

(Mr. LIEBERMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 46, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that an appropriate site at the former Navy Dive School at the Washington Navy Yard should be provided for the Man in the Sea Memorial Monument to honor the members of the Armed Forces who have served as divers and whose service in defense of the United States has been carried out beneath the waters of the world.

S. RES. 428

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 428, a resolution condemning the Government of Syria for crimes against humanity, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 490

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WEBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 490, a resolution designating the week of September 16, 2012, as ‘Mitochondrial Disease Awareness Week’, reaffirming the importance of an enhanced and coordinated research effort on mitochondrial diseases, and commending the National Institutes of Health for its efforts to improve the understanding of mitochondrial diseases.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 3396. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a national campaign to increase public awareness and knowledge of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation, along with my friend and able colleague, Senator BEN CARDIN of Maryland, that would create a national campaign at the Department of Health and Human Services to bring attention to congenital diaphragmatic hernia.

What is CDH? It is a birth defect that occurs when the fetal diaphragm fails to fully develop, allowing abdominal organs to migrate up into the chest.

This invasion of organs—including the bowel, stomach, spleen, and liver—may severely limit the growth of a baby’s lungs.

Regrettably, some have recommended terminating the pregnancy when a woman learns that her unborn child has CDH.

This is an important issue, and makes promoting awareness of this birth defect and the positive outcomes of good treatment especially important.

CDH will normally be diagnosed by prenatal ultrasound as early as the 16th week of pregnancy. That is important. If undiagnosed before birth, the baby may be born in a facility that is

not equipped to treat its compromised respiratory system because many CDH babies need to be placed on a heart-lung bypass machine, which is not available in many hospitals.

The lungs of a baby with CDH are often too small, biochemically immature, structurally immature, and the flow in the blood vessels may be constricted, resulting in pulmonary hypertension.

As a result, the babies are intubated as soon as they are born, and parents are often unable to hold their babies for weeks or even months at a time.

Most babies are repaired with surgery 1 to 5 days after birth, usually with a GORE-TEX patch. The abdominal organs that have migrated into the chest are put back where they are supposed to be and the hole in the diaphragm is closed, hopefully allowing the affected lungs to expand. However, hospitalization often ranges from 3 to 10 weeks, depending on the severity of the condition.

Survivors often have difficulty feeding, some require a second surgery to control reflux, others require a feeding tube, and a few will reherniate and require additional repair.

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is a birth defect that occurs in 1 out of every 2,500 babies. Every 10 minutes a baby is born with CDH, adding up to more than 600,000 babies with CDH since just 2000. CDH is a severe, sometimes fatal defect that occurs as often as cystic fibrosis and spina bifida. Yet most people have never heard of CDH.

In my opinion, awareness and early diagnosis and skilled treatment are the keys to a greater survival rate in these babies. Fifty percent of the babies born with CDH do not to survive.

In 2009, my grandson, Jim Beau, now 2½ years old, was diagnosed with CDH during my daughter Mary Abigail’s 34th week of pregnancy. Although she had both a 20-week and a 30-week ultrasound, the nurses and doctors did not catch the disease on the baby’s heartbeat monitor. Thankfully, when Mary Abigail and her Navy officer husband Paul and daughter Jane Ritchie moved to southeast Georgia, the baby’s irregular heartbeat was heard at her first appointment with her new OB.

She was sent to Jacksonville, FL, for a fetal echo. The technician there told her she wasn’t going to do the echo because there was something else wrong with the baby. She asked my daughter if she had ever heard of congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Of course, Mary Abigail had not, and at that time our family did not know of this problem or the extent of our grandson’s birth defect.

The Navy temporarily allowed my daughter and her family to move to Gainesville, FL on November 16, and Jim Beau was born 2 weeks later on November 30. They heard their son cry out twice after he was born, right before they intubated him, but they were not allowed to hold him.

