

if the Senate subsequently again votes against closing debate under subparagraph (b), the procedures under this subparagraph shall apply.”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 22—CON-DEMNING THE NEW YEAR’S DAY ATTACK ON THE COPTIC CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT AND URGING THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO FULLY INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE THE PERPETRATORS OF THIS HEINOUS ACT

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. KYL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 22

Whereas Coptic Christians are a native Egyptian population and the Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria was founded by the Evangelist Saint Mark the Apostle in approximately 42 A.D. and is the oldest Christian church in Africa;

Whereas Copts in Egypt constitute the largest Christian community in the Middle East and the largest Christian minority group in the region;

Whereas Coptic Christians account for at least 9 percent of Egypt’s population of 80,000,000 and number more than 3,000,000 outside of Egypt, including 1,000,000 in the United States;

Whereas, on New Year’s Day 2011, a suicide bomber targeting Coptic Christians blew himself up in front of the Saint George and Bishop Peter Church in Alexandria, Egypt killing at least 21 people and injuring almost 100 others;

Whereas President Barack Obama and other world leaders have condemned the attack and called for its perpetrators to “be brought to justice for this barbaric and heinous act”;

Whereas the head of Egypt’s Coptic Christian community, Pope Shenouda III, has called on President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak to increase security for the Coptic Christian community and to reach agreements over the building and repairing of churches, including the adoption of a single law applicable to both churches and mosques; and

Whereas the freedom of religion is central to the ability of people to live together and must be upheld by the laws and practices of every democratic nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the New Year’s Day 2011 attack on the Saint George and Bishop Peter Church in Alexandria, Egypt;

(2) expresses its deep condolences to the Coptic Christian community who suffered from this attack and lost their loved ones and to all Egyptians who have suffered from terrorist attacks;

(3) calls on President Hosni Mubarak and the Government of Egypt to continue to fully investigate the bomb attack and to lawfully prosecute the perpetrators of this heinous act;

(4) calls on President Hosni Mubarak and the Government of Egypt to continue to enhance security for the Coptic Christian community and to work to ensure in law and practice religious freedom and equality of treatment for all people in Egypt;

(5) calls on the President to work with the Government of Egypt to identify the perpetrators of the New Year’s Day attack; and

(6) calls on the Secretary of State to address the issues of religious freedom and equality of treatment for all people in Egypt with the Government of Egypt.

SENATE RESOLUTION 23—TO PROHIBIT UNAUTHORIZED EARMARKS

Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 23

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON UNAUTHORIZED EARMARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, conference report, or amendment that provides an earmark.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY.—

(1) WAIVER.—The provisions of subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the measure. An affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(c) EARMARK DEFINED.—In this resolution, the term “earmark” means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives providing or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality, or congressional district unless the provision or language—

(1) is specifically authorized by an appropriate congressional authorizing committee of jurisdiction;

(2) meets funding eligibility criteria established by an appropriate congressional authorizing committee of jurisdiction by statute; or

(3) is awarded through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process.

SENATE RESOLUTION 24—TO PROPOSE A STANDING ORDER TO GOVERN EXTENDED DEBATE

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted the following resolution; which was submitted and read:

S. RES. 24

Resolved,

SECTION 1. STANDING ORDER FOR EXTENDED DEBATE.

(a) STANDING ORDER.—This section shall be a standing order of the Senate.

(b) RULES FOR EXTENDED DEBATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a question to close debate on a measure, motion, or other matter is decided in the negative and a majority of senators present and voting have voted to bring debate to a close, the extended debate procedures under this section shall be in order at any time if that measure, motion or

other matter has continued as the only pending business subsequent to the vote against closing debate.

(2) CLOSING DEBATE.—Under the circumstances described in paragraph (1), it shall be in order for the Majority Leader or his designee to move to bring debate on the pending measure, motion, or other matter to a close on the grounds that no Senator seeks recognition to debate the matter. Immediately after the motion is made and before putting the question thereon, the Presiding Officer shall immediately inquire whether any Senator seeks recognition for the purpose of debating the matter on which the Senate had previously voted against closing debate. If a Senator seeks recognition for that purpose, the Presiding Officer shall announce that the Senate is proceeding under extended debate and shall recognize a Senator who seeks recognition for debate. After the Presiding Officer’s announcement under the preceding sentence the Senate shall continue to proceed under extended debate subject to paragraph (3).

