

Following a Judiciary Committee hearing in June, I asked Director Kappos whether the program would be more effective, and more attractive to patent owners, if the acceleration certificate were transferable to a third party. He responded that it would, particularly for small businesses. The Patents for Humanity Program Improvement Act of 2012 simply makes these acceleration certificates transferable.

Director Kappos described the Patents for Humanity Program as one that provides business incentives for humanitarian endeavors. All Senators should support both the approach and the objective.

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. 3652

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Patents for Humanity Program Improvement Act of 2012”.

#### SEC. 2. TRANSFERABILITY OF ACCELERATION CERTIFICATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A holder of an acceleration certificate issued pursuant to the Patents for Humanity Program (established in the notice entitled “Humanitarian Awards Pilot Program”, published at 77 Fed. Reg. 6544 (February 8, 2012)), or any successor thereto, of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, may transfer (including by sale) the entitlement to such acceleration certificate to another person.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—An acceleration certificate transferred under subsection (a) shall be subject to any other applicable limitations under the notice entitled “Humanitarian Awards Pilot Program”, published at 77 Fed. Reg. 6544 (February 8, 2012), or any successor thereto.

By Mr. REID:

S. 3654. A bill to create equal footing for tribal economic development; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. REID. 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. 3654

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

#### SECTION 1. GAMING ACTIVITIES.

Section 207 of Public Law 100–89 (25 U.S.C. 737) is repealed.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 608—SUPPORTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRESIDENT'S YOUTH COUNCIL

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. BEGICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BINGAMAN,

and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 608

Whereas the unique perspectives and insights of young people, especially young people who have participated in a public policy-related program, outreach initiative, internship, fellowship, or congressionally sponsored youth advisory council, are essential to ensure that investments made by the Federal Government in youth services are effective and efficient;

Whereas existing outreach and engagement mechanisms of the Federal Government are often designed in ways that inhibit participation by, and lead to the under-representation of, young people in the policy-making process; and

Whereas numerous Members of Congress, Governors, State legislatures, mayors, and city councils have created youth councils that have proven to be an effective means of receiving input from young people, which leads to more effective and efficient investments in youth services: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the establishment with private funds of a President's Youth Council to—

(A) advise the President and the executive branch on the perspectives of young people;

(B) suggest ways to make investments by the Federal Government in youth services more effective and efficient; and

(C) provide recommendations on issues that will affect the long-term future of the United States;

(2) recommends that the members of the President's Youth Council be young people who—

(A) are appointed by the President, the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, and the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(B) are between 16 and 24 years of age;

(C) have participated in a public policy-related program, outreach initiative, internship, fellowship, or congressionally sponsored youth advisory council;

(D) can constructively contribute to policy deliberations;

(E) can conduct outreach to solicit the views and perspectives of peers; and

(F) have backgrounds that reflect the racial, socioeconomic, and geographic diversity of the United States; and

(3) recommends that the President's Youth Council as a whole undertake activities to solicit the unique views and perspectives of young people and bring those views and perspectives to the attention of Congress and the head of each department or agency of the Federal Government.

### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3309. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1947, to prohibit attendance of an animal fighting venture, and for other purposes.

### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3309.** Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1947, to prohibit attendance of an animal fighting venture, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 2, line 21, insert “knowingly” before “cause”.

### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2012, at 2:30 p.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on December 4, 2012, at 2:30 p.m.

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

### INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL CHILD ABDUCTION

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 528, S. Res. 543.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 543) to express the sense of the Senate on international parental child abduction.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments in the nature of a substitute to the preamble and the resolutions as follows:

[Strike the parts shown in boldface brackets and insert in lieu thereof the parts shown in italic.]

