

(Mr. DEMINT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3287, a bill to protect individual privacy against unwarranted governmental intrusion through the use of the unmanned aerial vehicles commonly called drones, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution to disapprove a rule promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency relating to emission standards for certain steam generating units.

S.J. RES. 42

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 42, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to parental rights.

S. RES. 448

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 448, a resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.

S. RES. 473

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 473, a resolution commending Rotary International and others for their efforts to prevent and eradicate polio.

S. RES. 494

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 494, a resolution condemning the Government of the Russian Federation for providing weapons to the regime of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria.

AMENDMENT NO. 2156

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2156 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2190

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2190 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2219

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2219 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2382

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr.

WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2382 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2399

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2399 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2426

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2426 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2435

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2435 intended to be proposed to S. 3240, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 3306. A bill to establish a United States Boxing Commission to administer the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today I am pleased to be joined by Senator REID of Nevada, our distinguished majority leader, to introduce the Professional Boxing Amendments Act of 2012. This legislation is virtually identical to a measure reported by the Commerce Committee during the 111th Congress, after being approved unanimously by the Senate in 2005. Simply put, this legislation would better protect professional boxing from the fraud, corruption, and ineffective regulation that has plagued the sport for too many years, and that has devastated physically and financially many of our Nation's professional boxers.

My involvement with boxing goes back a long way, first as a fan in my youth—in what many view as the golden age of boxing in America: in the days of Joe Louis and Billy Conn and Floyd Patterson and Sugar Ray Robinson—probably the greatest boxer in history—and Kid Gavilan and Joey Giardello, the names I still remember because of the incredible acts of sportsmanship and courage and tenacity in the ring that they displayed, which made boxing one of the most popular sports in all of the United States, then

with my undistinguished record as a boxer at the U.S. Naval Academy, and then over my time here in Congress, where I have been involved in legislation related to boxing since the mid-1990s.

The 19th century sportswriter Pierce Egan called the sport of boxing the "sweet science." Long-time boxing reporter Jimmy Cannon called it the "red light district of sports." In truth, it is both. I have always believed that at its best, professional boxing is a riveting and honorable contest of courageous and highly skilled athletes. Unfortunately, the last few decades of boxing history have—through countless examples of conflicts of interest, improper financial arrangements, and inadequate or nonexistent oversight—led most to believe that Cannon's words—that boxing is the "red light district of sports"—were more appropriate than that of Pierce Egan's words, who called it the "sweet science."

The most recent controversy surrounding the Pacquiao-Bradley fight is the latest example of the legitimate distrust boxing fans have for the integrity of the sport. After the Pacquiao-Bradley decision was announced, understandably fans were clearly apoplectic and many commentators found the decision astonishing.

Bob Arum, the promoter of the fight—and he represented both Pacquiao and Bradley—said:

What the hell were these people watching? . . . How can you watch a sport where you don't see any motive for any malfeasance and yet come up with a result like we came up with tonight? How do you explain it to anybody? . . . Something like this is so outlandish, it's a death knell for the sport.

Those words came from the promoter of the fight, long-time promoter Bob Arum.

ESPN boxing analyst Dan Rafael—who scored the fight 119 to 109 for Pacquiao—called the decision an "absolute absurdity." And he said:

I could watch the fight 1,000 times and not find seven rounds to give to Timothy Bradley.

Additionally, following the fight, HBO's Max Kellerman—a guy I have always enjoyed—was ringside, where he said:

This is baffling, punch stat had Pacquiao landing many more punches, landing at a higher connect percentage, landing more power punches. Ringside, virtually every reporter had Pacquiao winning by a wide margin. . . . I can't understand how Bradley gets this decision. There were times in that fight where I felt a little bit embarrassed for Bradley.

Clearly, the conspiracy theories and speculation surrounding the fight are given life because there are so many questions surrounding the integrity of the sport and how it is managed in multiple jurisdictions. Professional boxing remains the only major sport in the United States that does not have a strong centralized association, league, or other regulatory body to establish and enforce uniform rules and practices. Because a powerful few benefit

greatly from the current system of patchwork compliance and enforcement of Federal boxing law, a national self-regulating organization—though preferable to government oversight—is not a realistic option.

