

current 2010 levels—which surged in the last 2 years by double-digit increases. He would freeze it at that level. That is very small and will not alter the path we are on to doubling the debt in 5 years and tripling in 10. It will not alter that. That is how small an impact that proposal would have.

We have to get together here in Congress and wrestle with it, but we need some leadership. If we could get at the cloud of debt and fear that is out there among a lot of Americans on the street and fear among a lot of the world's best financial minds who move money around in huge amounts—they are afraid too. The only people who do not seem to be quite sufficiently grasping this are our Washington bureaucracy. I think the Congress is beginning to get it. I think Congress is thinking about it. I believe the Washington establishment is still sort of in denial. They think we can somehow make a few token changes in what we do and everything is going to be OK, but it won't.

I am saying, how do we create jobs now? Take some real firm steps, and the world says: Wow, the United States has gone off an unsustainable path to a path that could lead to prosperity and growth, and we are willing to invest in the country again.

Let me mention one more thing. We have a border that is still wide open and lawless. Thousands, millions of people are coming in illegally still, and they are taking jobs from American citizens. We arrested 500,000 people at the border last year. How many more got by? We just added 36,000 jobs this month. Some think that was a good number. It is below what we have to add. But we had that many illegal people coming into the country and seeking work and taking jobs from American citizens, providing competitive employment that drives down wages.

One of the things you do in a time of high unemployment is you reduce guest worker programs and you reduce illegal immigration.

Mr. Bernanke testified before our Budget Committee a couple of weeks ago that we are treading water. We need 150,000 jobs added every month to stay even, and to change the dynamic of high unemployment we need at least 250,000 a month. We have had that coming out of previous recessions. We are just not seeing it in this one. An economy that only creates 36,000 jobs, even if that number is somewhat low because of bad weather, is in bad shape. It is below what the experts projected. I believe we can say now with great confidence that the Federal Government's attempts to borrow money—on which we pay interest as long as we live on this Earth—to pump into the economy as a short-term stimulus, a sugar high, is not effective. It is not working.

We have to do the kinds of things I mentioned, and there are a lot more that would actually create productivity, make our corporations and busi-

nesses more competitive, and therefore allow them to compete against foreign competition, create jobs, growth, exports—reduce our imports of oil and gas that are helping drive up our energy costs and moving jobs out of the country and moving American wealth out of the country.

If we do those kinds of things, we can make real progress. I think we can. We need help from the administration. I believe the American people are open to these ideas. The idea is that this is not a popular plan because we are talking about cutting taxes on corporations and nobody wants to do that, they don't believe that, the American people won't support that. But I think the American people will understand we cannot tax our corporations more than they are doing in Canada—35 percent to 16 percent—and expect to win competition for jobs and business. We have to look at the taxes that are killing jobs and try to make our tax policy nurture growth and prosperity.

Spending restraint is necessary now because of our profligate habits and the situation we find ourselves in. But it is not the future, if we do the right thing. This country can compete if we take on good policies in an effective way.

I yield the floor.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 289. A bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 until December 31, 2013, and for other purposes.

S. 290. A bill to extend the sunset of certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, and for other purposes.

S. 291. A bill to repeal the sunset provisions in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and other related provisions and permanently reauthorize the USA PATRIOT Act.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

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

S. 292. A bill to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 228

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from South Caro-

lina (Mr. DEMINT) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 29

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 29 intended to be 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. 292. A bill to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to speak to a bill that I am reintroducing, being cosponsored by my colleague MARK BEGICH from Alaska, to resolve a land conveyance dispute in Northwest Alaska, the Salmon Lake Land Selection Resolution Act.

Shortly after Alaska became a State in 1959, Alaska selected lands near Salmon Lake, a major fishery resource in the Bering Straits Region of Northwest Alaska. In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to resolve aboriginal land claims throughout the 49th State. In that act Congress created 12 regional native corporations in Alaska, providing the corporations with \$966 million and the right to select 44 million acres of land in return for giving up claims to their traditional lands. The land and money was to go to make the corporations profitable to provide benefits to their shareholders, the native inhabitants of Alaska. The Bering Straits Native Corporation, one of those 12 regional corporations, promptly selected lands in the Salmon Lake region overlapping State selections promised the State at the time that Alaska joined the Union in 1959. The corporation selected the area around the lake because the waters upstream and downstream from the lake are a prime fishery spawning area and contains fisheries resources of significance to Alaska Natives, in addition to offering land suitable for a variety of recreational activities.

