

S. Res. 47. A resolution recognizing the importance of biosecurity and agrodefense in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin):

S. Res. 48. A resolution congratulating the Green Bay Packers on winning Super Bowl XLV; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 17

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 17, a bill to repeal the job-killing tax on medical devices to ensure continued access to life-saving medical devices for patients and maintain the standing of United States as the world leader in medical device innovation.

S. 91

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNIS) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors of S. 91, a bill to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and unborn human person.

S. 197

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 197, a bill to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved medical care by reducing the excessive burden the liability system places on the health care delivery system.

S. 210

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 210, a bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to eliminate the mandatory printing of bills and resolutions for the use of offices of Members of Congress.

S. 218

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 218, a bill to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved medical care by reducing the excessive burden the liability system places on the health care delivery system.

S. 219

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 219, a bill to require Senate candidates to file designations, statements, and reports in electronic form.

S. 226

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr.

CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to clarify that the revocation of an alien's visa or other documentation is not subject to judicial review.

S. 228

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 228, a bill to preempt regulation of, action relating to, or consideration of greenhouse gases under Federal and common law on enactment of a Federal policy to mitigate climate change.

S. 238

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 238, a bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to require that fishery impact statements be updated each year and for other purposes.

S. 259

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 259, a bill to require that the Government give priority to payment of all obligations on the debt held by the public and payment of Social Security benefits in the event that the debt limit is reached.

S. 281

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 281, a bill to delay the implementation of the health reform law in the United States until there is a final resolution in pending lawsuits.

S. 282

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) were added as cosponsors of S. 282, a bill to rescind unused earmarks.

S. 306

At the request of Mr. WEBB, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 306, a bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission.

S.J. RES. 3

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Mississippi

(Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 3, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget.

AMENDMENT NO. 27

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 27 proposed to S. 223, a bill to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 313. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for a microhydro project in nonwilderness areas within the boundaries of Denali National Park and Preserve, to acquire land for Denali National Park and Preserve from Doyon Tourism, Inc., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce legislation, cosponsored by my colleague MARK BEGICH from Alaska, that represents an important step in the conversion to renewable energy sources in rural Alaska.

Today I introduce the Kantishna Hills Renewable Energy Act of 2011.

The Kantishna Roadhouse, owned by Doyon Tourism, Inc., is located 100 miles inside Denali National Park and Preserve. The settlement of Kantishna was founded in 1905 as a mining camp near the juncture of Eureka and Moose Creeks. Gold in the region brought a flurry of prospectors in the early days, but as the gold began to run out, so did interest in mining the Kantishna Hills. The original roadhouse at Kantishna was built in the early 1900s, serving as a private residence, a community center, post office, and informal hotel accommodations for those who visited Kantishna in Denali Park.

The Roadhouse, like many structures within Denali National Park, is entirely off the grid and generates all of its electricity needs with a diesel generator. As a result, all guests and supplies, including diesel, are trucked through the Park to the Roadhouse over National Park roads. The construction of the micro hydro project would allow the Roadhouse to cut down their diesel usage by approximately 50%, which would result in a decrease in diesel truck traffic on the Park Road, improved local air quality, and less sound pollution in this remote area, as well as reduce disturbance and vehicle impacts on park wildlife, allowing for an enhanced visitor experience for tourists within the National Park.

My bill will authorize the National Park Service to exchange roughly 10 acres of National Park land for an equivalent amount of land currently owned by Doyon Tourism, and would allow the National Park Service to obtain the highly desired Galena tract of land, located just off the Park Road in the Kantishna region. Doyon Tourism would obtain land over which the hydro project would be implemented. In the interim period, prior to completion of the land exchange, the National Park Service will issue a permit to allow Doyon Tourism, Inc., to construct the micro hydro unit.

I want to emphasize how important I believe that this bill is. The benefit to the citizens of Alaska, especially rural Alaska, of reducing their dependence on expensive diesel generation through access to renewable and clean sources of energy is enormous. This type of Micro-Hydro project within Denali provides an excellent blueprint for others around the State to follow suit.