The doctors let his little lungs get strong before they did the surgery to

correct the hernia, when he was 4 days old. As it turned out, the hole in his diaphragm was large, and his intestines, spleen, and one kidney had moved up into his chest cavity. Thankfully, Jim Beau did not have to go on a heart-lung bypass machine, but he was on a ventilator for 12 days and on oxygen for 36. In total, he was in the NICU—the neonatal intensive care unit—for 43 days before he was able to go home, all under the constant watch of his angel mother. I could not have been prouder of her. She and Paul were wonderful during this time.

This country has superb health care—the world’s best. Without even our knowledge, this young Navy family had their unborn child diagnosed and sent to a university hospital three hours away the University of Florida’s Shands Hospital.

Fortunately for my family, and for thousands of other similar families across the United States, there are a number of physicians doing incredible work to combat CDH. By chance, the University of Florida’s Shands Children’s Hospital is surely one of the world’s best—maybe the best. The CDH survival rate at Shands in Gainesville is unprecedented. The survival rate of CDH babies born at Shands is being reported at 80 to 90 percent, while the nationwide average is 50 percent.

Dr. David Kays, who directs the CDH program and who was the physician for my grandson’s surgery, is a magnificent surgeon and physician. He uses gentle ventilation therapy as opposed to hyperventilation. Gentle ventilation therapy, he has discovered over the years, is less aggressive and therefore protects the underdeveloped lungs. Jim Beau, I have to say, is a wonderful little boy, full of energy and enthusiasm. He is active and happy—one of the most happy young children I have ever seen—and so quick to smile.

This weekend, he attended his big sister Jane Ritchie’s 5 year birthday party and he was totally happy and running around, climbing over all the playground equipment, with the older children just as though he was one of them. He thought he was in high cotton to be playing with these big boys and girls.

While the challenges are many, so are the successes with this condition. Every year more is learned and there are more successes. My family has been very lucky that Jim Beau’s defect was caught before he was born and that he was able to go to the right place—a first-rate place—to seek excellent care for his CDH.

The bill Senator CARDIN and I are introducing today is important because a national campaign for CDH will help bring awareness to this birth defect and save lives, I am convinced of it. Although hundreds of thousands of babies have been diagnosed with this defect, the causes are unknown and more research is needed. The thousands of happy, growing children who have overcome this condition validates what

has been accomplished to date and encourages us to do even more.

I hope my colleagues will join me and my friend and colleague Senator CARDIN in supporting this bill to bring awareness of CDH to the world. I think it will create many more happy and healthy young people in the years to come.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. ENZI, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BURR, Mr. KYL, and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. 3397. A bill to prohibit waivers relating to compliance with the work requirements for the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today I introduce the Preserving Work Requirements Act of 2012. Chairman CAMP of the House Committee on Ways and Means will introduce a companion measure in the House. This bill halts last week's unprecedented power grab from the Obama administration, whereby unelected bureaucrats unilaterally granted themselves the authority to waive Federal welfare work requirements.

To put this another way, unelected bureaucrats ignored the law passed by Congress, the elected representatives of the American people. They ignored the work requirements intended by Congress and by the Presidents of both parties who signed welfare reform and its subsequent reauthorizations.

Ultimately, they decided they knew better than the American people. The American people, through their representatives, enacted work requirements in welfare reform. These unelected administrators decided they did not like these work requirements, so with the stroke of a pen, they have attempted to eliminate them. Not to put too fine a point on it, but this action is fundamentally illegitimate in a Democratic Republic and is just the latest example of President Obama's administration acting without legal warrant when the law stands in their way.

The Camp-Hatch bill, introduced today, is cosponsored in the Senate by my friends and colleagues, Leader MCCONNELL and Senators GRASSLEY, KYL, CRAPO, ROBERTS, ENZI, CORNYN, COBURN, THUNE, and BURR—valuable and distinguished members of the Senate Finance Committee.

