

Affairs Committee. I hope my colleagues will join in supporting these important efforts.

# SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 511—COMMENDING THE PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY LUTES SOFTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2012 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION III SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 511

Whereas, on May 21, 2012, the Pacific Lutheran University Lutes (referred to in this preamble as “the PLU Lutes”) Softball Team defeated the Linfield College Wildcats by a score of 3-0 to win the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Softball Championship;

Whereas this victory is the first softball championship for Pacific Lutheran University in its history, as well as its first national championship since 1999;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team finished the 2012 season with a record of 45 wins and 11 losses, breaking the record at Pacific Lutheran University for most wins in a season;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team also broke the school record for most runs scored and most total bases in a season;

Whereas senior pitcher Stacy Hagensen was named the tournament's Most Outstanding Player by allowing only 3 hits and giving up no runs;

Whereas the team members and coaches of the PLU Lutes Softball Team have set an example of leadership for women in collegiate athletics;

Whereas PLU Lutes Softball Team head coach Erin Van Nostrand, associate head coach Greg Seeley, and assistant coaches Tiffany McVay, Dena Harkovitch, and Dena Slye led the team to the championship with their leadership and winning philosophy;

Whereas the PLU Lutes Softball Team exemplifies the mission of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as “Title IX”), which Congress enacted to ensure that gender discrimination did not interfere with educational opportunities;

Whereas the passage of Title IX has led to a 574 percent increase in female participation in college sports and a 1,000 percent increase in female participation in high school sports;

Whereas, before Title IX, only 2 percent of the college students participating in sports were female;

Whereas, in 2001, 43 percent of the college students participating in sports were female;

Whereas, by a 3-1 ratio, female athletes perform better in school and have higher graduation rates than females who do not participate in sports;

Whereas student-athletes have higher annual graduation rates than their classmates who do not participate in sports; and

Whereas the success of the 2012 PLU Lutes Softball Team demonstrates the accomplishments that a team can achieve when each player adopts a teamwork mentality: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Pacific Lutheran University Lutes (referred to in this resolution as

the “PLU Lutes”) Softball Team for winning the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III Softball Championship;

(2) recognizes the people of Washington State for their support of the PLU Lutes Softball Team;

(3) honors the achievements of every player, coach, and support staff who was instrumental in the success of the PLU Lutes Softball Team during the 2012 season; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution for appropriate display to the PLU Lutes Softball Team.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 512—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RICE UNIVERSITY

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 512

Whereas Rice University is celebrating its 100th year as a renowned research university advancing education in the arts, humanities, and sciences;

Whereas the William Marsh Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, named for its benefactor William Marsh Rice and now known as Rice University, was inaugurated on October 12, 1912, in Houston, Texas;

Whereas the first president of Rice University, Edgar Odell Lovett, set forth an ambitious vision for a prestigious research university;

Whereas Rice University is a leading institution of higher education, ranked among the top 20 universities in the United States by U.S. News & World Report every year since the rankings began in 1983;

Whereas Rice University is dedicated to keeping high quality education affordable through generous financial aid programs and ranks among the 10 best value private colleges by Princeton Review;

Whereas Rice University plays a leading role in research in many fields, including nanotechnology, space, cellular technology, bioinformatics, energy, health, and the environment;

Whereas Rice University has invaluable contributed to space exploration, becoming the first university in the United States to create a department dedicated to space exploration and donating the land now home to the Johnson Space Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

Whereas the groundbreaking discovery of buckminsterfullerene, referred to as “buckyballs”, on the campus of Rice University in 1985 launched the new field of fullerene chemistry, helped launch the new scientific field of nanotechnology, earned two Rice University professors, Dr. Richard Smalley and Dr. Robert Curl, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and is now leading to life-saving and life-enhancing breakthroughs in medicine, transportation, energy, the environment, defense, and many other endeavors;

Whereas Nobel Prize recipient Dr. Richard Smalley of Rice University played a significant role in forming The Academy of Medicine, Engineering, and Science of Texas, an organization for the Texas members of the National Academies and the first organization in Texas dedicated to building collaboration among Texas's most distinguished scientific, academic, and corporate minds in research and public policy;

Whereas the goal of Rice University is to prepare its students to succeed in a highly competitive and complex world, and many of its alumni have distinguished themselves in

their service and contributions to the United States;

Whereas Rice University is one of three Texas universities to be chosen as a member of the Association of American Universities, and the only private university in Texas that is a member of that association;

Whereas Rice University is fortunate to have exceptionally fine trustees, administrators, and faculty members who have placed emphasis on inspiring students to succeed in the arts, humanities, and sciences;

Whereas the contributions of Rice University and its alumni have enriched the history of the United States and the world in the arts, humanities, sports, and sciences; and

Whereas the success of Rice University is the result of a united effort by many resourceful and dedicated individuals, and all who are associated with the preservation of the great traditions of Rice University deserve to be proud of their accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes the 100th anniversary of Rice University and expresses gratitude to the university for its innumerable contributions to higher education and the United States.

## SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ACTIONS TO PRESERVE AND ADVANCE THE MULTISTAKEHOLDER GOVERNANCE MODEL UNDER WHICH THE INTERNET HAS THRIVED

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HELLER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas given the importance of the Internet to the global economy, it is essential that the Internet remain stable, secure, and free from government control;

Whereas the world deserves the access to knowledge, services, commerce, and communication, the accompanying benefits to economic development, education, and health care, and the informed discussion that is the bedrock of democratic self-government that the Internet provides;

Whereas the structure of Internet governance has profound implications for competition and trade, democratization, free expression, and access to information;

Whereas countries have obligations to protect human rights, which are advanced by online activity as well as offline activity;

Whereas the ability to innovate, develop technical capacity, grasp economic opportunities, and promote freedom of expression online is best realized in cooperation with all stakeholders;

Whereas proposals have been put forward for consideration at the 2012 World Conference on International Telecommunications that would fundamentally alter the governance and operation of the Internet;

Whereas the proposals, in international bodies such as the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and the International Telecommunication Union, would attempt to justify increased government control over the Internet and would undermine the current multistakeholder model that has enabled the Internet

to flourish and under which the private sector, civil society, academia, and individual users play an important role in charting its direction;

Whereas the proposals would diminish the freedom of expression on the Internet in favor of government control over content;

Whereas the position of the United States Government has been and is to advocate for the flow of information free from government control; and

Whereas this and past Administrations have made a strong commitment to the multistakeholder model of Internet governance and the promotion of the global benefits of the Internet: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That it is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, should continue working to implement the position of the United States on Internet governance that clearly articulates the consistent and unequivocal policy of the United States to promote a global Internet free from government control and preserve and advance the successful multistakeholder model that governs the Internet today.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2485. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2486. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2487. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2485.** Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . FACILITIES IN COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “coastal high hazard area” has the same meaning as in section 9.4 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto;

(2) the term “eligible entity” means an entity that receives a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172);

(3) the term “essential to a community’s recovery” means, with respect to a structure or facility, that the structure or facility is associated with the basic functions of a local government, including public health and safety, education, law enforcement, fire protection, and other critical government operations; and

(4) the term “major disaster” means a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 9.4 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, an action relating to a structure or facility located in a coastal high hazard area for which an eligible entity received a contribution under section 406 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5172) shall be deemed to be a “substantial improvement” for purposes of such part 9 if—

(A) the action involves the replacement of a structure or facility that—

(i) was located in the coastal high hazard area before the incident that caused the structure or facility to be totally destroyed; and

(ii) is essential to a community’s recovery from a major disaster;

(B) there is no practicable alternative to locating a replacement structure or facility in the coastal high hazard area;

(C) the replacement structure or facility conforms to the most recent Flood Resistant Design and Construction standard issued by the American Society of Civil Engineers, or any more stringent standard approved by the Administrator; and

(D) the eligible entity develops evacuation and emergency response procedures to reduce the risk of loss of human life and operational disruption from a flood.

(2) RELOCATION.—

(A) RELOCATION REQUIRED.—The amendments under paragraph (1) shall provide that if the Administrator determines that there is a practicable alternative to the original site of a structure or facility described in paragraph (1) that is outside the coastal high hazard area and that provides better protection against the flood hazard or other hazards associated with coastal high hazard areas, the replacement structure or facility shall be relocated to the alternative site.

(B) RELOCATION.—If a replacement structure or facility is relocated under subparagraph (A), the original site for the destroyed structure or facility shall be deed restricted in conformance with part 80 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations.

(C) NO RELOCATION.—If a replacement structure or facility is rebuilt at the same location, the eligible entity shall set aside an alternative parcel of land in the coastal high hazard area of equal or greater size, to be deed restricted in conformance with part 80 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, that the Administrator determines—

(i) provides better protection against floods; or

(ii) promotes the restoration of natural and beneficial functions of coastal floodplains, including protection to endangered species, critical habitat, wetlands, or coastal uses.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply with respect to any major disaster or emergency declared on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

**SA 2486.** Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1940, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, to restore the financial solvency of the flood insurance fund, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 140, strike subsection (d) and insert the following:

(d) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017), there shall be available to the Administrator from the National Flood Insurance Fund, of amounts not otherwise obligated, not more than \$750,000 to carry

out subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than 90 days and not later than 180 days after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (c), the Administrator shall establish a pilot program (referred to in this subsection as the “program”) to provide means-tested, targeted assistance through vouchers or subsidies for the purchase of flood insurance to individuals who are economically distressed and cannot afford flood insurance coverage.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish appropriate criteria under which an individual may qualify for a voucher or subsidy under the program.

(B) INCOME REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria established under subparagraph (A) shall specify that an individual is not eligible for a voucher or subsidy under the program if—

(i) the annual adjusted gross income of the household of the individual is greater than 80 percent of the area median income, as determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; or

(ii) the individual does not reside in an area that is subject to the mandatory purchase requirements under sections 102 and 202 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a and 4016).

(3) VOUCHERS AND SUBSIDIES.—

(A) ADJUSTMENT OF AMOUNT.—The Administrator may adjust the amount of a voucher or subsidy provided to an individual under the program based on the level of financial need of the household of the individual, including by establishing a tiered system, sliding scale, or standard of affordability that evaluates the cost of flood insurance coverage as a percentage of the adjusted gross income of a household.

(B) LIMITATION.—The amount of a voucher or subsidy provided to an individual under the program may not exceed the cost of flood insurance coverage for the individual under the National Flood Insurance Program.

(4) USE OF VOUCHERS AND SUBSIDIES.—The Administrator may not provide a voucher or subsidy under the program to an individual to pay for flood insurance coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program for—

(A) any property that is not the primary residence of the individual;

(B) any business property; or

(C) any real property purchased by the individual after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may take all necessary and appropriate action to carry out the program, including entering into agreements with other Federal agencies, agencies or instrumentalities of State, local, or special-purpose local governments, or private or nonprofit organizations to carry out the program.

(B) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator may request information from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Social Security Administration, or a State agency in order to verify information relating to the income of—

(i) an individual seeking to participate in the program; and

(ii) the household of an individual seeking to participate in the program.

(6) FUNDING.—

(A) SOURCE OF FUNDING.—Notwithstanding section 1310 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4017), the Administrator may use amounts of the National Flood Insurance Fund not otherwise obligated to carry out the program.