I would like to thank Senator BEGICH, an original co-sponsor of this bill, for his and his staff's hard work in moving this bill forward. It is our hope that this bill will receive quick but careful consideration as the very short construction season in Alaska lasts only from May through September.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 317. A bill to allow for use of existing Section 8 housing funds, so as to preserve and revitalize affordable housing options for low-income individuals; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce the Affordable Housing Preservation and Revitalization Act. I am delighted and honored to be joined in this effort by my good friend and colleague, Senator JEFF MERKLEY. It has been my privilege to work with Senator MERKLEY and his staff on an issue that is so important to our State of Oregon and to folks around the country.

There has been a lot of talk about housing in the media over the past year. The topic of most of these conversations has been the foreclosure crisis and the continued fallout from the mortgage meltdown.

But there is another housing story here, even though it may not get the same attention or airtime: It is the story of homelessness and the struggle to find affordable housing, and for thousands of Oregonians it's a daily reality.

Like many States, Oregon is experiencing a sharp rise in homelessness.

The most recent count available from Oregon, found 19,208 people homeless on a particular night. That number represented a 12 percent increase in homelessness over 2009.

This same count also indicates that 31 percent of those experiencing homelessness were children and the number of homeless families with children rose 33 percent from 2009.

In times like these, the Federal Government can hardly stand to lose its stock of affordable housing. Sadly, that is exactly what's happening.

As long-term contracts are coming due, many landlords are leaving the business of affordable housing for the private market. As these owners convert to market rents, which is in their economic interest, the low-income tenants will be unable to afford their homes. With fewer and fewer places to turn, many of these folks will end up on the street.

Some of these properties have what are known as residual receipts—funds left over once the operating expenses and owner's distribution have been paid. Currently, this money can only be used in the most extreme of situations. As a result, many of these residual receipts have accumulated for nearly 3 decades. In Oregon alone, estimates suggest there are more than \$10 million in untapped residual receipts.

Senator MERKLEY and I believe these funds represent a substantial asset that could be used to help preserve affordable housing projects with expiring contracts. That is why we are introducing the Affordable Housing Preservation and Revitalization Act.

Our legislation would permit residual receipts to be transferred with affordable housing properties that are sold to non-profits, provided the non-profits commit to preserving and maintaining the housing stock as affordable.

Our legislation isn't a magic bullet and it certainly will not ensure that every American can put a roof over their head. But we think it's the kind of commonsense approach that Americans can get behind. I hope that our colleagues will join us in supporting this bill.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VITTER, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KOHL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. NELSON of Florida):

S. 319. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the importation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce the Pharmaceutical Market Access and Drug Safety Act of 2011. I am enormously grateful to partner with Senator STABENOW in this endeavor and to have the support of 17 additional bipartisan cosponsors. I also want to salute former Senator Byron Dorgan, who was such a tremendous ally on this issue for nearly a decade.

During health reform, I was disappointed with the \$80 billion deal struck by the drug industry in exchange for supporting the legislation.

Make no mistake—this is hardly a generous offer from the industry. Consider the fact that last August, a report issued by AARP on retail prices of brand-name drugs showed that the 217 products most used by older Americans increased by an average of 8.3 percent during 2009, even as inflation was negative. So in other words, we have the industry setting a new pricing baseline that is entirely off kilter with the rest of the economy . . . widely unaffordable for the American people . . . and clearly unsustainable for the future. Negotiating concessions is no substitute for instilling market competition—which is exactly what this legislation will do.

It is unconscionable that more and more individuals are forced to skip doses or split pills as prices increase while our economy contracts. Today our bill could already be providing the access that Americans deserve to the more affordable drug prices available in other industrialized nations. It is simply indisputable that Americans pay far too much for prescription drugs—when other countries pay 35–55 percent less. And the cost of brand drugs in the U.S. increases at two to three times the inflation rate.