This bill includes dispositive findings clearly demonstrating that the Obama administration acted outside the scope of the law and the clear intent of Congress. I would like to stress the fact that I am introducing this legislation because I believe the Obama administration grossly undermined the constitutional authority of the legislative branch to effect changes and settle the law.

It does not mean I believe the 1996 law is perfect in every way and cannot be improved upon. That could not be further from the truth. A case could be made that due to prolonged inaction the TANF Programs, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Programs, have withered on the vine, and now many States see TANF as a funding stream rather than a welfare program.

An exception to this is my State of Utah. Utah runs a gold standard welfare program which focuses, like a laser, on work. By work, I mean real work, as in a paying job; work as most Americans define work, not work as defined in the "Alice in Wonderland" world of TANF, where running errands, smoking cessation, and bed rest count as work. Utah would like some relief—I think a lot of other States, in addition to Utah, would like some relief—from a number of administrative procedures in order to focus even more vigorously on moving welfare clients to jobs. This is a very reasonable proposition, especially if combined with a robust evaluation of the success of moving clients into work.

I do not want the introduction of this legislation to prevent the Obama administration from bypassing Congress to imply that when Congress does take up the reauthorization of the TANF Programs, that I will not be open to giving States flexibility in exchange for results. The fact remains that this administration and the Democratically controlled Senate could have made welfare reform a priority for several years. They did not. For the administration to be arguing now that they need to give States flexibility under TANF rules is so urgent the need to bypass Congress right this very minute does not pass the laugh test.

I am going to do everything I can to stop the administration from going forward with its waiver scheme. Then we should roll up our sleeves and take a good, honest look at how welfare reform has been working for the past 16 years.

Domestic social policy is rarely permanently settled. Things change; people change. A law that is more than halfway through its second decade can most assuredly be updated and improved. That is why we have reauthorizations. I do not view the Preserving Work Requirements for Welfare Programs Act of 2012 as the end of the debate on how best to get families out of poverty. In fact, I see it as the beginning of what I hope will be a thoughtful and deliberative discussion of these critical issues.

Finally, some in the press have attempted to characterize this debate, which at its heart is one of Executive overreach as a standoff between me and my own home State of Utah. As they say in the country, that dog just won't hunt. I have consistently supported State flexibility in exchange for measurable outcomes. One of the few pieces of domestic social policy legislation

that has actually been enacted during this session of Congress, Public Law 112-34, was authored by Chairman BAUCUS and me to provide States with waivers to improve outcomes in their child welfare systems. Utah has applied for one of these child welfare waivers. As Casey Stengel said: You can look it up.

I worked very hard back in the middle 1990s to get welfare reform passed. We required a work part of that. We said: We are going to help you folks. We are going to subsidize you, we are going to give you help financially, but at the end of a certain period of time, you better have a job. The work clauses of that bill have helped millions of people to get jobs and get the self-esteem that comes from working and supporting themselves. To have this administration unilaterally, and without any congressional authorization, modify that work requirement is just plain wrong.

Frankly, I will be for flexibility in the work requirement, but I don't consider bed rest work. We can list 10 or 15 other things that the administration has been talking about that don't qualify for work either.

This is an important issue. I hope the Congress will stand up for itself and let this administration know there is a limit to what we are going to tolerate from an Executive order standpoint.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (by request):

S. 3398. A bill to provide for several critical National Park Service authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, last month the Department of the Interior transmitted two draft legislative proposals relating to the National Park Service. Both executive communications were referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The first legislative proposal, the National Park Service Critical Authorities Act of 2012, would address three National Park Service management concerns. The second proposal, the National Park Service Study Act of 2012, would authorize the Park Service to undertake or update fifteen special resource studies to determine the appropriateness of adding the study areas to the National Park System.

I am pleased to introduce these bills, S. 3398 and S. 3399, by request as a courtesy to the Administration. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the transmittal letters from the Secretary of the Interior, including a section-by-section analysis of each bill, be printed in the RECORD.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, DC, June 5, 2012.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of a bill entitled, "National Park System Critical Authorities Act of 2012." Also enclosed is a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

We recommend that the bill be introduced, referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and enacted.

This proposal is needed to resolve three specific National Park Service issues that are of critical concern. Enactment of this legislation would promote more effective and efficient government operations. None of the three measures would result in costs to the federal government, other than very nominal costs.

These new authorities address:

District of Columbia Snow Removal: The proposal amends a 1922 law by requiring federal agencies in the District to be responsible for the removal of snow and ice in the public areas associated with their buildings. Although federal agencies have assumed responsibility for snow removal at their respective sites, the language in the 1922 law specifies that the National Park Service is responsible. Enactment of this provision would eliminate a longstanding legal liability burden for the National Park Service.

George Washington Memorial Parkway: The proposal authorizes the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and the National Park Service to exchange lands along the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Currently, the Service has a written agreement with the FHA permitting public access to the Claude Moore Historical Farm. Land exchange authority would allow for a permanent guarantee of visitor access to the site as well as the ability to increase security at the FHA's Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center and the Central Intelligence Agency complex adjacent to the farm.

Uniform Penalties for Violations on Park Service Lands: The inclusion of a number of military and historic sites into the National Park System during the 1930's created inconsistencies in the penalties used for violations at various parks. This disparity in penalties undermines fair and effective law enforcement and criminal prosecution. This proposal would eliminate these inconsistencies in federal penalties for crimes committed in certain park units.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 provides that revenue and direct spending legislation cannot, in the aggregate, increase the on-budget deficit. If such legislation increases the on-budget deficit and that increase is not offset by the end of the Congressional session, a sequestration must be ordered. This proposal would affect revenues, but the effects of this proposal would net to zero; therefore, it is in compliance with the Statutory PAYGO Act.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the enactment of the attached draft legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

KEN SALAZAR.

Enclosures.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM CRITICAL AUTHORITIES ACT OF 2012 SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Provides a short title, "National Park System Critical Authorities Act of 2012".

Section 2: Amends "An Act providing for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District of Columbia" by di-

recting federal agencies in the District to be responsible for snow and ice removal in public areas in front of or adjacent to their managed properties.

Section 3: Authorizes an exchange of land between the National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration. The exchange would allow for permanent access to the Claude Moore Colonial Farm, part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and for improved security at the Turner-Fairbank Highway Research Center and the Central Intelligence Agency's Langley Headquarters.

Section 4: Amends the Act of March 2, 1933, to make violations occurring in various park sites consistent with the penalties set out in 16 U.S.C. 3 and 18 U.S.C. 3571.

Section 5: Authorizes appropriations to carry out this Act.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, DC, June 22, 2012.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a draft of a bill entitled, the "National Park Service Study Act of 2012." Also enclosed is a section-by-section analysis of the bill.

We recommend that the bill be introduced, referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and enacted.

This proposed legislation would authorize the National Park Service to conduct several studies of areas and themes that merit consideration. The studies would include:

Kau Coast—Adjacent to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, the area includes more than 20,000 acres along 27 miles of the spectacular Kau Coast on the south side of the island of Hawaii. A reconnaissance survey completed in 2006 found the area contains significant natural, geological, and archeological features including both black and green sand beaches as well as a significant number of endangered and threatened species, most notably the endangered hawksbill turtle. It also exhibits some of the best remaining examples of native coastal vegetation in Hawaii.

Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—Rota was the only major island in the Mariana Archipelago to be spared the destruction and large-scale land use changes brought about by World War II and its aftermath. The best remaining examples of this island chain's native limestone forest are found on Rota. Rota is also regarded as the cultural home of the indigenous Chamorro people and contains the most striking and well-preserved examples of their three thousand-year old culture.