(3) EXTENDED DEBATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Senate enters into extended debate under this paragraph, no dilatory motions, motions to suspend any rule or any part thereof, nor dilatory quorum calls shall be entertained.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR ENDING DEBATE.—If during extended debate the proceedings described in either subparagraph (C), (D), or (E) occur and unless the Majority Leader or his designee withdraws the motion made under paragraph (2), the Senate shall proceed immediately to vote on that motion or to vote at a time designated by the Majority Leader or his designee within the next four calendar days of Senate session. When voted on, that motion shall be decided by a majority of Senators chosen and sworn.

(C) DEBATE ENDS.—If, at any point during extended debate when no Senator is recognized, no Senator seeks recognition, the Presiding Officer shall renew the inquiry as to whether a Senator seeks recognition and shall recognize a Senator who seeks recognition for the purpose of debate. If no Senator then seeks recognition (or if no Senator sought recognition in response to the Presiding Officer’s inquiry under paragraph (2), the Senate shall dispose of the motion of the Majority Leader (or his designee) to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2), in the manner specified in subparagraph (B).

(D) QUORUM CALLS.—

(i) QUESTION.—If, at any point during extended debate, a Senator having been recognized raises a question of the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall renew the inquiry as to whether a Senator seeks recognition, and shall recognize a Senator who seeks recognition for debate.

(ii) DISPOSITION.—If no Senator then seeks recognition for debate under clause (i)—

(I) the Presiding Officer shall direct the Clerk to call the roll;

(II) upon the establishment of a quorum, the Senate shall dispose of the motion of the Majority Leader (or his designee) to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2) in the manner specified in subparagraph (B); and

(III) if the Senate adjourns for lack of a quorum, then when the Senate next convenes and the morning hour or any period for morning business is expired or is deemed to be expired, the Senate shall dispose of the motion of the Majority Leader (or his designee) made to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2) in the manner specified in subparagraph (B).

(E) MOTIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If at any point during extended debate a Senator having been recognized moves to adjourn, recess, postpone the

pending matter, or proceed to other business and unless the motion is made or seconded by the Majority Leader or his designee, the Presiding Officer shall renew the inquiry as to whether a Senator seeks recognition, and shall recognize a Senator who seeks recognition for debate, and said motion shall be considered withdrawn. If no Senator then seeks recognition for debate, then the Presiding Officer shall immediately put the question on the motion offered, unless the vote is delayed as provided in clause (ii).

(ii) RECONVENING.—If the Senate agrees to a motion to adjourn or recess it shall resume consideration of the pending measure, motion or other matter pending at the time of adjournment or recess when it first takes up business after it next reconvenes, and the Senate shall still be in a period of extended debate. Upon the negative disposition of the motion to adjourn, recess, postpone, or proceed to other business and unless such motion was made by the Majority Leader or his designee, the Senate shall dispose of the motion of the Majority Leader (or his designee) to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2) in the manner specified in subparagraph (B).

(iii) DELAY.—During a period of extended debate, the Majority Leader or his designee may delay any vote until a designated time within the next 4 calendar days of Senate session, and any votes ordered or occurring thereafter shall likewise be delayed.

(4) FINAL DISPOSITION.—If the motion of the Majority Leader to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2) is agreed to by a majority of Senators chosen and sworn, the Presiding Officer shall announce that extended debate is ended and that the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of and further proceedings on the measure, motion or other matter shall occur as if the Senate had decided to invoke cloture. If the Majority Leader withdraws the motion to bring debate to a close pursuant to paragraph (2) or that motion is not agreed to by a majority of Senators chosen and sworn the Presiding Officer shall announce that extended debate is ended.

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM LEGISLATION SHOULD INCLUDE INCENTIVES FOR COMPANIES TO REPATRIATE FOREIGN EARNINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CREATING NEW JOBS

Mrs. BOXER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 25

Whereas innovative proposals to create new American jobs must be enacted in order to reduce the United States unemployment rate, which was 9.4 percent at the end of 2010;

Whereas United States multinational companies have an estimated \$1,000,000,000,000 in overseas earnings that could be used to invest in the economic recovery, but the current tax structure gives them more incentive to leave those earnings overseas;

Whereas Congress passed section 422 of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which allowed for the short term repatriation of foreign earnings at a lower tax rate to encourage companies to bring their overseas earnings back to invest in this country during the economic downturn;

Whereas more than \$300,000,000,000 in foreign earnings was returned to the United

States as a result of section 422 of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004; and

Whereas \$18,000,000,000 in additional revenue was provided to the United States Treasury as a result of section 422 of the American Jobs Creation Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that innovative proposals to create new American jobs, such as repatriation, should be considered in the 112th Congress as part of comprehensive tax reform.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3—HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF STAFF SERGEANT SALVATORE GIUNTA, A NATIVE OF HIAWATHA, IOWA, AND THE FIRST LIVING RECIPIENT OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR SINCE THE VIETNAM WAR

Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 3

Whereas Staff Sergeant Salvatore Giunta of the United States Army, a native of Hiawatha, Iowa, was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Obama on November 16, 2010;

Whereas the Medal of Honor is the highest honor awarded to members of the Armed Forces for valor in combat;

Whereas the official citation awarding the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant Giunta states that Staff Sergeant Giunta “distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an armed enemy in the Korengal Valley, Afghanistan, on October 25, 2007”;

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta joins an elite group of Medal of Honor recipients dating back to the Civil War;

Whereas the production and distribution of a medal of honor recognizing individual valor was first proposed by a fellow Iowan, Senator James W. Grimes, and the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to award the first “medals of honor” under section 7 of the Act of December 21, 1861 (12 Stat. 330; chapter I);

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta is the first living recipient of the Medal of Honor since the Vietnam War;

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta displayed true courage in the face of enemy fire, risking his own life for the benefit of an injured soldier;

Whereas the actions of Staff Sergeant Giunta represent the highest values of the Army and the United States;

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta has demonstrated humility and dedication to his fellow soldiers on numerous occasions, stating that the Medal of Honor does not belong to him alone, but also to his fellow soldiers, both living and dead, for whom he holds the Medal of Honor in trust; and

Whereas the brave actions of Staff Sergeant Giunta, which went above and beyond the call of duty, as well as the modesty and selfless service exhibited by Staff Sergeant Giunta, stand as the embodiment of the best attributes of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) honors the service and sacrifice of Staff Sergeant Salvatore Giunta of the United States Army, who is the first living recipient of the Medal of Honor since the Vietnam War; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to recognize the valor and heroism exhibited by Staff Sergeant Giunta.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent Tim Woodbury, my law clerk, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of this debate.

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

HONORING STAFF SERGEANT SALVATORE GIUNTA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Con. Res. 3.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) honoring the service and sacrifice of Staff Sergeant Salvatore Giunta, a native of Hiawatha, Iowa, and the first living recipient of the Medal of Honor since the Vietnam War.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. I now ask unanimous consent the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 3

Whereas Staff Sergeant Salvatore Giunta of the United States Army, a native of Hiawatha, Iowa, was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Obama on November 16, 2010;

Whereas the Medal of Honor is the highest honor awarded to members of the Armed Forces for valor in combat;

Whereas the official citation awarding the Medal of Honor to Staff Sergeant Giunta states that Staff Sergeant Giunta “distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an armed enemy in the Korengal Valley, Afghanistan, on October 25, 2007”;

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta joins an elite group of Medal of Honor recipients dating back to the Civil War;

Whereas the production and distribution of a medal of honor recognizing individual valor was first proposed by a fellow Iowan, Senator James W. Grimes, and the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to award the first “medals of honor” under section 7 of the Act of December 21, 1861 (12 Stat. 330; chapter I);

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta is the first living recipient of the Medal of Honor since the Vietnam War;

Whereas Staff Sergeant Giunta displayed true courage in the face of enemy fire, risking his own life for the benefit of an injured soldier;