

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PERMANENT PROHIBITION ON CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS.

(a) **BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.—**

(1) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order to—

(A) consider a bill or joint resolution reported by any committee that includes an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit; or

(B) a Senate bill or joint resolution not reported by committee that includes an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(2) **RETURN TO THE CALENDAR.**—If a point of order is sustained under this subsection, the bill or joint resolution shall be returned to the calendar until compliance with this subsection has been achieved.

(b) **CONFERENCE REPORT.—**

(1) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order to vote on the adoption of a report of a committee of conference if the report includes an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(2) **RETURN TO THE CALENDAR.**—If a point of order is sustained under this subsection, the conference report shall be returned to the calendar.

(c) **FLOOR AMENDMENT.**—It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a bill or joint resolution if the amendment contains an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(d) **AMENDMENT BETWEEN THE HOUSES.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It shall not be in order to consider an amendment between the Houses if that amendment includes an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit.

(2) **RETURN TO THE CALENDAR.**—If a point of order is sustained under this subsection, the amendment between the Houses shall be returned to the calendar until compliance with this subsection has been achieved.

(e) **WAIVER.**—Any Senator may move to waive any or all points of order under this section by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purpose of this section—

(1) 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, authorizing, 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, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process;

(2) the term “limited tax benefit” means any revenue provision that—

(A) provides a Federal tax deduction, credit, exclusion, or preference to a particular beneficiary or limited group of beneficiaries under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(B) contains eligibility criteria that are not uniform in application with respect to potential beneficiaries of such provision; and

(3) the term “limited tariff benefit” means a provision modifying the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States in a manner that benefits 10 or fewer entities.

SA 1476. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2038, to prohibit Members of Congress and employees of Congress from using nonpublic information derived from their official positions for personal benefit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. MEMBER CERTIFICATION.

Section 102(a) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(9)(A) A statement (as provided in subparagraph (B)) certifying that financial transactions included in the report filed pursuant to section 101 (d) and (e) were not made on the basis of non-public information.

“(B) The certification required by this paragraph is as follows: ‘I hereby certify that the financial transactions reflected in this disclosure form were not made on the basis of material, non-public information.’”.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I submit the following notice in writing: In accordance with rule V of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to offer an amendment to the Standing Rules of the Senate, by proposing Amendment No. 1473 to S. 2038.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Hala Furst, a Presidential Management Fellow on detail to the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of the debate on S. 2038.

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

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Val Molaison, a fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor today.

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

BORDER TUNNEL PREVENTION ACT OF 2011

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to Calendar No. 260, S. 1236.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1236) to reduce the trafficking of drugs and to prevent human smuggling across the Southwest Border by deterring the construction and use of border tunnels.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1236) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1236

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2011”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) As the international border between the United States and Mexico becomes more secure, trafficking and smuggling organizations intensify their efforts to enter the United States by increasing the number of tunnels and other subterranean passages between Mexico and the United States.

(2) Border tunnels are most often used to transport narcotics from Mexico to the United States, but can also be used to transport people and other contraband.

(3) Between May 1990 and May 2011, law enforcement authorities discovered 137 tunnels, 125 of which have been discovered since September 2001. While law enforcement authorities discovered only 2 tunnels in California between 1990 and 2001, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of border tunnels discovered in California since 2001.

(4) Section 551 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109-295) added a new section to title 18, United States Code (18 U.S.C. 555), which—

(A) criminalizes the construction or financing of an unauthorized tunnel or subterranean passage across an international border into the United States; and

(B) prohibits any person from recklessly permitting others to construct or use an unauthorized tunnel or subterranean passage on the person’s land.

(5) Any person convicted of using a tunnel or subterranean passage to smuggle aliens, weapons, drugs, terrorists, or illegal goods is subject to an enhanced sentence for the underlying offense. Additional sentence enhancements would further deter tunnel activities and increase prosecutorial options.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **NATIONAL SECURITY ZONE.**—The term “national security zone” means any Southwest Border land designated by the Secretary as being at a high risk for border tunnel activity, as authorized under section 8(b).

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) **SOUTHWEST BORDER LAND.**—The term “Southwest Border land” means all parcels of real property in the United States that—

(A) are located within 1 mile of the international border between the United States and Mexico; and

(B) are not owned by a Federal, State, tribal, or local government entity.

SEC. 4. ATTEMPT OR CONSPIRACY TO USE, CONSTRUCT, OR FINANCE A BORDER TUNNEL.

Section 555 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.”.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION FOR INTERCEPTION OF WIRE, ORAL, OR ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, section 555 (relating to construction or use of international border tunnels)” before the semicolon at the end.

SEC. 6. FORFEITURE.

(a) **CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.**—Section 982(a)(2)(B) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “555,” after “545.”.

(b) **CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE.**—Any merchandise introduced into the United States

through a tunnel or passage described in section 555(a) of title 18, United States Code, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture in accordance with section 596(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1595a(c)).

