

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND  
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 18, 2011, at 10 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND SPACE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science and Space of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 18, 2011, at 10:30 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "Contributions of Space to National Imperatives."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWERS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 18, 2011, at 2:30 p.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES, INSURANCE, AND  
INVESTMENT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs' Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Investment, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 18, 2011, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled "The State of the Securitization Markets."

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

U.S./EUROPEAN UNION FLIGHT  
MANIFEST EXCHANGE

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 49, S. Res. 174.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 174) expressing the sense of the Senate that effective sharing of passenger information from inbound international flight manifests is a crucial component of our national security and that the Department of Homeland Security must maintain the information sharing standards required under the 2007 Passenger Name Record Agreement between the United States and the European Union.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the Lieberman amendment, which is at the desk, to the preamble, be agreed to; the preamble as amended

be agreed to; there be no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 174) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 320) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble)

In the 5th whereas clause of the preamble, strike "an agreement to exchange passenger information" and insert "information sharing agreements".

In the 6th whereas clause of the preamble, strike "international law and treaties have recognized" and insert "security and intelligence experts recognize".

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, read as follows:

S. RES. 174

Whereas the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States—

(1) found that "[t]argeting travel is at least as powerful a weapon against terrorists as targeting their money"; and

(2) recommended that the United States "combine terrorist travel intelligence, operations, and law enforcement in a strategy to intercept terrorist, find terrorist travel facilitators, and constrain terrorist mobility";

Whereas terrorists continue to target international travel to the United States, as evidenced by Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab's attempt to detonate a bomb on board Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on December 25, 2009, en route from Amsterdam to Detroit;

Whereas Congress responded to the attacks of September 11, 2001, by mandating that all air carriers flying into the United States provide passenger name record (referred to in this resolution as "PNR") data concerning all inbound passengers to U.S. Customs and Border Protection to assist the Department of Homeland Security in fulfilling its missions of protecting the border and enhancing border security;

Whereas there is bipartisan agreement on the need to collect and share passenger travel data, which—

(1) has served as a cornerstone for interdicting terrorists by the administrations of President Barack Obama and former President George W. Bush; and

(2) continues to fulfill the mandate for increased information sharing set by Congress in—

(A) the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71);

(B) the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458);

(C) the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53); and

(D) other laws requiring information sharing internationally and within the United States Government to promote greater security;

Whereas the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 required nations to enter into information sharing agreements with the United States in order to qualify for the United States visa waiver program;

Whereas security and intelligence experts recognize that—

(1) advance information about travelers is a critical tool in identifying high-risk passengers; and

(2) the intelligence gained from the analysis of passenger travel data is critical for—

(A) protecting the United States against terrorists entering the United States; and

(B) preventing terrorists from boarding international flights bound for the United States;

Whereas the Agreement Between the United States of America and the European Union on the Processing and Transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data by Air Carriers to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), done at Brussels and Washington on July 23 and 26, 2007 (referred to in this resolution as the "EU-U.S. PNR Agreement")—

(1) succeeded a series of agreements between 2002 and October 2006;

(2) was intended to remain in effect until 2014; and

(3) complied with European Union and United States privacy laws by providing assurances that the United States would use PNR data for limited purposes;

Whereas PNR data gathered pursuant to the EU-U.S. PNR Agreement has been used to identify and arrest a number of dangerous terrorists, including—

(1) David Headley, who was planning an attack on Denmark and who contributed to the tragedy in Mumbai; and

(2) Faisal Shahzad, who was attempting to flee the country after attempting to set off a car-bomb in Times Square.

Whereas PNR data has been used to prevent the travel of many other individuals considered to be national security threats or otherwise inadmissible to the United States;

Whereas the privacy protections in the current EU-U.S. PNR Agreement are robust, and a February 2010 joint review by both signatories found no privacy violations, misuse, or injury from the collection of PNR data by the Department of Homeland Security;

Whereas although the United States and the European Union have different governing mechanisms that lead to differences in how oversight is conducted, both governments have a firm commitment to the protection of data and the respect of individual privacy;

Whereas in February 2011, the European Commission proposed that the European Union create its own PNR system in order to identify potential terrorists and other dangerous criminals;