Aleut Relocation and Confinement—Nine sites in the State of Alaska are associated with the forced relocation of the Aleut people by the United States during World War II. Unlike the internment of Japanese-Americans during the war, the forced evacuation and confinement of Alaska natives is little known but equally poignant and historically significant. Four Unangan villages were left behind in the evacuations and never permanently resettled. Residents of the villages of Biorka, Kashega, and Makushin, all in the Unalaska Island area, were removed and taken to southeast Alaska. Residents of Attu were taken by Japanese soldiers to an internment camp on Hokkaido, Japan for the duration of the war.

Japanese American Relocation Camps—Japanese Americans were forced into 10 internment and relocation camps in the contiguous United States by the U.S. Government during World War II. The special resource study proposed by this legislation would look at seven camps where the extant resources remain without National Park

Service protection: Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming; Gila River and Poston in Arizona; Grenada in Colorado; Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas; and Topaz in Utah.

American Latino Heritage in the San Luis Valley and Central Sangre de Cristo Mountains—The San Luis Valley represents the northernmost expansion of the Spanish Colonial and Mexican frontiers into North America. Here at the edge of the southern Rocky Mountains, the legacy of this Latino settlement is still clearly evident. A reconnaissance survey conducted in 2011 identified a distinctive and exceptional concentration of historic resources associated with Latino settlement, including Colorado's oldest documented town, only communal pasture, first water right, and oldest church, and called for further study.

Goldfield—Goldfield is a historic mining community in southwestern Nevada. A reconnaissance survey completed in 2009 found the site contained nationally significant resources, and recommended that a special resource study be completed. The study would include extensive public involvement with local landowners, government agencies, area businesses and non-profit organizations. It would examine a wide range of public and private options for the future protection and interpretation of the Goldfield site in relation to the mining history of the United States and the State of Nevada.

Hudson River Valley—The Hudson River Valley in New York is known for its unique natural resources, its archeological remains documenting 6,000 years of human occupation, and its history as the river that revolutionized a new method of waterborne transportation—the steamboat. It also provides recreational opportunities to millions of residents. The area may provide an opportunity to explore a new prototype of landscape scale protection in an urban, suburban and rural setting through the combination of potential unit designation and a Federal, state and local cooperative effort to protect non-federally owned natural and historic resources.

Norman Studios—Norman Studios was a silent movie production house in Jacksonville, Florida during the 1920s specializing in what were then known as "race films." These films used African American writers and actors to create entertainment for an African American audience, portraying African Americans in realistic terms rather than the caricatures and stereotypes commonly found in Hollywood films of that era. On the basis of a reconnaissance survey completed in 2010, the National Park Service concluded that a special resource study of the Norman Studios site is warranted.

Mobile-Tensaw River Delta—This delta, in southern Alabama, is the second largest delta in the United States, after the Mississippi River Delta, and is considered the best remaining delta ecosystem of its kind in the country. At 40 miles long and 6 to 16 miles wide, it contains 300 square miles of flood plains, cypress-gum swamps, tidal marshes, and bottomland forests. The Delta is ecologically rich, supporting 126 species of fish, 46 species of mammals, 99 species of reptiles and amphibians, and over 300 species of birds. It was designated as a national natural landmark in 1974 and has more than 100,000 contiguous acres of Federal and state property.

Galveston Bay—Galveston Bay is the largest, most biologically productive estuary along the Texas Gulf coast. The shallow bay's 600 square miles (384,000 acres) of open water, freshwater and tidal marshes, seagrass meadows, and oyster reefs are surrounded by bottomland forest and prairie wetland and are home to over 1,800 pairs of

endangered brown pelicans. The bay produces more oysters than any other body of water in the United States, and yields about one third of Texas' commercial fishing harvest. Dredged shipping channels cross the bay to the busy port of Houston. The east and west lobes of the bay adjoin the Anahuac and Brazaria National Wildlife Refuges, which together protect over 77,000 acres of habitat.