When nations institute safe, regulated trade in pharmaceuticals they see results—as Sweden did when it entered the European system of trade and saw a reduction of 12–19 percent in the price of traded drugs. Now, opponents claim importation will cause harm, but they fail to note the greatest prescription drug threat to the safety of Americans . . . that the inability to take a drug as it is prescribed . . . exacts a tremendous toll on thousands of American lives every year.

The bottom line is that safety is the foundation of our bill—our legislation not only addresses the safety of imports, but also was the first to provide FDA with the resources to improve inspection of foreign drug plants—many of which today produce medications marketed here by U.S. firms which consumers assume to be “domestic.”

They have also failed to understand or acknowledge we have left no stone unturned to assure importation will be safe . . . why we require FDA approval of all imported drugs . . . that the agency regulate, inspect and monitor those who handle medications . . . that we require strong prescription controls, improved labeling, anti-counterfeiting technology and tracking of shipments to assure the security of medications. We don't rely on “certifying safety”—this legislation ensures safety.

Indeed when all the provisions of this legislation are considered, this legislation will set a new standard for domestic drug safety. Because, right now—today—many of the drugs which Americans use every day are in fact manufactured in foreign factories. Yet today foreign plants are seldom inspected—it can be as many as 12 years between inspections. The fact is, global sourcing

of production to lower cost countries—including those with inadequate regulatory oversight—means that FDA simply must be examining all facilities where our medications are made.

Under our bill, such plants—and in fact every step in the drug supply chain—are to be inspected and regulated by FDA. And we include long-sought incentives, to improve drug safety such as anti-counterfeiting technologies, drug “pedigrees,” and improved regulation and oversight of the handling of prescription drugs.

At the same time, this legislation will ensure that importation is effective in delivering savings to consumers. The Congressional Budget Office reports our bill will generate savings of \$19.4 billion to the Federal Government alone. Isn't that exactly the kind of savings we should achieve at a time of escalating health care costs?

So it is clear that the time for enactment of this legislation is certainly long overdue—and today the need for this legislation is actually greater . . . not less. Among working age adults—only those with Medicare coverage saw any improvement in their ability to fill their prescriptions. All others saw a rise in their inability to obtain needed medications! Among the uninsured more than 1 in 3 individuals went without a required prescription—and in those with chronic disease that number doubles! So despite manufacturer assistance programs—despite the increased use of generics—the high and escalating cost of brand name drugs is directly impacting the health of millions.

It is indeed time to engender more competition, and the more affordable pricing that will bring. That is why I look forward to moving forward together to see passage of our bill this year.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 324. A bill to amend the Chesapeake And Ohio Canal Development Act to extend to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I am proud to re-introduce legislation to support greater public involvement in the administration of one of Maryland's most treasured National Parks. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Advisory Commission Act ensures that the communities located along the 184.5 mile long C&O Canal National Historical Park have a voice with the National Park Service regarding decisions affecting the administration of the Park. The Commission keeps the people and small businesses most affected by the operation of the C&O Canal National Historical Park informed and involved in the decisions surrounding the Park. Citizen involvement in the governmental process is a hallmark of our democracy and the C&O Canal National

Historical Park Advisory Commission Act exemplifies the goal of ensuring the public's role in government decision making.

The importance of the Commission is intrinsically tied to the uniqueness of the C&O Canal National Historical Park. The Park covers an area of 20,000 acres winding North and West along the Potomac River from the heart of Georgetown's old industrial district in Washington D.C. to Cumberland, MD nestled in the valleys and mountains of Western Maryland. The Park's watered canal, contiguous towpath, popular among cyclists, backpackers, day hikers and runners, hundreds of historic structures and towns like Hancock, Hagerstown, Harpers Ferry, Williamsport and Sharpsburg that grew during the Canal's heyday, all tell the story of how the C&O Canal once served as a crucial East/West commercial link. The Park also preserves pristine views of the Potomac River, evocative of the C&O Canal's working days. At its widest points, the C&O Canal National Historical Park spans less than  $\frac{3}{10}$  of a mile across and in many areas directly abuts neighboring commercial and residential properties bordering the Park.

During the commercial operation of the C&O Canal, these towns were local commercial centers where area farmers and tradesman utilized the canal boats to deliver their goods to market. Today, the hospitality and tourism industries of these communities thrive upon the C&O Canal National Historical Park's popularity and are integral to enhancing the park user experience. Whether it is hotel or bed and breakfast to spend the night in, a restaurant or diner to grab a meal, stores to shop in and perhaps stock up on camping provisions, boathouses to rent a canoe for the afternoon, bike shops to service a flat tire or make repairs to your bike or any of the myriad of goods and services park visitors may need, the communities along the C&O Canal are as important to the Park user experience as the Park's users are to maintaining their businesses.

In 2009, more than 3.75 million people visited the C&O Canal National Historical Park. To put it in perspective, in 2009, more people visited this historic treasure than the number of people who visited Yellowstone, Yosemite, the Everglades or Shenandoah National Park. Much of the C&O Canal National Historical Park's success is attributable to the positive relationship that has developed over time between the National Park Service and the local community leaders that span the length of the Park. The Park's Commission has greatly facilitated this relationship.

The Commission provides the vital link between the affected committee that the Park runs through and the National Park Service. The Commission ensures that the public is engaged in the numerous processes surrounding operational policy and infrastructure

maintenance and restoration projects on the C&O Canal National Historical Park. The Commission plays a vital consultation and planning role for park activities and operations. The cooperation that has developed between the Commission and the National Park Service helps ties to the Park to its communities. The Commission serves a purely advisory function and does not have the authority to make binding park policy.

The Commission was first established as part of the 1971 Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act sponsored by Rep. Gilbert Gude, R-MD. Every ten years, a bill like mine comes before congress, when the 10-year extension of the Commission's authorization expires. Three times over a 40-year period extension bills have passed by unanimous consent and without controversy. My bill is another 10-year extension of the Advisory Commission's authorization and makes no changes to the Commission's authority. Legislative precedent has never set an authorization amount for the Commission, but the Commission has always functioned at a nominal cost.

The General Services Administration's Federal Advisory Commissions Act database determined that the C&O Canal Advisory Commission's expenses totaled \$33,199 for fiscal year 2010. All expenses came out of the National Park Service's general operating budget. Expenses covered the cost of travel for commission members, \$295, Federal staff time, \$28,074, and miscellaneous expenses, \$4,830, like meeting space, printing, supplies and website maintenance.

The National Park System is a showcase of America's natural and historical treasures. So much of the National Park System's success is rooted in the citizen stewardship projects and the involvement of caring citizens and community leaders. Like so many of our National Parks the C&O Canal National Historical Park has an extensive backlog of maintenance and repair projects. The Commission plays a critical role in helping keep these projects moving forward and assisting the National Park Service with their completion because there is recognition of the shared responsibility between the Park Service and the Commission about the importance of continuing to make the Park a desirable tourism and outdoor recreation destination. The Commission provides that bridge between the government and public. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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. 324

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

**SECTION 1. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COMMISSION.**

Section 6(g) of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act (16 U.S.C. 410y-4(g)) is amended by striking “40” and inserting “50”.

**SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION 47—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY AND AGRO-DEFENSE IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 47

Whereas following the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Nation took notice of the global threat of terrorism;

Whereas the new reality after the attacks of September 11, 2001, led to an increase of resources focused on combating attack from the enemies of the United States;

Whereas Congress established the Department of Homeland Security in 2002 with the intent of meeting the challenges plaguing our Nation;

Whereas the attacks made visible the vulnerability of our food supply and agriculture economy;

Whereas the President of the United States issued a Homeland Security Directive entitled the “Defense of United States Agriculture and Food” on January 30, 2004;

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security in partnership with the Department of Agriculture recognized the challenges of agroterrorism early on;

Whereas the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism assessed in its 2008 report entitled “World At Risk”, “the U.S. government has invested most of its non-proliferation efforts and diplomatic capital in preventing nuclear terrorism. The Commission believes that it should make the more likely threat—bioterrorism—a higher priority. Only by elevating the priority of the biological weapons threat will it be possible to bring about substantial improvements in global biosecurity”; and

Whereas the threat of attack from the enemies of the United States continues and there is much remaining work: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) while the United States continues to combat terrorism in all forms around the world, the safety, security, and health of our livestock and agriculture commodities must not be forgotten;

(2) research and investment in biosecurity and biosafety should remain a top priority for Congress;

(3) providing the resources, both intellectually and materially, for the advancement of vaccines and hopeful eradication of deadly pathogens and emerging zoonotic disease is an integral part of providing homeland defense;

(4) a laboratory capable of handling such deadly diseases is necessary to meet the demand for such resources, and such laboratory should be constructed to the highest standards of safety and security, and should meet the requirements of a biosafety level 4 laboratory;

(5) without the tools necessary to protect the citizens, agriculture economy, and food supply of the United States, the United States remains vulnerable to attack and chaos;

(6) the world depends on the food and fiber that the United States produces;

(7) the world depends on the leadership of the United States in science and technology;

(8) the United States must remain the leader in the fight against bioterrorism; and

(9) biosecurity and agrodefense are achievable goals for the United States in the global war on terrorism.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 48—CONGRATULATING THE GREEN BAY PACKERS ON WINNING SUPER BOWL XLV**

Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 48

Whereas on Sunday, February 6, 2011, the Green Bay Packers defeated the Pittsburgh Steelers with a score of 31 to 25 in Super Bowl XLV, in Arlington, Texas;

Whereas the victory marks the thirteenth championship win for the Green Bay Packers, the most of any team in the history of the National Football League, and the fourth Super Bowl win for the Green Bay Packers;

Whereas the victory brings the Vince Lombardi Trophy, which was named after the legendary Green Bay Packers coach, back to Green Bay, Wisconsin, also known as “Tittletown, U.S.A.”;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers are publicly owned by diehard fans of the team, making the team unique in professional sports;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers are known all over the world for their devoted fans, as demonstrated by the nearly 300 consecutive sellout games at Lambeau Field, the home field of the Green Bay Packers, and a season ticket waiting list that contains more than 80,000 names;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers never trailed an opponent by more than 7 points during the entire 2010-2011 season;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers overcame injuries to multiple players to secure a berth in the playoffs on the final day of the regular season, following must-win games in the final 2 weeks of the season against the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers defeated the top 3 seeded teams in the National Football Conference to advance to the Super Bowl and became only the second 6th-seed to win the Super Bowl;

Whereas the Green Bay Packers won the Super Bowl due to contributions from an excellent offense, led by Super Bowl Most Valuable Player Aaron Rodgers’ 304-yard, 3-touchdown performance, and a superb defense that forced 3 turnovers, including Nick Collins’ 37-yard interception return for a touchdown; and

Whereas Head Coach Mike McCarthy, General Manager Ted Thompson, and President Mark Murphy compiled a team that exemplified the hard work, discipline, determination, and humility of Green Bay, Wisconsin, the home city of the Green Bay Packers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Green Bay Packers on winning Super Bowl XLV; and

(2) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Head Coach of the Green Bay Packers, Mike McCarthy;

(B) the General Manager of the Green Bay Packers, Ted Thompson; and

(C) the President of the Green Bay Packers, Mark Murphy.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 60. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 61. Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 62. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 63. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 64. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 65. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 66. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 67. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 68. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 69. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 70. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 71. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 72. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 73. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**TEXT OF AMENDMENTS**

**SA 60.** Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic