

Anuj Chang Desai, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2011.

Anuj Chang Desai, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for the term expiring September 30, 2014.

Dennis J. Erby, of Mississippi, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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 Mr. PAUL (for himself, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. LEE, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. COBURN):

S. 2062. A bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to repeal certain provisions relating to criminal penalties and violations of foreign laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WEBB:

S. 2063. A bill to prohibit the transfer of technology developed using funding provided by the United States Government to entities of certain countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DEMINT (for himself and Mr. LEE):

S. 2064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate certain energy tax subsidies and lower the corporate income tax rate; read the first time.

By Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to modify the discretionary spending limits to take into account savings resulting from the reduction in the number of Federal employees and extending the pay freeze for Federal employees; to the Committee on the Budget.

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

S. 2066. A bill to recognize the heritage of recreational fishing, hunting, and shooting on Federal public land and ensure continued opportunities for those activities; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 2067. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to medical device regulation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2068. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to preserve consumer and employer access to licensed independent insurance producers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. KERRY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2069. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to speed American innovation in research and drug development for the leading causes of death that are the most costly chronic conditions for our Nation, to save

American families and the Federal and State governments money, and to help family caregivers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. KERRY):

S. Res. 367. A resolution designating January 2012 as "National Mentoring Month"; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 33

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 33, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 414, a bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

S. 1023

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1023, a bill to authorize the President to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti to end within 5 years the deforestation in Haiti and restore within 30 years the extent of tropical forest cover in existence in Haiti in 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 1269

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1269, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require the Secretary of Education to collect information from coeducational secondary schools on such schools' athletic programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1421

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1421, a bill to authorize the Peace Corps Commemorative Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 1884

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1884, a bill to provide States with incentives to require elementary schools and secondary schools to maintain, and permit school personnel to administer, epinephrine at schools.

S. 1925

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1925, a bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

S. 1982

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1982, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to develop and test an expanded and advanced role for direct care workers who provide long-term services and supports to older individuals in efforts to coordinate care and improve the efficiency of service delivery.

AMENDMENT NO. 1471

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1471 proposed to S. 2038, an original bill 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.

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1471 proposed to S. 2038, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 1473

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1473 proposed to S. 2038, an original bill 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 1474

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1474 proposed to S. 2038, an original bill 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KYL (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. AYOTTE, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to modify the discretionary spending limits to take into account savings resulting from the reduction in the number of Federal employees and extending the pay freeze for Federal employees; to the Committee on the Budget.

Mr. KYL. 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. 2065

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 “Down Payment to Protect National Security Act of 2012”.

SEC. 2. REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” under section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) **DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine the number of full-time employees employed in each agency. The head of each agency shall cooperate with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in making the determinations.

(c) **REPLACEMENT HIRE RATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—During the period described under paragraph (2), the head of each agency may hire no more than 2 employees in that agency for every 3 employees who leave employment in that agency.

(2) **PERIOD OF REPLACEMENT HIRE RATE.**—Paragraph (1) shall apply to each agency during the period beginning 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act through the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget makes a determination that the number of full-time employees employed in that agency is 5 percent less than the number of full-time employees employed in that agency determined under subsection (a).

(d) **WAIVERS.**—This section may be waived upon a determination by the President that—

(1) the existence of a state of war or other national security concern so requires; or

(2) the existence of an extraordinary emergency threatening life, health, public safety, property, or the environment so requires.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF PAY FREEZE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 147 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 111-242; 5 U.S.C. 5303 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “June 30, 2014”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “June 30, 2014”.

(b) **CLARIFICATION THAT FREEZE APPLIES TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31) (relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress) during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after February 1, 2013 and ending on June 30, 2014.

SEC. 4. REDUCTION OF REVISED DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS TO ACHIEVE SAVINGS FROM FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PROVISIONS.

Paragraph (2) of section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) **REVISED DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.**—The discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2013 through 2021 under section 251(c) shall be replaced with the following:

“(A) For fiscal year 2013—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$546,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$501,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(B) For fiscal year 2014—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$551,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$500,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(C) For fiscal year 2015—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$560,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$510,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(D) For fiscal year 2016—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$571,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$520,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(E) For fiscal year 2017—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$584,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$531,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(F) For fiscal year 2018—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$598,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$543,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(G) For fiscal year 2019—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$610,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$556,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(H) For fiscal year 2020—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$624,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$568,000,000,000 in budget authority.

“(I) For fiscal year 2021—

“(i) for the revised security category, \$638,000,000,000 in budget authority; and

“(ii) for the revised nonsecurity category, \$579,000,000,000 in budget authority.”

SEC. 5. CALCULATION OF TOTAL DEFICIT REDUCTION.

Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “\$1,200,000,000,000” and inserting “\$1,073,000,000,000”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking “by 9” and inserting “by 8”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “On January 2, 2013, for fiscal year 2013, and in” and inserting “In”;

(3) in paragraphs (5) and (6), by striking “2013” each place it appears and inserting “2014”; and

(4) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by striking “REDUCTIONS.—” and all that follows through “FISCAL YEARS 2014-2021.—On the date” and inserting “REDUCTIONS.—On the date”; and

(B) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and adjusting the margin accordingly.

By Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. KERRY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2069. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to speed American innovation in research and drug development for the leading causes of death that are the most costly chronic conditions for our Nation, to save American families and the Federal and State governments money, and to help family caregivers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce the Spending Reductions Through Innovations in Therapies Agenda Act with my good friends and colleagues, Senators COLLINS, KERRY, BLUMENTHAL, and WARNER. This is a bi-partisan and bi-cameral bill that I have worked on with

Representatives MARKEY and SMITH and community organizations and leaders such as George and Trish Vradenburg’s U.S. Against Alzheimer’s. This legislation will help us sprint to the finish line by getting innovative therapies from bench to bedside more quickly for chronic diseases like Alzheimer’s. It spurs innovation in advanced research and drug, device, and diagnostics development for chronic health conditions that are leading causes of death as well as the most costly to taxpayers and families.

The act puts the focus where it needs to be. It tackles the health problems we are challenged with today and will be faced with in the future if there is inaction. We must conquer these complex health conditions and plug the drain that draws money from our nation’s economy and patients, families, and taxpayers checkbooks.

It is been over 10 years since a new Alzheimer’s drug entered the U.S. market. Eleven industry sponsored clinical trials have failed in recent years. It takes 10 to 15 years to develop a drug and get the FDA gold seal of approval. Each drug that successfully enters the market, costs over \$1 billion to develop. This is because of the high failure rates in the “Valley of Death.”

Currently, 5 million Americans have Alzheimer’s and 15 million Americans are caring for a loved one with Alzheimer’s. There are no drugs on the market today to delay-onset, prevent, or cure Alzheimer’s. Medicare spending for Alzheimer’s patients is 3 times higher than Medicare patients without Alzheimer’s. Medicaid spending for Alzheimer’s patients age 65 and older is 9 times higher. This is unsustainable. Families are left bewildered, bereft, and broke.

I know what this is like. My own dear father was one of the 5 million Americans with Alzheimer’s. I remember when I would go to visit him. It didn’t matter that I was a United States Senator or the Senator who represents the National Institutes of Health. It didn’t matter that I could get Nobel Prize winners on the phone. The information that would have made his life easier just wasn’t there. My family and I knew about the long goodbye. We lived the 36-hour day. It was devastating for him, heart-breaking to my mother, and heart-wrenching for my sisters and me. What was difficult was not only the disease but that we also felt powerless. All we could do was make my father comfortable. There was no cure. There was no safety net for our family.

I vowed to do everything I could. Not just to support research and development in Alzheimer’s but also to create a safety net for families. I know it is gut-wrenching to wonder how you’ll be able to care for a parent. I have always believed Honor thy mother and father’ is a good commandment to live by and a good policy to govern by. We need innovative strategies like the SPRINT program to make sure your brain span lasts your life span.