S. RES. 543

*Whereas international parental child abduction is a tragic and common occurrence;*

*Whereas the abduction of a child by one parent is a heartbreaking loss for the left-behind parent and deprives the child of a relationship with 2 loving parents;*

*Whereas, according to the Report on Compliance with the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction of the United States Department of State from April 2010, research shows that abducted children are at risk of significant short- and long-term problems, including “anxiety, eating problems, nightmares, mood swings, sleep disturbances, [and] aggressive behavior”;*

*Whereas, according to that report, left-behind parents may also experience substantial psychological and emotional issues, including feelings of “betrayal, sadness over the loss of their children or the end of their marriage, anger toward the other parent, anxiety, sleeplessness, and severe depression”, as well as financial strain while fighting for the return of a child;*

*Whereas, since 1988, the United States, which has a treaty relationship under the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague October 25, 1980 (TIAS 11670) (referred to in this preamble as the “Hague Abduction Convention”) with 69 other countries, has agreed with its treaty partners to follow the terms of the Hague Abduction Convention;*

Whereas the Hague Abduction Convention provides a legal framework for securing the prompt return of wrongfully removed or retained children to the countries of their habitual residence where competent courts can make decisions on issues of custody and the best interests of the children;

Whereas, according to the United States Department of State, the number of new cases of international child abduction from the United States increased from 579 in 2006 to 941 in 2011;

Whereas, in 2011, those 941 cases involved 1,367 children who were reported abducted from the United States by a parent and taken to a foreign country;

Whereas, in 2011, more than 660 children who were abducted from the United States and taken to a foreign country were returned to the United States;

Whereas 7 of the top 10 countries to which children from the United States were most frequently abducted in 2011 are parties to the Hague Abduction Convention, including Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Ecuador, Brazil, and Colombia;

Whereas Japan, India, and Egypt are not parties to the Hague Abduction Convention and were also among the top 10 countries to which children in the United States were most frequently abducted in 2011;

Whereas, in many countries, such as Japan and India, international parental child abduction is not considered a crime, and custody rulings made by courts in the United States are not typically recognized by courts in those countries; and

Whereas Japan is the only member of the Group of 7 major industrialized countries that has not yet become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) condemns the international abduction of all children;

(B) urges countries identified by the United States Department of State as noncompliant or demonstrating patterns of noncompliance with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague October 25, 1980 (TIAS 11670) (referred to in this resolution as the “Hague Abduction Convention”) to fulfill their commitment under international law to expeditiously implement the provisions of the Hague Abduction Convention;

(C) calls on all countries to become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention and to promptly institute measures to equitably and transparently address cases of international parental child abduction; and

(D) calls on all countries that have not become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention to develop a mechanism for the resolution of current and future cases of international parental child abduction that occur before those countries become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention in order to facilitate the prompt return of children abducted to those countries to the children’s countries of habitual residence; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

(A) vigorously pursue the return of each child abducted by a parent from the United States to another country through all appropriate means, facilitate access by the left-behind parent if the child is not returned, and, where appropriate, seek the extradition of the parent that abducted the child;

(B) take all appropriate measures to ensure that a child abducted to a country that is a party to the Hague Abduction Convention is returned to the country of habitual residence of the child in compliance with the provisions of the Hague Abduction Convention;

(C) continue to use diplomacy to encourage other countries to become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention and to take the necessary steps to effectively fulfill their responsibilities under the Hague Abduction Convention;

(D) use diplomacy to encourage countries that have not become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention to develop an institutionalized mechanism to transparently and expeditiously resolve current and future cases of international child abduction that occur before those countries become a party to the Hague Abduction Convention; and

(E) review the advisory services made available to United States citizens by the United States Department of State, the United States Department of Justice, and other United States Government agencies—

(i) to improve the prevention of international parental child abduction from the United States; and

(ii) to ensure that effective and timely assistance is provided to United States citizens who are parents of children abducted from the United States and taken to foreign countries.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to and the Senate proceed to a voice vote on adoption of the resolution, as amended.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 543), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

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

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

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ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,  
DECEMBER 5, 2012

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, December 5, 2012; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business for up to 4 hours, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, except where noted below and the time be divided as follows: the majority controlling the first 30 minutes, the Republicans controlling the next 30 minutes, Senator GRASSLEY controlling the next 45 minutes, the majority controlling the next 45 minutes, the Republicans controlling the next 45 minutes, and the majority controlling the following 45 minutes; and that following morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 6156, the Russia trade bill.

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

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PROGRAM

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I am informed that we expect to complete action on the Russia trade bill during tomorrow’s session of the Senate.

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ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.  
TOMORROW

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:30 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, December 5, 2012, at 9:30 a.m.