SEC. 7. MONEY LAUNDERING DESIGNATION.

Section 1956(c)(7)(D) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "section 555 (relating to border tunnels)," after "section 554 (relating to smuggling goods from the United States)."

SEC. 8. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) NOTIFICATION TO LAND OWNERS.—The Secretary is encouraged to annually provide each known nongovernmental owner and tenant of land located in a national security zone with a written notification that describes—

(1) Federal laws related to the construction of illegal border tunnels; and

(2) the procedures for reporting violations of such laws to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(b) DESIGNATION OF BORDER TUNNEL HIGH RISK AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate any Southwest Border land that the Secretary has a substantial reason to believe is at a high risk for border tunnel activity as a national security zone.

(2) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) publish any designations made under paragraph (1) in the Federal Register; and

(B) allow appropriate notice and comment in accordance with the chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Administrative Procedures Act").

(c) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section.

SEC. 9. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the congressional committees set forth in subsection (b) that includes a description of—

(1) the cross border tunnels in Southwest Border land discovered during the reporting period; and

(2) the needs of the Department of Homeland Security to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute border tunnel construction on Southwest Border land.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The congressional committees set forth in this subsection are—

(1) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(5) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(6) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

COMMEMORATING 105TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 357 submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 357) commemorating the 105th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs and the significance of the battle to the Civil War.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. 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. 357) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 357

Whereas the Battle of Mill Springs, which took place on January 19, 1862, in Pulaski and Wayne Counties in Kentucky, was the first significant victory for the Union Army in the Civil War, according to the National Park Service;

Whereas Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer, who died at the Battle of Mill Springs, was one of the first generals to die in the Civil War;

Whereas the Battle of Mill Springs was the second largest battle to take place in Kentucky during the Civil War, engaging over 10,000 soldiers;

Whereas the outcome of the Battle of Mill Springs opened the path for the Union Army to move through Kentucky and into Tennessee, affecting the outcome of the Civil War;

Whereas Mill Springs Battlefield has been designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior;

Whereas the Mill Springs Battlefield Association, along with volunteers in the surrounding community, has made significant strides in preserving the historic site of the battle and educating the public about the historic event that took place at that site;

Whereas the Mill Springs Battlefield Association Visitor Center provides visitors with battlefield tours, access to Civil War artifacts, and a Civil War library; and

Whereas more than 50,000 visitors have traveled to the uniquely preserved battlefield, which spans nearly 500 acres: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs;

(2) recognizes—

(A) the work of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association in acquiring, preserving, and maintaining Mill Springs Battlefield for posterity; and

(B) the continuing effort of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association to educate the public about this significant historic event;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to visit Mill Springs Battlefield on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs; and

(4) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the soldiers who fought in the Battle of Mill Springs; and

(B) the outcome of the Battle of Mill Springs, which helped to preserve the union of the United States.

NATIONAL DATA PRIVACY DAY

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 358, submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 358) expressing support for the designation of January 28, 2012, as "National Data Privacy Day."

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 358) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 358

Whereas new and innovative technologies enhance our lives by increasing our ability to communicate, learn, share, and produce;

Whereas integration of new and innovative technologies into our everyday lives has the potential to compromise the privacy of our personal information if appropriate protection is not taken;

Whereas protecting the privacy of personal information is a global imperative for governments, commerce, civil society, and individuals;

Whereas many individuals and companies are unaware of the risks to the privacy of personal information posed by new and innovative technologies, of data protection and privacy laws, or of the specific steps they can take to protect the privacy of personal information;

Whereas "National Data Privacy Day" constitutes an international collaboration and a nationwide effort to educate and raise awareness about data privacy and about protecting the privacy of personal information;

Whereas the fourth annual recognition of "National Data Privacy Day" by Congress would encourage more people nationwide to be aware of data privacy and to protect the privacy of their personal information;

Whereas government officials and agencies from the United States, Canada, and Europe, as well as representatives of businesses and nonprofit organizations, privacy professionals, academic communities, legal scholars, educators, and others with an interest in data privacy are working together on January 28, 2012, to educate and raise awareness about data privacy and about protecting the privacy of personal information;

Whereas on January 28, 2012, privacy professionals and educators are being encouraged to discuss data privacy and security with teens and young adults in schools across the United States, and parents are being encouraged to discuss data privacy and security with their children; and

Whereas January 28, 2012, would be an appropriate day to designate as "National Data Privacy Day": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of January 28, 2012, as "National Data Privacy Day";

(2) encourages State and local governments to observe the day with appropriate activities and initiatives that raise awareness about data privacy;

(3) encourages privacy professionals and educators to discuss data privacy and security with teens and young adults in schools across the United States;

(4) encourages corporations to take steps to protect the privacy and security of the personal information of their clients and