Whereas in 2010, the Washington Post—

(1) recognized the important role that PNR data plays in securing international aviation; and

(2) recommended that data sharing should not be restricted without demonstrating specific problems with the operation of current agreement: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the grave threat posed by terrorists and other dangerous criminals who seek to exploit international aviation to do harm to our countries;

(2) urges the Department of Homeland Security to reject any efforts by the European Union to modify existing PNR data sharing mechanisms in a way that would degrade the usefulness of the PNR data for identifying terrorists and other dangerous criminals;

(3) urges the Department of Homeland Security to not enter into any agreement that would impose European oversight structures on the United States; and

(4) opposes any effort by the European Union to interfere with counterterrorism cooperation and information sharing between the Department of Homeland Security and non-European countries.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING  
HARMON KILLEBREW

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to S. Res. 189.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 189) recognizing and honoring Harmon Killebrew and expressing the condolences of the Senate to his family on his death.

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

Mr. REID. Madam President, I will just make a very brief comment. I am not a great baseball fan. I am a baseball fan. I am sure there are better fans than me. I have followed baseball all of my life, starting as a little boy. I have listened to baseball games, and I would have loved to have met Harmon Killebrew. He was a man who, before anyone ever suggested steroids, was so powerful. He holds 10th or 11th place in the history of baseball for hitting home runs. According to what everyone says about him, he was such a nice man in addition to that.

Mr. FRANKEN. Madam President, I rise to talk about a Minnesota icon. Minnesotans and baseball fans across this country are celebrating the life of Harmon Killebrew today. We lost the great slugger yesterday.

I never met Mr. Killebrew, which is kind of hard for me to believe, because, similar to so many Minnesotans, I felt that I knew him. He was the heart of the Minnesota Twins franchise, not just because of the towering home runs he hit but because, on and off the field, he carried himself with so much dignity and grace and humility.

I was 9 years old when the old Washington Senators moved to Minnesota and became the Minnesota Twins. We were so excited to have a major league team in Minnesota, and Killebrew was the heart and the anchor of the franchise, batting cleanup and cracking out 400-foot-plus home runs with his unbelievably powerful swing.

By 1965, Killebrew, along with Tony Oliva, Zoilo Versalles, Bob Allison, Earl Battey, Jim Perry, Jim Kaat, and Mudcat Grant unseated the Yankee dynasty and took the American League pennant. I was sitting along the left field line of Metropolitan Stadium the game before the All-Star break that year when Killebrew hit a ninth-inning walk-off homer to beat the Yankees. It was not a typical Killebrew home run. It was a line drive that just shot out of the park into the left field stands, and it sent us into the All-Star break in first place. I, along with lots of Twins fans, believe that was the blow that was the key to that season.

As I said, that rope of a homer was not a typical Killebrew home run. He was known for these towering blasts. I remember one in particular. I was watching the Twins on TV one summer night with my dad and my brother, and the Twins were playing the Tigers in Detroit in the old Tiger Stadium.

And Killebrew got ahold of one and it cleared the left field roof, one of just four shots that cleared that roof in the 87-year history of the stadium. My

recollection is that by its trajectory, the ball was estimated to be a 480-foot home run. Killebrew hit the longest ball in the history of Metropolitan Stadium—a 530-foot shot!

Now Killebrew was not that big a man. He was 5 feet 11 inches and about 210 pounds. In his major league career, Harmon Killebrew hit 573 home runs, all without the aid of steroids. Killebrew grew up in rural Idaho. According to one press account I read last night, Killebrew claimed to have gotten his strength from carrying 10-gallon milk cans during the summers as a youth.

But I know a little something, second hand, about where the power for those home runs really came from. His legs. See, about 20 years ago, a friend of mine did a little film with Killebrew, and travelled to his home in Idaho.

My friend asked Killebrew where his power came from, and Harmon said that it came from his legs. Killebrew told my friend that the Killebrews all had incredibly powerful legs and that his father, Killebrew's father, could jump over a cow from a standing position.

I had always hoped to meet Killebrew and ask him about that. I had a chance to. In 2005, there was a commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the 1965 Twins team. It was held in a tent after a Twins' game at the Metrodome.

I was in the tent and I got Tony Oliva's autograph, and Camilo Pascual's. And I saw Killebrew and he was surrounded by fans. And I just wanted to give him some space. He was a totally accessible guy. Every Twins fan knew that from his years on the team and his years in the Twins broadcast booth. But for some reason I decided to talk to another member of that great team, and figured I would talk to Harmon a little later. But by the time I tried to find him again, he was gone.

So, I never met Harmon Killebrew. But, again, like all Twins fans, I felt I knew him. A gracious, humble man that we in Minnesota were privileged to watch, and who we were privileged to have represent our State.

Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, my colleagues Senators JIM RISCH, AMY KLOBUCHAR and AL FRANKEN join me today in honoring the life of Harmon Clayton Killebrew. We join with his family and friends in mourning his passing and paying tribute to his inspirational life.

Harmon Killebrew began his exemplary athletic career in Idaho. He was born June 29, 1936, in Payette, ID, where he earned multiple awards as an athlete in baseball, basketball and football at Payette High School. Harmon explained his childhood in Idaho in a way that fellow Idahoans could clearly understand. He often shared this quote from his childhood. "My father used to play with my brother and me in the yard. Mother would come out and say, 'You're tearing up the grass'; 'We're not raising grass.' Dad would reply. 'We're raising boys.'" We under-

stand Harmon often credited then-U.S. Senator from Idaho, Herman Welker, for recommending to then-Washington Senators owners, the Griffith family, that their team sign Killebrew, and at age 17, Killebrew signed his first professional baseball contract with the Washington Senators.

He went on to play his first seven seasons here in Washington, DC, before moving with the franchise to Minnesota in 1961, when it would be renamed the Minnesota Twins. Killebrew played 14 seasons in Minnesota, making the All-Star team in 10 of those seasons. He also competed in the 1965 World Series, where his Twins would lose to the Los Angeles Dodgers in seven games. Killebrew completed his professional baseball career in 1975, playing one season with the Kansas City Royals.

His remarkable skills earned him due recognition. He was awarded the American League Most Valuable Player Award in 1969, when he led the league in both home runs and runs batted in. Killebrew's No. 3 uniform was retired by the Minnesota Twins, and he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1984. His accomplishment of 573 career home runs currently ranks 11th on the All-Time baseball list.

Killebrew's legacy extends far beyond the baseball field. He remained active in Idaho following his retirement, including taking the lead on many important charitable efforts. In 1977, Killebrew and former Idaho Representative Ralph Harding founded the Danny Thompson Memorial Golf Tournament, in honor of Killebrew's former Minnesota Twins teammate, who died from leukemia in 1976. Since then, this annual tournament, played in Sun Valley, ID, has raised more than \$11 million, which has been leveraged with matching grants to over \$25 million, for leukemia and cancer research. Each year, these proceeds are divided equally between St. Luke's Mountain States Tumor Institute in Boise, Idaho and the University of Minnesota Cancer Research Center.

Harmon Killebrew's talent and hard work have inspired countless young athletes, and he leaves behind a legacy of encouraging skill and dedicated service. We extend our condolences and prayers to his family, friends and loved ones and deep gratitude for his compassion, service and leadership.

Mr. REID. I am very happy to ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 189) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 189

Whereas Harmon Clayton Killebrew was born on June 29, 1936, in Payette, Idaho;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew earned multiple awards as an athlete in baseball, basketball, and football while at Payette High School;

Whereas at the age of 17, Harmon Killebrew signed his first professional baseball contract with the Washington Senators;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew credits then-United States Senator from the State of Idaho, Herman Welker, with recommending to the Griffith family, then-Washington Senators owners, that the Washington Senators sign Killebrew;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew played his first 7 seasons of professional baseball in Washington, D.C. before moving with the Washington Senators franchise to the State of Minnesota in 1961, where the team was renamed the Minnesota Twins;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew played 14 seasons with the Minnesota Twins;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew hit the longest home run in the history of Metropolitan Stadium, which hit a seat located 520 feet from home plate that the Twins later painted red in honor of that historic shot;

Whereas while with the Minnesota Twins, Harmon Killebrew made the All-Star Team in 10 different seasons and competed in the 1965 World Series, where the Minnesota Twins fell in 7 games to the Los Angeles Dodgers;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew earned the American League's Most Valuable Player award in 1969 when he led the league in both home runs and runs batted in;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew retired from professional baseball in 1975, after playing 1 season with the Kansas City Royals;