SPRINT speeds the development of drugs and therapies to combat the most deadly and costly chronic diseases. It compresses the product development timeline and increases the volume of drugs in the development pipeline so that priority is given to the most promising drugs. This bill expedites the Food and Drug Administration review process. It helps get more drugs out of the labs and into patient's hands more quickly.

This act establishes a new program—the SPRINT Program. SPRINT will develop new therapies to reduce federal health care spending on chronic health conditions like Alzheimer's, diabetes, heart disease and cancer that are the leading causes of death identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In fact, some researchers are already working hard to see if diabetes or heart diseases are associated with Alzheimer's. I have seen firsthand that many Alzheimer's patients have multiple chronic conditions.

SPRINT directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to work collaboratively with non-profit investors to identify public and private organizations with expertise in developing therapies for these conditions like a biotech company or an academic health center such as University of Maryland or Johns Hopkins. Prize payments, contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements will be awarded to accelerate development of therapies that have potential to prevent or diagnose, delay onset or cure, and aid recovery or improve health outcomes for Alzheimer's disease and other high-cost conditions.

This bill is built on a public-private partnership. We will make a \$50 million Federal investment and leverage private capital by raising \$2 in private investment for every Federal dollar to combat this problem together. For this small investment we will get huge returns in lives saved and new cures. By making a small investment today we will save billions in future health care spending and long-term care costs. Alzheimer's Association estimates that Alzheimer's alone costs our federal health programs, Medicare and Medicaid, over \$183 billion annually.

SPRINT is a job creator. Manufacturers in Maryland and other states are on the frontier of discovering new drugs and biologics. By helping patients find new treatments we can also make targeted investments in our innovation economy. Biotech companies are an economic engine in Maryland's economy. SPRINT helps America remain number one in biomedical innovation and job creation.

I have a saying, "each of us can make a difference and together we can make change". I will keep fighting for a cure for Alzheimer's. I will keep fighting to support our innovative industries in their quest for new therapies and treatments that will help patients globally and create jobs domestically. And I will keep fighting to help families liv-

ing with Alzheimer's. We are working together because a Congress that works together works the best. We will get this done. Some people want to go to Mars but I want to be in the United States of America when they say "we found a cure for Alzheimer's."

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to, with my colleague from Maryland, introduce the Spending Reductions through Innovations in Therapies agenda, or SPRINT, Act, a bipartisan, bicameral bill to accelerate the development of treatments and therapies for high-cost diseases such as Alzheimer's, diabetes, cancer, and heart disease.

Alzheimer's and other chronic conditions take a tremendous personal and economic toll on millions of Americans and their families. Moreover, in addition to the human suffering they cause, they pose significant challenges to the fiscal health of our Nation.

Alzheimer's disease alone costs the United States \$183 billion a year, a figure that will only increase exponentially as the baby-boom generation ages. If nothing is done to slow or stop the disease, Alzheimer's will cost the United States \$20 trillion over the next 40 years.

At a time of mounting deficits, the increasing incidence of diseases such as diabetes and Alzheimer's also has dire implications for our Federal budget. For example, it is estimated that spending on diabetes accounts for one out of three Medicare dollars. The average annual Medicare payment for an individual with Alzheimer's is three times higher than for those without the condition. For Medicaid, average payments for someone with Alzheimer's are nine times higher.

The Federal Government is currently spending hundreds of billions of dollars a year caring for patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, cancer, heart disease, and other conditions. This pricetag will only increase as our population ages. Left unchecked, these devastating diseases threaten not only to destroy our Nation's health, but also to bankrupt our finances.

The SPRINT Act, which we are introducing today, is intended to speed the development of therapies to significantly modify, cure, or prevent these high-cost, chronic conditions. Among other provisions, the bill authorizes \$50 million for a public-private SPRINT program and fund within the Department of Health and Human Services to support advanced research into promising therapies that are most likely to improve health outcomes and reduce health care costs.

Modeled after the successful Defense Advance Research Project Agency, DARPA, the SPRINT program and fund will complement the basic research done by the National Institutes of Health. It will work through public-private partnerships to provide modest resources to research institutions and other innovators conducting advanced research into therapies and treatments

for Alzheimer's and other high-cost chronic conditions.