What has happened to the meaning of the word champion? There is an alphabet soup of organizations today, some of them—or many of them—based outside of the United States of America, that clearly manipulates the rankings in order to set up a fight which has a “championship” associated with it.

Ineffective oversight of professional boxing will continue to result in scandals, controversies, unethical practices, a lack of trust in the integrity of judged outcomes and, most tragic of all, unnecessary deaths in the sport. These problems have led many in professional boxing to conclude that the only solution is an effective and accountable Federal boxing commission.

The legislation that Senator REID and I are introducing would establish the United States Boxing Commission—the USBC or Commission—providing the much-needed oversight to ensure integrity within this profession through better reporting and disclosure, requiring that the sport avoid the conflicts of interest which cause fans to question the outcome of bouts, which hurts the sport.

If enacted, the commission would administer Federal boxing law and coordinate with other Federal regulatory agencies to ensure that this law is enforced, oversee all professional boxing matches in the United States, and work with the boxing industry and local commissions to improve the safety, integrity, and professionalism of professional boxing in the United States.

More specifically, this legislation would require that all referees and judges participating in a championship or a professional bout lasting 10 rounds or more be fully registered and licensed by the commission. Further, while a sanctioning organization could provide a list of judges and referees deemed qualified, only the boxing commission will appoint the judges and referees participating in these matches.

Additionally, the commission would license boxers, promoters, managers, and sanctioning organizations. The commission would have the authority to revoke such a license for violations of Federal boxing law, to stop unethical or illegal conduct, to protect the health and safety of a boxer or if the revocation is otherwise in the public interest.

The Professional Boxing Amendments Act would strengthen existing Federal boxing law by improving the basic health and safety standards for professional boxers, establishing a centralized medical registry to be used by local commissions to protect boxers, reducing the arbitrary practices of sanctioning organizations, and enhancing the uniformity and basic standards for professional boxing contracts. Most

importantly, this legislation would establish a Federal regulatory entity to oversee professional boxing and set basic uniform standards for certain aspects of the sport.

Thankfully, current law—which we passed in the 1990s—has already improved some aspects of the state of professional boxing. However, like me, many others remain concerned the sport continues to be at serious risk. In 2003, the Government Accountability Office spent more than 6 months studying 10 of the country’s busiest State and tribal boxing commissions. Government auditors found that many of these commissions do not comply with Federal boxing law, and that there is a disturbing lack of enforcement by both Federal and State officials.

It is important to state clearly and plainly for the record that the purpose of the commission created by this bill is not to interfere with the daily operations of State and tribal boxing commissions. Instead, it would work in consultation with local commissions, and it would only exercise its authority when reasonable grounds exist for such intervention. In fact, this bill states explicitly that it would not prohibit any boxing commission from exercising any of its powers, duties, or functions with respect to the regulation or supervision of professional boxing to the extent consistent with the provisions of Federal boxing law.

With respect to costs associated with this legislation, the pricetag for this legislation should not fall on the shoulders of the American taxpayer, especially during a time of crushing debt and deficits. As such, to recover the costs, the bill authorizes the commission to assess fees on promoters, sanctioning organizations, and boxers, ensuring that boxers pay the smallest portion of what is, in fact, collected.

Let there be no doubt, however, of the very basic and pressing need in professional boxing for a Federal boxing commission. The establishment of the USBC would address that need. The problems that have plagued the sport of professional boxing for many years continue to undermine the credibility of this sport in the eyes of the public and, more importantly, compromise the safety of boxers. This bill provides an effective approach to curbing these problems.