Whereas uniform number 3, which Harmon Killebrew wore while with the Minnesota Twins, has been retired by the Minnesota Twins;

Whereas as of 2011, Harmon Killebrew, with 573 career home runs, ranks 11th highest on the all-time career home run list of Major League Baseball;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1984;

Whereas Harmon Killebrew remained active in many important charitable efforts following the conclusion of his playing career;

Whereas in 1977, Harmon Killebrew joined with Ralph Harding, a former United States Representative from the State of Idaho, in founding the Danny Thompson Memorial Golf Tournament, in honor of Danny Thompson, Harmon Killebrew's former Minnesota Twins teammate who died as a result of leukemia in 1976; and

Whereas the efforts of Harmon Killebrew in support of the annual Danny Thompson Memorial Golf Tournament in the State of Idaho generated more than \$25,000,000 for leukemia and cancer research at Luke's Mountain States Tumor Institute in Boise, Idaho and the University of Minnesota Cancer Research Center: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Harmon Killebrew as one of the greatest professional baseball players of all time;

(2) honors Harmon Killebrew for his charitable efforts to support leukemia and cancer research; and

(3) extends the deepest condolences of the Senate to the family of Harmon Killebrew.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDIANAPOLIS 500

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 190, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 190) recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Indianapolis 500 mile race.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 190) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 190

Whereas the Indianapolis Motor Speedway is the largest spectator sporting facility in the world, with more than 250,000 permanent seats;

Whereas founders Carl G. Fisher, Arthur C. Newby, Frank H. Wheeler, and James A. Allison pooled their resources in 1909 to build the Indianapolis Motor Speedway 5 miles from downtown Indianapolis as a testing ground to support the growing automotive industry of Indiana;

Whereas on August 14, 1909, the first motorized races, using motorcycles, took place on the recently completed 2.5-mile oval, which had a racing surface composed of crushed stone and tar;

Whereas on August 19, 1909, the first 4-wheeled automobile races at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway took place;

Whereas for 63 days in late 1909, 3,200,000 paving bricks, each weighing 9.5 pounds, were laid on top of the crushed stone and tar surface to upgrade the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, leading the facility to be nicknamed "The Brickyard";

Whereas a 3-foot horizontal strip of that original brick remains exposed at the start and finish line, known as the "Yard of Bricks";

Whereas on May 30, 1911, the first Indianapolis 500 Mile Race took place and was won by Ray Harroun at an average speed of 74.602 miles per hour;

Whereas the Indianapolis 500, the largest single-day spectator sporting event in the world, has occurred on every Memorial Day weekend since 1911, except during the involvement of the United States in world wars from 1917 through 1918 and 1942 through 1945;

Whereas in 1977, Janet Guthrie became the first woman to compete in the Indianapolis 500;

Whereas in 1991, Willy T. Ribbs became the first African-American driver to compete in the Indianapolis 500;

Whereas the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, by hosting the IZOD IndyCar Series, the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, the MotoGP Series, and the Formula One Series, is the only facility in the world that has played host to these 4 elite worldwide racing series;

Whereas every May since 1981 the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has served as the backdrop for the annual Armed Forces Induction Ceremony, in which citizens of Indiana who have volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces are administered the oath of enlistment;

Whereas in 1987, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was officially listed on the National Park Service list of National Historic Landmarks as the oldest continuously operated automobile racecourse; and

Whereas the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race has played an enormous part in shaping and defining the City of Indianapolis, the State of Indiana, United States motorsports, and the United States automobile industry, and is a great source of pride to all citizens of Indiana: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes the 100th anniversary of the Indianapolis 500 Mile Race.

#### DISCHARGE AND REFERRAL—S. 840

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, S. 840, be discharged from the Committee on Environment and Public Works and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

#### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1022

Mr. REID. I have been told that S. 1022 is due for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1022) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until December 31, 2014, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I now ask for its second reading but object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 19, 2011

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Thursday, May 19; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; and that following morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, there will be a rollcall vote tomorrow at about 2 p.m. on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Goodwin Liu, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.