Funding provided under the bill will be targeted to chronic conditions designated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as being among the top 10 causes of death and focused on those that account for high current and projected costs to Federal health programs; reduce a victim's ability to carry out activities of daily living; have a death rate that has increased and is projected to increase significantly in future years; and lack existing therapies to prevent, control, or cure the condition or delay cognitive decline.

Each Federal dollar awarded under the program must be matched by at least \$2 in private funding, and the Secretary may modify or terminate funding for projects that fail to meet milestones. Finally, the legislation will expedite review by the Food and Drug Administration of the therapies developed through the program so they can be delivered to patients as quickly as possible.

Chronic diseases such as Alzheimer's, heart disease, diabetes, and cancer cause great suffering and financial hardship for millions of Americans and their families. Given their increasing prevalence as our population ages, they also threaten to bankrupt critically important programs like Medicare and Medicaid.

The SPRINT Act will leverage a relatively small Federal investment to speed the development of therapies that have the potential to prevent, delay, cure, and improve outcomes for these terrible diseases. It also offers us an opportunity to control the costs associated with these devastating conditions. I urge my colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation. I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Alzheimer's Association endorsing our legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALZHEIMER'S ASSOCIATION,
PUBLIC POLICY OFFICE,
Washington, DC, January 31, 2012.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: On behalf of the Alzheimer's Association, thank you for your leadership on issues important to Americans with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers. As the co-chair of the Congressional Alzheimer's Task Force you are well-aware of the national and global epidemic that is Alzheimer's disease. This devastating disease is the ultimate thief—a thief of memories, thief of independence, thief of control, thief of time and ultimately, a thief of life. The Alzheimer's Association is pleased to support your bill, the Spending Reductions through Innovations in Therapies Agenda Act of 2012 (SPRINT Act), which would create a novel mechanism to target research investments that development of new treatments and reduce overall spending by Federal health care programs for high-cost chronic conditions, including Alzheimer's disease.

The Alzheimer's Association is the world's leading voluntary health organization in

Alzheimer's care, support and research. Our mission is to eliminate Alzheimer's disease and other dementias through the advancement of research, to provide and enhance care and support for all affected; and to reduce the risk of dementia through the promotion of brain health. Our vision is a world without Alzheimer's.

In 2011, the cost of caring for those with Alzheimer's to American society will total an estimated \$183 billion, according to Alzheimer's Association's 2011 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures report. This is an \$11 billion increase over last year—a rate of increase more than four times inflation. According to the Alzheimer's Association report, Changing the Trajectory of Alzheimer's Disease: A National Imperative, unless a treatment is found that can prevent cure, or even slow the progression, by 2050, as many as 16 million Americans will have Alzheimer's disease and the cost of care will surpass \$1 trillion annually (in today's dollars). This will create an enormous strain on the health care system, families and the federal budget.

The SPRINT Act aims to speed American innovation in research and drug development for the leading causes of death that are the most costly chronic conditions for our Nation, which includes Alzheimer's disease. The legislation highlights the growing need for research and the importance of finding innovative ways to find a cure for Alzheimer's on behalf of the estimated 5.4 million Americans currently living with the disease.

The Alzheimer's Association appreciates your continued leadership on Alzheimer's disease. If you have any questions, please contact Rachel Conant, Director of Federal Affairs, at Rachel.Conant@alz.org or 202-638-7121.

Sincerely,

ROBERT EGGE,
Vice President, Public Policy.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 367—DESIGNATING JANUARY 2012 AS “NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH”

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 367

Whereas mentoring is a longstanding tradition in which a dependable, caring adult provides guidance, support, and encouragement to facilitate the social, emotional, and cognitive development of a young person;

Whereas continued research on mentoring shows that formal, high-quality mentoring focused on developing the competence and character of the mentee promotes positive outcomes, such as improved academic achievement, self-esteem, social skills, and career development;

Whereas further research on mentoring provides strong evidence that mentoring successfully reduces substance use and abuse, academic failure, and delinquency;

Whereas mentoring, in addition to preparing young people for school, work, and life, is extremely rewarding for the people who serve as mentors;

Whereas more than 5,000 mentoring programs in communities of all sizes across the United States focus on building strong, effective relationships between mentors and mentees;

Whereas approximately 3,000,000 young people in the United States are in formal mentoring relationships due to the remark-

able vigor, creativity, and resourcefulness of the thousands of mentoring programs in communities throughout the United States;

Whereas, in spite of the progress made in increasing mentoring, the United States has a serious “mentoring gap”, with nearly 15,000,000 young people in need of mentors;

Whereas mentoring partnerships between the public and private sectors bring State and local leaders together to support mentoring programs by preventing duplication of efforts, offering training in industry best practices, and making the most of limited resources to benefit young people in the United States;

Whereas the designation of January 2012 as “National Mentoring Month” will help call attention to the critical role mentors play in helping young people realize their potential;

Whereas a month-long celebration of mentoring will encourage more individuals and organizations, including schools, businesses, nonprofit organizations, faith institutions, and foundations, to become engaged in mentoring across the United States; and

Whereas, most significantly, National Mentoring Month—

(1) will build awareness of mentoring; and
(2) will encourage more people to become mentors and help close the mentoring gap in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of January 2012 as “National Mentoring Month”;

(2) recognizes with gratitude the contributions of the millions of caring adults and students who are already volunteering as mentors; and

(3) encourages more adults and students to volunteer as mentors.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1511. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1470 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FRANKEN) 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.

SA 1512. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, to improve, sustain, and transform the United States Postal Service; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1511. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for Mr. LIEBERMAN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1470 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FRANKEN) 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; as follows:

On page 7, strike lines 6 through 9, insert the following:

“(j) Not later than 30 days after any transaction required to be reported under section 102(a)(5)(B), the following persons, if required to file a report under any other subsection of this section subject to any waivers and exclusions, shall file a report of the transaction:

“(1) A Member of Congress.

“(2) An officer or employee of Congress required to file a report under this section.

“(3) The President.

“(4) The Vice President.

“(5) Each employee appointed to a position in the executive branch, the appointment to which requires advice and consent of the Senate, except for—

“(A) an individual appointed to a position—

“(i) as a Foreign Service Officer below the rank of ambassador; or

“(ii) in the uniformed services for which the pay grade prescribed by section 201 of title 37, United States Code is O-6 or below; or

“(B) a special government employee, as defined under section 202 of title 18, United States Code.

“(6) Any employee in a position in the executive branch who is a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service (as defined under section 3132(a)(7) of title 5, United States Code) or a similar personnel system for senior employees in the executive branch, such as the Senior Foreign Service, except that the Director of the Office of Government Ethics may, by regulation, exclude from the application of this paragraph any individual, or group of individuals, who are in such positions, but only in cases in which the Director determines such exclusion would not affect adversely the integrity of the Government or the public's confidence in the integrity of the Government.

“(7) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics.

“(8) Any civilian employee, not described in paragraph (5), employed in the Executive Office of the President (other than a special government employee) who holds a commission of appointment from the President.”.

At the end insert the following:

SEC. . EXECUTIVE BRANCH REPORTING.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) ensure that financial disclosure forms filed by officers and employees referred to in section 101(j) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) are made available to the public as required by section 8(a) on appropriate official websites of agencies of the executive branch; and

(2) develop systems to enable electronic filing and public access, as required by section 8(b), to the financial disclosure forms of such individuals.

SA 1512. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1789, to improve, sustain, and transform the United States Postal Service; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 113, line 11, strike “service before” and all that follows through line 20 and insert the following: “service before October 1, 2014, voluntary separation incentive payments (including payments to employees who retire under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) before October 1, 2014) that may not exceed the maximum amount provided under section 3523(b)(3)(B) for any employee.”.

On page 114, strike line 10 and all that follows through page 116, line 10.

On page 116, line 11, strike “103” and insert “102”.

On page 117, line 16, strike “104” and insert “103”.

On page 117, line 17, strike “104” and insert “103”.

On page 121, line 4, strike “105” and insert “104”.