I take a back seat to no one in my desire for smaller government and less regulation. It is a crying need today, not only for the integrity of the sport but the health of boxers. We are finding more and more, especially in the sport of professional football lately, the effect of blows to the head. Anyone who has had the honor of knowing Muhammad Ali, as I have over the years, recognizes that this is a very brutal sport. There is no doubt that if in professional football blows to the head can be damaging to one’s health, clearly it can be in the sport of boxing. I regret to tell my colleagues that there are not sufficient protections for the safety of the boxers engaged in the sport today.

The Pacquiao-Bradley fight is only the latest example, and its outrage is spread because of the size of the fight. Unfortunately, over the years, there have been a series of fights—some of them I will add for the RECORD at the appropriate time—where the wrong decision has been announced.

This is a great sport. It has given an opportunity, for young men particularly, to rise from the depths of poverty to pinnacles of greatness in the sport—and wealth beyond their imagining at the time they entered the sport. So we need to protect these people. We need to give them a fair and legitimate playing field in which to compete.

I urge the support of my colleagues and again thank my friend the majority leader, Senator HARRY REID, who was a boxer of great skill and ability himself in his younger days. Some of those traits he has displayed very prominently here on the floor of the Senate, and I respect him greatly.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 3309. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the assistance provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to homeless veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, today, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, I am pleased to introduce the Homeless Veterans Assistance Improvement Act of 2012. No one who has made sacrifices to serve our Nation should ever be homeless, and this problem should never be ignored. The bill I am introducing today would allow the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, to continue the important work of ending veteran homelessness.

The administration reported that on any given night in January 2011, an estimated 67,500 veterans were homeless. I want to commend the VA for its efforts to reduce the number of veterans sleeping in the streets. Between 2010 and 2011 the number of homeless veterans decreased by 12 percent, but the number of homeless women veterans has continued to increase. We are making great progress, in large part due to interagency collaborations, but there is still more work to be done.

In light of recent reports from VA’s Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office, VA must do more to make its homeless veterans programs more welcoming to women and veterans with families. The reports highlighted limitations in available housing options for women veterans with children. Additionally, infrastructure needs such as private and secure rooms and showering facilities are often lacking placing women veterans in uncomfortable and potentially unsafe situations. We can and should do better.

The Homeless Veterans Assistance Improvement Act of 2012 helps achieve this goal by allowing VA to provide

transitional housing services to the children of homeless veterans, where it is appropriate to do so. It also requires grantees who receive funding for transitional housing to meet the privacy, safety, and security needs of women veterans and veterans with families. No veteran should have to choose between housing and their safety or between housing and remaining with their family.

Other provisions in this legislation help VA to meet the self-identified, unmet needs of homeless veterans. VA conducts an annual assessment of homeless veterans, homeless programs staff, and grantees that ranks the top ten unmet needs of homeless veterans. The most recent report, which was from fiscal year 2010, highlights the fact that many homeless veterans ranked legal assistance among their top ten unmet needs for the last several years. Among the top-ranked needs for the last several years have been legal services and dental care. My legislation makes veterans in the HUD-VASH program eligible to participate in the Homeless Veterans Dental Program. It also ensures that a percentage of the funding available for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing will be used for legal services to remove some of the barriers to obtaining or maintaining stable housing for homeless veterans.

This is not a full summary of all the provisions within this legislation. However, I hope that I have provided an appropriate overview of the major benefits this legislation would provide.

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. 3309

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Homeless Veterans Assistance Improvement Act of 2012”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Requirement that recipients of grants from Department of Veterans Affairs for comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans meet physical privacy, safety, and security needs of such veterans.
- Sec. 3. Modification of authority of Department of Veteran Affairs to provide capital improvement grants for comprehensive service programs that assist homeless veterans.
- Sec. 4. Funding for furnishing legal services to very low-income veteran families in permanent housing.
- Sec. 5. Modifications to requirements relating to per diem payments for services furnished to homeless veterans.
- Sec. 6. Authorization of grants by Department of Veterans Affairs to centers that provide services to homeless veterans for operational expenses.

Sec. 7. Expansion of Department of Veterans Affairs authority to provide dental care to homeless veterans.