For the past 40 years there have been conflicts over the conveyances, delaying land from going to the corporation, harming the economic and cultural benefits of the corporation model for all Native shareholders, and complicating land and wildlife management issues between Federal agencies and the State of Alaska. Starting in 1994, but accelerating in 1997, talks began among the State, Federal agencies and native corporations and towns in the region, located north of Nome—Salmon Lake itself is located 38 miles north of Nome—to reach a consensus on land uses in the region. Those talks reached agreement on June 1, 2007, with a resolution that satisfied all parties. This seemingly non-controversial legislation will implement the land management regime in the area and finally complete the conveyance of ANCSA lands to the Bering Straits Native Corporation—giving the corporation title after surveys to the last of the 145,728 acres it was promised by Section 14(h)(8) of ANCSA nearly 4 decades ago.

By this bill the Corporation will gain conveyance to 1,009 acres in the Salmon Lake area, 6,132 acres at Windy Cove, northwest of Salmon Lake, and 7,504 acres at Imuruk Basin, on the north shore of Imuruk Basin, a water body north of Windy Cove. In return the Corporation relinquishes rights to another 3,084 acres at Salmon Lake to the Federal Government, the government then giving part of the land to the State of Alaska for it to maintain a key airstrip near the lake. The Federal Bureau of Land Management also retains ownership and administration of a 9-acre campground at the outlet of Salmon Lake, which provides road accessible public camping opportunities from the Nome-Teller Highway. The agreement also retains public access to BLM managed lands in the Kigluaik Mountain Range. In return for the trade, the Federal Government gains other lands from the State.

The bill fully protects recreation and subsistence uses in the area, while providing the Corporation with access to recreational-tourism sites of importance to its shareholders and which might some day produce revenues for the Corporation. The agreement has prompted no known environmental group concerns and seems to be the classic “win-win-win” solution that all sides should be congratulated for crafting.

After this bill was introduced in late winter 2009, only support for its provisions was voiced by the public and the Administration and Federal agencies during a Senate hearing held by the Senate Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Oct. 8, 2009. After that hearing, the bill was unanimously approved by the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee on December 16, 2009; and it was awaiting passage at the end of the 111th Congress. A nearly identical bill was approved by the full House of Representa-

tives on July 1, 2010 by a unanimous vote of 410–0. According to Congressional Budget Office estimates last year, it would have “negligible” costs to the Federal Government during a 10-year scoring window, and it actually will likely reduce Federal outlays since the land’s transfer will reduce Federal Bureau of Land Management administrative costs.

Passage of this act is certainly in keeping with the spirit of the Alaska Lands Conveyance Acceleration Act that this body passed 7 years ago that was intended to help settle all outstanding land conveyance issues in Alaska by 2009—the 50th anniversary of Alaska Statehood. While the original agreement/extension covering the land exchange among the Federal Government, the State of Alaska and Bering Straits Native Corporation expired in late 2010, it has been extended once again by all parties to give Congress additional time to ratify the land exchange’s terms. Ratification will largely complete the land conveyance process in Northwest Alaska.

I hope that Congress this year, before the latest deadline passes, will quickly pass this legislation. I particularly hope that the land swap is ratified quickly since December 18, 2011 will mark the 40th anniversary of ANCSA’s passage. The shareholders of the Bering Straits region have waited 40 years to finally receive the land and economic benefits promised to them when they relinquished their aboriginal land claims. It is only just that they not be made to wait any longer to enjoy the full benefits of the claims settlement act. This bill is also very important for residents of Nome who utilize the area for recreation and subsistence purposes and for all Alaska Natives who live in the Bering Straits Region.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 47. Ms. CANTWELL 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 48. 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 49. Mr. UDALL of New Mexico submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 50. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 47. Ms. CANTWELL 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; as follows:

On page 209, line 3, insert “or subpoena” after “discovery”.

On page 209, line 7, strike “or”.

On page 209, line 9, strike “report.” and insert “report; or”.

On page 209, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(D) hazard identification, risk assessment, risk control, and safety assurance data produced or collected for purposes of—

(i) assessing and managing aviation safety risk; or

(ii) a safety management system acceptable to the Administrator.

On page 210, beginning in line 5, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1) only”.

On page 210, beginning in line 17, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report,” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

On page 211, beginning in line 2, strike “privileged self-analysis information as defined under the Federal Rules of Evidence.” and insert “information protected by the self-analysis privilege.”.

On page 211, beginning in line 5, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

On page 211, beginning in line 14, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

SA 48. Ms. CANTWELL 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; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . ADS-B OVERSIGHT.

(a) COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall contract with an independent third party to conduct an updated cost benefit analysis of acquisition approaches for the Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast program (referred to in this section as the ADS-B program).

(2) PARAMETERS.—The analysis must include a comparison of the service-based contract approach with more traditional acquisition approaches, both for the entire contract and for each individual phase of the program.

(3) INDEPENDENCE.—The independent third party selected to conduct the analysis may not have a financial interest in the ADS-B program, and may not have any significant financial ties with either the contractor or subcontractors involved with the program.