of a minor required to be notified pursuant to section 2 may bring, in the district court of the United States where the

parent resides or where the unemancipated minor is located, an action to bar the performance of an abortion on such minor. The court shall issue an injunction barring the performance of the abortion until the issue has been adjudicated and the judgment is final. The court shall issue relief permanently enjoining the abortion unless the court determines that granting such relief would be unlawful.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE AND SEVERABILITY.

(a) The provisions of this Act shall be severable. If any provision of this Act, or any application thereof, is found unconstitutional, that finding shall not affect any provision or application of the Act not so adjudicated.

(b) The provisions of this Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—RE-AFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT THROUGH DIRECT ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN NEGOTIATIONS, REAFFIRMING OPPOSITION TO THE INCLUSION OF HAMAS IN A UNITY GOVERNMENT UNLESS IT IS WILLING TO ACCEPT PEACE WITH ISRAEL AND RENOUNCE VIOLENCE, AND DECLARING THAT PALESTINIAN EFFORTS TO GAIN RECOGNITION OF A STATE OUTSIDE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS DEMONSTRATES ABSENCE OF A GOOD FAITH COMMITMENT TO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, AND WILL HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTINUED UNITED STATES AID

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution: which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 185

Whereas the policy of the United States since 2002 has been to support a two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict;

Whereas a true and lasting peace between the people of Israel and the Palestinians can only be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties;

Whereas Palestine Liberation Organization Chair Yassir Arafat wrote to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on September 9, 1993, that "all outstanding issues relating to permanent status will be resolved through negotiations";

Whereas the reconciliation agreement signed by Fatah and Hamas on May 4, 2011, was reached without Hamas being required to renounce violence, accept Israel's right to exist, and accept prior agreements made by the Palestinians (the "Quartet conditions");

Whereas Hamas, an organization responsible for the death of more than 500 innocent civilians, including two dozen United States citizens, has been designated by the United States Government as a foreign terrorist organization and a specially designated terrorist organization;

Whereas Hamas kidnapped and has held captive Israeli sergeant Gilad Shalit in violation of international norms since June 25, 2006;

Whereas Hamas continues to forcefully reject the possibility of negotiations or peace with Israel;

Whereas, by contrast, Prime Minister of Israel Benjamin Netanyahu has accepted a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;

Whereas, on April 22, 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated, "We will not deal with nor in any way fund a Palestinian government that includes Hamas unless and until Hamas has renounced violence, recognized Israel and agreed to follow the previous obligations of the Palestinian Authority.";

Whereas the United States, under two different Presidents, has vetoed 11 United Nations Security Council resolutions in the last 15 years related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and its outstanding issues;

Whereas United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan Rice stated on February 18, 2011, that it was "unwise" for the United Nations to attempt to resolve key issues between the Israelis and Palestinians;

Whereas Palestinian leaders are pursuing a coordinated strategy to seek recognition of a Palestinian state within the United Nations, in other international forums, and from foreign governments;

Whereas, on March 11, 1999, the Senate adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 5 (106th Congress), and on March 16, 1999, the House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 24 (106th Congress), both of which resolved that "any attempt to establish Palestinian statehood outside the negotiating process will invoke the strongest congressional opposition";

Whereas current United States law precludes assistance to a Palestinian Authority that shares power with Hamas unless that Authority publicly accepts the right of Israel to exist and adheres to all prior agreements and understandings with the Governments of the United States and Israel;

Whereas the United States Government provides more than \$550,000,000 annually and more than \$3,500,000,000 cumulatively in direct bilateral assistance to the Palestinians, who are among the world's largest recipients of foreign aid per capita;

Whereas aid to the Palestinians is predicated on a good faith commitment from the Palestinians to the peace process;

Whereas abandonment by Palestinian leaders of the Quartet conditions and inclusion of Hamas in a government could jeopardize the positive steps the Palestinian Authority has taken in building institutions and improving security in the West Bank in recent years; and

Whereas efforts to form a unity government without accepting the Quartet conditions, to bypass negotiations and unilaterally declare a Palestinian state, or to appeal to the United Nations or other international forums or to foreign governments for recognition of a Palestinian state would violate the underlying principles of the Oslo Accords, the Road Map, and other relevant Middle East peace process efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its strong support for a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resulting in two states, a democratic, Jewish state of Israel and a viable, democratic Palestinian state, living side-by-side in peace, security, and mutual recognition;

(2) states its firm belief that any Palestinian unity government must publicly and formally forswear terrorism, accept Israel's right to exist, and reaffirm previous agreements made with the Government of Israel;

(3) reiterates its strong opposition to any attempt to establish or seek recognition of a

Palestinian state outside of an agreement negotiated between leaders in Israel and the Palestinians;

(4) urges Palestinian leaders—

(A) to ensure that any Palestinian government will seek peace with Israel;

(B) to cease all efforts at circumventing the negotiation process, including through a unilateral declaration of statehood or quests for recognition of a Palestinian state from other nations or the United Nations;

(C) to resume direct negotiations with the Government of Israel immediately and without preconditions; and

(D) to take appropriate measures to counter incitement to violence and fulfill all prior Palestinian commitments, including dismantling the terrorist infrastructure embodied in Hamas;

(5) supports the opposition of the President to a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and the veto by the United States on February 18, 2011, of the most recent United Nations Security Council resolution regarding a key issue of the Israeli-Palestinian process;

(6) calls upon the President to announce that the United States will veto any resolution on Palestinian statehood that comes before the United Nations Security Council which is not a result of agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestinians;

(7) calls upon the President to lead a diplomatic effort to oppose a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state and to oppose recognition of a Palestinian state by other nations, within the United Nations, and in other international forums prior to achievement of a final agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinians;

(8) will consider restrictions on aid to the Palestinian Authority should it persist in efforts to circumvent direct negotiations by turning to the United Nations or other international bodies;

(9) supports the position taken by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton on April 22, 2009, that the United States "will not deal with or in any way fund a Palestinian government that includes Hamas unless and until Hamas has renounced violence, recognized Israel and agreed to follow the previous obligations of the Palestinian Authority";

(10) urges the President to consider suspending assistance to the Palestinian Authority pending a review of the unity agreement between Fatah and Hamas; and

(11) reaffirms the requirement under United States law precluding assistance to a Palestinian Authority that shares power with Hamas unless that Authority and all its ministers publicly accept the right of Israel to exist and all prior agreements and understandings with the Governments of the United States and Israel.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public of an addition to a previously announced hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Wednesday, May 25, 2011, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

In addition to the other measures previously announced, the Subcommittee will also consider S. 268, a

bill to sustain the economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land and other public land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to release certain wilderness study areas, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to allison_seyferth@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Scott Miller or Allison Seyferth.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 17,
2011 AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17, the majority leader be recognized to move to proceed to Calendar No. 42, S. 940, the Close Big Oil Tax Loopholes Act, and Calendar No. 43, S. 953, the Offshore Production Safety Act; that there be up to 4 hours of debate prior to a vote on the motion to proceed to S. 940; that the vote on the motion to proceed be subject to a 60-vote threshold; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate; further, that at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 18, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 43, S. 953; that there be up to 4 hours of debate prior to a vote on the motion to proceed to the bill; that the vote on the motion to proceed be subject to a 60-vote threshold; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate; and finally, in addition to what I just asked, that if a motion to proceed contained in this agreement does not achieve 60 votes, the motion is withdrawn.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the following postal naming bills, en bloc: Calendar No. 46, 47, 48; S. 349, S. 655, and H.R. 793.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the bills be read the third time and passed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate; and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.