Sec. 8. Extensions of authorities and programs affecting homeless veterans.

**SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT THAT RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR HOMELESS VETERANS MEET PHYSICAL PRIVACY, SAFETY, AND SECURITY NEEDS OF SUCH VETERANS.**

Section 2011(f) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) To meet the physical privacy, safety, and security needs of homeless veterans receiving services through the project.”.

**SEC. 3. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN AFFAIRS TO PROVIDE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS THAT ASSIST HOMELESS VETERANS.**

Section 2011(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended, in the matter before paragraph (1), by inserting “and maintaining” after “in establishing”.

**SEC. 4. FUNDING FOR FURNISHING LEGAL SERVICES TO VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT HOUSING.**

Section 2044(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) Of amounts made available under paragraph (1), not less than one percent shall be available for the furnishing of services described in subsection (b)(1)(D)(vii).”.

**SEC. 5. MODIFICATIONS TO REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES FURNISHED TO HOMELESS VETERANS.**

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR FURNISHING CARE TO DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN HOMELESS VETERANS.**—Section 2012(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) Services for which a recipient of a grant under section 2011 of this title (or an entity described in paragraph (1)) may receive per diem payments under this subsection may include furnishing care for a dependent of a homeless veteran who is under the care of such homeless veteran while such homeless veteran receives services from the grant recipient (or entity).”.

(b) **PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR NONCONFORMING ENTITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 2012(d)(1) of such title is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “may make” and inserting “shall make”.

(2) **REGULATIONS REQUIRED.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to implement the amendment made by paragraph (1).

**SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO CENTERS THAT PROVIDE SERVICES TO HOMELESS VETERANS FOR OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter II of chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2012 the following new section:

**“§ 2012A. Service center operational grants**

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the availability of appropriations provided for such purpose, the Secretary may award to a re-

ipient of a grant under section 2011 of this title for the establishment of a service center described in subsection (g) of such section a grant for the operational expenses of such service center not otherwise covered by the receipt of per diem payments under section 2012 of this section.

“(b) **LIMITATION.**—The aggregate amount of all grants awarded under subsection (a) in any fiscal year may not exceed \$500,000.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2012 the following new item:

“2012A. Service center operational grants.”.

(c) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall promulgate regulations to carry out section 2012A of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 7. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE DENTAL CARE TO HOMELESS VETERANS.**

Subsection (b) of section 2062 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) **ELIGIBLE VETERANS.**—(1) Subsection (a) applies to a veteran who—

“(A) is enrolled for care under section 1705(a) of this title; and

“(B) for a period of 60 consecutive days, is receiving—

“(i) assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)); or

“(ii) care (directly or by contract) in any of the following settings:

“(I) A domiciliary under section 1710 of this title.

“(II) A therapeutic residence under section 2032 of this title.

“(III) Community residential care coordinated by the Secretary under section 1730 of this title.

“(IV) A setting for which the Secretary provides funds for a grant and per diem provider.

“(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), in determining whether a veteran has received assistance or care for a period of 60 consecutive days, the Secretary may disregard breaks in the continuity of assistance or care for which the veteran is not responsible.”.

**SEC. 8. EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITIES AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING HOMELESS VETERANS.**

(a) **COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE PROGRAMS.**—Section 2013 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(5) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.

“(6) \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 and each subsequent fiscal year.”.

(b) **HOMELESS VETERANS REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS.**—Section 2021(e)(1)(F) of such title is amended by striking “2012” and inserting “2013”.

(c) **OUTREACH, CARE, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND THERAPEUTIC TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR VETERANS SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS.**—Section 2031(b) of such title is amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(d) **PROGRAM TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE PROVISION OF BENEFITS AND SERVICES BY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO HOMELESS VETERANS.**—Section 2033(d) of such title is amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

(e) **HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELESS VETERANS.**—Section 2041(c) of such title is amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2013”.

(f) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN**

FAMILIES IN PERMANENT HOUSING.—Section 2044(e)(1) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2013.”.

(g) GRANT PROGRAM FOR HOMELESS VETERANS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.—Section 2061(c)(1) of such title is amended by striking “through 2012” and inserting “through 2015”.

(h) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HOMELESS VETERANS.—Section 2066(d) of such title is amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2014”.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 495—DESIGNATING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JUNE 17, 2012, AND ENDING ON JUNE 23, 2012, AS “POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK”, AND RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AND THE IMPACT SUCH DISEASE HAS ON PATIENTS

Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 495

Whereas polycystic kidney disease, known as “PKD”, is a life-threatening genetic disease, affecting newborns, children, and adults regardless of sex, age, race, geography, income, or ethnicity;

Whereas there are 2 forms of polycystic kidney disease, autosomal dominant (ADPKD), and autosomal recessive (ARPKD), a rare form frequently leading to early death;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease causes multiple cysts to form on both kidneys (ranging in size from a pinhead to a grapefruit), leading to an increase in kidney size and weight;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a systemic disease that causes damage to the kidneys and the cardiovascular, endocrine, hepatic, and gastrointestinal systems;

Whereas patients with polycystic kidney disease often experience no symptoms early in the disease, and many patients do not realize they have polycystic kidney disease until other organs are affected;

Whereas symptoms of polycystic kidney disease may include high blood pressure, chronic pain in the back, sides or abdomen, blood in the urine, urinary tract infection, heart disease, and kidney stones;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is the number 1 genetic cause of kidney failure in the United States;

Whereas more than half of polycystic kidney disease patients will reach kidney failure and require dialysis or a kidney transplant to survive, thus placing an extra strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources;

Whereas there is no treatment or cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

Whereas there are thousands of volunteers nationwide dedicated to expanding essential research, fostering public awareness and understanding, educating patients and their families about polycystic kidney disease to improve treatment and care, providing appropriate moral support, and encouraging people to become organ donors: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the period beginning on June 17, 2012, and ending on June 23, 2012, as

“Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week, to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research to find treatments and a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to support Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week through appropriate ceremonies and activities, to promote public awareness of polycystic kidney disease, and to foster understanding of the impact of such disease on patients and their families.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2439. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2440. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2441. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2442. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2443. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2444. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2445. Mr. BROWN of Ohio submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2446. Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2172 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2447. Mr. BEGICH (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2448. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2347 submitted by Mr. NELSON of Nebraska and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2449. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2348 submitted by Mr. NELSON of Nebraska and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2450. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2294 submitted by Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BENNET) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2451. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2452. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2453. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2454. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2455. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2456. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2457. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2458. Ms. STABENOW (for Ms. SNOWE) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 488, commending the efforts of the firefighters and emergency response personnel of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, who came together to extinguish the May 23, 2012, fire at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2439. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3240, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2017, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . LIMITATION ON PREMIUM SUBSIDY BASED ON AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.

Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) (as amended by section 11023(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) LIMITATION ON PREMIUM SUBSIDY BASED ON AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—In this paragraph, the term ‘average adjusted gross income’ has the meaning given the term in section 1001D(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(a)).

“(B) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle and beginning with the 2014 reinsurance year, in the case of any producer that is a person or legal entity that has an average adjusted gross income in excess of \$750,000 based on the most recent data available from the Farm Service Agency as of the beginning of the reinsurance year, the total amount of premium subsidy provided with respect to additional coverage under subsection (c), section 508B, or section 508C issued on behalf of the producer for a reinsurance year shall be 15 percentage points less than the premium subsidy provided in accordance with this subsection that would otherwise be available for the applicable policy, plan of insurance, and coverage level selected by the producer.

“(C) APPLICATION.—

“(i) STUDY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Government Accountability Office, shall carry out a study to determine the effects of the limitation described in subparagraph (B) on—

“(I) the overall operations of the Federal crop insurance program;

“(II) the number of producers participating in the Federal crop insurance program;

“(III) the level of coverage purchased by participating producers;