Peleliu—A special resource study of the World War II Peleliu battlefield was completed in 2003. The study found that the Peleliu battlefield met significance and suitability criteria but the village clans who claim ownership of the lands would consider setting aside only a small portion as a battlefield site. The area was considerably smaller than that identified by the NPS as the minimum area for which a determination of feasibility could be made. There has been a substantial shift in support by the local people for the site becoming a unit of the National Park System and an updated study would allow a reexamination of the feasibility issue.

Vermejo Park Ranch—A special resource study of the Vermejo Park Ranch in New Mexico and Colorado was completed in 1979, and concluded that the ranch possessed nationally significant cultural and natural resources that merited inclusion in the National Park System. Thirty-two years have elapsed since the special resource study and several significant changes to the ranch have occurred during the interim. A recent reconnaissance survey recommended an update of the 1979 study to determine whether this area still meets the criteria for addition to the National Park System.

Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks—In the early years of the National Parks, the Buffalo Soldiers were the forerunners of today's park rangers, patrolling the backcountry, building trails, and stopping poaching. The study would evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing a national historic trail commemorating the route traveled by the Buffalo Soldiers from their post in the Presidio of San Francisco to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks. It would also identify sites that could be further evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

Reconstruction Era in the South—A National Historic Landmark theme study would identify sites that are significant to the Reconstruction era in the south. It was a controversial and difficult period in American history characterized by the adoption of new constitutional amendments and laws, the establishment of new institutions, and the occurrence of significant political events all surrounding the efforts to reincorporate the South into the Union and to provide newly freed slaves with political rights and opportunities to improve their lives. The theme study would include recommendations for the nomination of any new National Historic Landmarks, and sites which merit further study for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area—A study of a boundary expansion for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area is proposed for an area extending approximately 45 miles from the southern boundary of the existing National Recreation Area south to the junction of Coweta, Heard, and Carroll Counties. These areas along the Chattahoochee River corridor include several state and county parks.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the enactment of the attached draft legislation

from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

KEN SALAZAR.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

S. 3400. A bill to designate certain Federal land in the San Juan National Forest in the State of Colorado as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I have come to the floor to talk about Colorado. This summer, most people have been thinking about the wildfires we have had up there. These fires were widespread throughout the State, and it is still just the beginning of fire season. We have already seen a lot of damage, including the destruction of hundreds of homes, and, most sadly, the loss of life.

I wish to say in this Chamber, to all my colleagues, how much I appreciate their kindness. The knowledge that all of you have been thinking about people at home has been very comforting to the people I represent. Thanks to the heroic work of the firefighters, and with a lot of help also from Mother Nature, the fires are under control. So I wish to remind people, as I have been doing now for months, that Colorado is the best place to visit during the summer. It is the best place to bring your family.

In fact, last week—or during the recess—Susan and I loaded up the minivan and drove across the State with our kids. It takes all the fun out of playing the license plate game when you are driving in Colorado because in about 2 hours the kids saw half the license plates representing half the States in the United States—just 2 hours from Denver, CO. So I would say, as I have said time and time again, over the coming months, if you have plans to come to our State, please do.

Today, I wish to focus on one area that illustrates how special our State of Colorado is.

The Hermosa Creek watershed is a beautiful parcel of land just up the road from Durango in the southwest corner of our State.

Over 4 years ago, an incredibly diverse group of local citizens, mountain bikers, fishermen, outfitters, local elected officials, and others got together to talk about the future of this striking land. Everybody involved likes to visit the area for recreation or to do business there. Their discussion was about how to put together a plan from the local level up to manage the area so everyone could enjoy it and benefit, and so that we could protect it for the next generations of Coloradans and the next generations of Americans.

A little over a year ago, the group invited my family and me to take a hike through the watershed and join the discussion. During a tour over the last Memorial Day weekend, we unloaded at the Hermosa Creek trailhead, we tied up our boots, and my youngest daugh-

ter Anne made a hiking stick out of a nearby fallen branch. We started up the trail with 40 or so others from the local community.

As we climbed higher and higher, we were all overcome by the beauty. People stopped talking. I stopped talking largely because I was out of breath. But the people I was with were as awestruck as I was by the beauty of this place. It was a particularly settling walk after being cooped up with my children.

There are forested valleys, crystal-clear streams, and unspoiled views. After about an hour, the group pulled off the Forest Service trail into a meadow. And as Anne, Helena, and Caroline Bennet made themselves and their father and mother dandelion necklaces, we started a discussion about what this area means to the people who live there and the people who visit. The sportsmen come to fish for native Colorado cutthroat trout and for back-country elk hunting. The mountain bikers come to enjoy single-track riding on trails known throughout the United States of America, and actually in other countries as well. The local water districts love Hermosa because it provides drinking water for the great city of Durango. Workers in the timber and mining industries stress that some of the watershed could contribute to extractive development in the future. Some might not know that mining has long been an economic driver in that region of our State.

This is a photograph of the group that hiked that day. The upshot of the discussion we had in that meadow was an agreement to work together on a bill, a balanced bill that managed the watershed so it would contribute to the local economy long into the future. After nearly 14 months of discussions and negotiations since that hike, I introduced that bill earlier today.

The Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection Act governs the entire 108,000-acre watershed. It includes provisions to allow for multiple uses, such as timber harvesting for forest health; access and trails for off-road vehicle enthusiasts, and for mountain bikers.

It keeps getting better. The bill also adds nearly 40,000 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System, lands that provide unique and important opportunities for solitude and reflection, lands that will remain undeveloped forever, so they will always have clear streams of fish and lush forests for a local outfitter to take clients into the wilderness on horseback.

I am proud to report the bill has the unanimous bipartisan backing of the two county commissions involved, the San Juan County Commission and the La Plata County Commission. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of letters of support from both counties.

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

SAN JUAN COUNTY,
Silverton, CO, June 27, 2012.

Sen. MICHAEL F. BENNET,
Russell Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BENNET: San Juan County is supportive of the collaborative community process conducted by the Hermosa Creek Workgroup. This was an open, inclusive process that has brought together local citizens and organizations that are concerned with protecting the special values of the Hermosa Creek Watershed in San Juan and La Plata Counties in southwest Colorado.

For more than two years the Hermosa Creek Workgroup worked within the framework developed by the River Protection Workgroup whose goal is "Involving the public in protecting the natural values of selected streams while allowing water development to continue."

As a result of this process, the Hermosa Creek Workgroup determined that "The Hermosa Creek Area is exceptional because it is a large intact (unfragmented) natural watershed containing diverse ecosystems, including fish, plants and wildlife, over a road elevation range, and supports a variety of multiple uses, including recreation and grazing, in the vicinity of a large town."

San Juan County supports the proposed Federal Legislation for the Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection Act of 2012 and respectfully requests that your office initiate a legislative process to achieve the goals set forth by the Hermosa Work Group.

Sincerely,

ERNEST F. KUHLMAN,
Chairman,
San Juan County Commissioners.

LA PLATA COUNTY,
Durango, CO, November 3, 2011.

Hon. MICHAEL BENNET,
Hart Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR BENNET: You recently released draft legislation to protect the Hermosa Creek area just north of Durango, and we wish to express our strong support for that component of the legislation. We have previously supported the work and recommendations of the Hermosa Creek Workgroup, and believe that this draft accurately reflects those recommendations.

The Board of Commissioners has followed the public process conducted by the Hermosa Creek Workgroup since its beginning over two years ago, and we believe that the process has been open, transparent, and effective. Virtually every group with an interest in the Hermosa watershed participated in the discussions, which were constructive and well-facilitated.

The Hermosa Creek watershed is an invaluable resource for La Plata County for a number of reasons. The recreational opportunities the area offers, from hunting and fishing to hiking, mountain biking, and skiing, are world class, and contribute significantly to the County's recreation and tourism economic base. Local outfitting businesses, hotels, restaurants, gas stations, and gear shops all benefit from a protected Hermosa Creek region.

With its Outstanding Waters designation by the State of Colorado, Hermosa Creek provides a major clean water contribution to the Animas River, which is the water source for many of La Plata County's residents. As a source of clean air and spectacular scenery, Hermosa Creek also plays a key role in maintaining the natural amenities that make La Plata County attractive to new residents and businesses.

The proposal to protect the Hermosa Creek watershed through a special management designation, containing wilderness and un-

roaded designations for portions of the area, is truly a community-based approach to local land management. We commend you for respecting the hard work of the Hermosa Creek Workgroup by including the group's recommendations in your draft legislation. We support the legislation, and stand ready to help in whatever way to see it enacted into law.

Sincerely,

KELLIE C. HOTTER,
Chair.
ROBERT A. LIEB, JR.,
Vice-Chair.
WALLACE "WALLY" WHITE,
Commissioner.

Mr. BENNET. It has the support of the Hermosa Creek Workgroup, ranging from hard-rock miners to wilderness advocates. I am pleased to carry this bill on behalf of the people of Colorado. I am especially proud because this was a community-driven process at its very finest, through and through, from beginning to end. Colorado wrote this bill. This bill wasn't written in Washington, DC. The bill has grown from the grassroots up, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents working together to cement a long-term plan for the community's future.

I also want to thank my senior Senator, Senator UDALL of Colorado, for joining me as a cosponsor of the bill, and to thank Senators BINGAMAN and MURKOWSKI for their past help moving Colorado land bills through their committee. I am confident that as we work on this bill together we will find similar consensus.

To bring this back to the beginning, I don't have to convince most people that Colorado is a special place. Many have visited our State over their lifetimes to ski our mountains, run our rivers, or climb a "14er." The Hermosa Creek watershed represents some of the best Colorado has to offer. It deserves to be protected for our outdoor recreation economy, and for future generations.

I want to thank all of the people who have spent countless hours working together to make sure they could overcome their differences and reach a consensus on this bill. As I have told all of them, it makes my work so much easier when people work in such a constructive way together, and for that, they have my deep appreciation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2554. Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2555. Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2556. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2557. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2558. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2559. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1627, to amend title 38, United States Code, to furnish hospital care and medical services to veterans who were stationed at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, while the water was contaminated at Camp Lejeune, to improve the provision of housing assistance to veterans and their families, and for other purposes.

SA 2560. Mr. REID (for Mrs. MURRAY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1627, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2554. Mr. BROWN of Ohio (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3364, to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____ REQUIRED DISCLOSURE OF NUMBER OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EMPLOYEES.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(r) DISCLOSURE OF NUMBER OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EMPLOYEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the first full fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this subsection, each issuer required to file reports with the Commission pursuant to subsection (a) shall disclose annually to the Commission and to shareholders—

“(A) the total number of employees, as defined in subsection (d) of section 3121 of title 26 United States Code, or any regulations interpreting such subsection, who are domiciled in the United States and employed by the issuer or any consolidated subsidiary of the issuer;

“(B) the total number of employees, as defined in subsection (d) of section 3121 of title 26 United States Code, or any regulations interpreting such subsection, who are domiciled in any country other than the United States and employed by the issuer or any consolidated subsidiary of the issuer, listed by number in each country; and

“(C) the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers required to be disclosed under subparagraphs (A) and (B) from the previous reporting year.

“(2) EXEMPTIONS.—An issuer shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (1) if the issuer is an emerging growth company, as defined in section 3(a).

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Commission may promulgate such regulations as it considers necessary to implement the requirement under paragraph (1).”.

SA 2555. Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3364, to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows: