

Statkevich, and Uladzimir Nyaklyaeu, who are still in prison or under house arrest;

(B) to immediately cease the harassment of the families, friends, and lawyers of political prisoners in Belarus;

(C) to authorize the extension of the mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office in Belarus;

(D) to hold new presidential and parliamentary elections in Belarus that are free, fair, inclusive, and meet international standards; and

(E) to meet its international obligations and cease any illegal efforts related to the provision of arms to rogue regimes;

(8) urges the President and the Secretary of State—

(A) to continue to closely coordinate United States and European Union policies towards Belarus;

(B) to resume direct technical and material support to the opposition and civil society in Belarus, including political parties, civic groups, and independent media outlets;

(C) to ensure that the United States list includes any other officials of the Government of Belarus responsible for the crackdown following the December 19, 2010, election in Belarus, associated human rights abuses, and the continued detention, prosecution, and mistreatment of all political prisoners, and to impose targeted sanctions on those individuals and their family members where warranted; and

(D) to identify any other entities that enrich Mr. Lukashenko and his regime at the expense of the people of Belarus and prohibit business with and freeze the assets of such entities;

(9) urges the European Union—

(A) to join the United States in prohibiting business with, and freezing the assets of, the Belarusian state-owned oil and petrochemicals company Belneftekhim and its subsidiaries Lakokraska OAO and Polotsk Steklovolochno OAO, as well as other entities that enrich Mr. Lukashenko and his regime at the expense of the people of Belarus;

(B) to cut all European projects linked to the authorities in Belarus responsible for the crackdown and associated human rights abuses and to exclude officials of the Government of Belarus from meetings under the European Union's Eastern Partnership policy—including the planned European Union summit with post-Soviet countries scheduled to take place in Budapest in May 2011—but to ensure that this suspension not apply to non-governmental and civil society organizations in Belarus;

(C) to ensure that the European Union list includes any other officials of the Government of Belarus responsible for the crackdown following the December 19, 2010, election in Belarus, associated human rights abuses, and the continued detention, prosecution, and mistreatment of political prisoners, and to impose targeted sanctions on those officials and their family members where warranted; and

(D) to increase support to the opposition and civil society in Belarus, including political parties, civic groups, and independent media outlets;

(10) calls on other members of the international community, including Russia, to take similar targeted actions against the leaders of the Government of Belarus;

(11) calls on the Government of Lithuania, as chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for 2011, to make the reestablishment of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Office in Belarus one of its chief priorities for its tenure; and

(12) calls on the International Ice Hockey Federation to suspend its 2014 International World Ice Hockey championship to be hosted

in Minsk, Belarus until all political prisoners in Belarus are released.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST COMPANY FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY ON MARCH 25, 1911, AND DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MARCH 21, 2011, THROUGH MARCH 25, 2011, AS THE ‘100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FACTORY FIRE REMEMBRANCE WEEK’

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 106

Whereas the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire was the deadliest industrial disaster in the City of New York's history and resulted in the 4th greatest loss of life from an industrial accident in the history of the United States, claiming the lives of 146 garment workers, many of whom were young immigrants;

Whereas this human catastrophe exposed the need to strengthen labor laws, fire regulations, and health and safety protections for workers;

Whereas the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire helped spur the growth of the modern-day organized labor movement, particularly the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which continued to fight for better conditions for sweatshop workers;

Whereas from the ashes of this horrific event emerged the modern celebration of International Women's Day, and the death of 129 women workers in the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire demonstrated the need for workers' rights and women's rights;

Whereas more than 5,000 workers lose their lives each year on the job, and protecting the health and safety of workers continues to be a critical issue in the United States today; and

Whereas national events will be held to remember the victims of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire, and to educate citizens about the important role this tragic event played in the history of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates the week of March 21, 2011 through March 25, 2011 as the ‘100th Anniversary of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire Remembrance Week’.

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—DESIGNATING APRIL 4, 2011, AS ‘NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR AUXILIARIES DAY’

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

S. RES. 107

Whereas the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries and the members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries provide valuable service and leadership opportunities for women who wish to take an active role in their communities;

Whereas the mission of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries is to encourage member chapters to render charitable services that—

(1) are beneficial to the general public; and
(2) place a particular emphasis on providing for the needs of children; and

Whereas since the founding of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries in 1941, the organization has provided strength and inspiration to women who want to effect positive change in their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 4, 2011, as ‘National Association of Junior Auxiliaries Day’;

(2) recognizes the great contributions made by members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries to their communities and to the people of the United States; and

(3) especially commends the work of the members of the National Association of Junior Auxiliaries to better the lives of children in the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING INVESTMENT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 108

Whereas President Barack Obama is set to visit Brazil on March 19 and 20, 2011, during a 5 day trip which will include stops in Chile (March 21), and El Salvador (March 22);

Whereas the United States and Brazil enjoy longstanding economic relations sustained by trade and investment;

Whereas investment in and by Brazil promotes economic growth, generates greater wealth and employment, strengthens the manufacturing and services sectors, and enhances research, technology, and productivity in the United States and Brazil;

Whereas the United States is the largest direct investor abroad, with total world-wide investments of \$3,508,000,000,000 in 2009;

Whereas the United States has historically been the largest direct investor in Brazil, investing a total of \$56,692,000,000 in 2009;

Whereas the sound economic policy of the Government of Brazil was given an investment-grade rating by the 3 major investment rating agencies in 2009;

Whereas the United States is the largest recipient of direct investment in the world, with total foreign direct investments of \$2,320,000,000,000 in 2009;

Whereas the United States received direct investment from Brazil, including a total of \$1,400,000,000 in 2007 and a reduction of that amount by \$647,000,000 in 2009;

Whereas Brazil is the only country with a gross national product of more than \$1,000,000,000,000 with which the United States does not have a bilateral tax treaty;

Whereas Brazil is the 4th largest investor in United States Treasury securities, which are important to the health of the United States economy;

Whereas Brazil ranked 7th among other countries in the number of corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 2009, with 35 corporations listed;

Whereas a bilateral tax treaty between the United States and Brazil would enhance the partnerships between investors in the United States and Brazil and benefit small- and medium-sized enterprises in both the United States and Brazil;

Whereas a bilateral tax treaty between Brazil and the United States would promote a greater flow of investment between Brazil and the United States by creating the certainty that comes with a commitment to reduce taxation and eliminate double taxation;

Whereas the Brazil-United States Business Council and the United States-Brazil CEO

Forum have worked to advance a bilateral tax treaty between the United States and Brazil;

Whereas the Senate intends to closely monitor the progress on treaty negotiations and hold a periodic dialogue with officers of the Department of the Treasury; and

Whereas the United States and Brazil will greatly benefit from deeper political and economic relations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Government and the Government of Brazil should continue to develop their relationship; and

(2) during the President's March 19 and 20, 2011, visit to Brazil, he should propose to his Brazilian counterpart that the United States and Brazil begin negotiations for a bilateral tax treaty that—

(A) is consistent with the existing tax treaty practices of the United States Government; and

(B) reflects modern, internationally recognized tax policy principles.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 244. Ms. LANDRIEU proposed an amendment to amendment SA 183 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes.

SA 245. Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 493, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 246. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 493, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 247. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 493, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 248. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 249. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WEBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 493, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 244. Ms. LANDRIEU proposed an amendment to amendment SA 183 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

The provisions of this title shall become effective 5 days after enactment.

SA 245. Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE VI—REDUCING THE PAPERWORK BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES

SEC. 601. REDUCTION OF REGULATORY BURDEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, acting through the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Administration, may provide such support as may be necessary to a Federal

agency or department during the rulemaking process to ensure that a small business concern is not required to expend more than a total of 200 man-hours annually on applications, filings, petitions, or other paperwork submitted the Federal agency or department.

(b) COMMONLY REQUIRED INFORMATION FORM.—The Administrator shall establish a form on the public Internet website of the Administrator that a small business concern may use to provide to the Administrator information that the Administrator determines to be frequently required as part of any application, filing, petition, or other paperwork described in subsection (a). The Administrator may use information provided by a small business concern using the form established under this subsection to assist the small business concern in the expedited completion of an application, filing, petition, or other paperwork described in subsection (a).

(c) GAO REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of each regulation of each Federal agency or department to determine the burden that the regulation imposes on small business concerns.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the Administrator not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) SBA RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after receiving the report under subsection (c)(2), the Administrator shall publish and maintain on the public Internet website of the Administrator recommendations on how to reduce the burden each regulation of each Federal agency or department imposes on small business concerns.

(e) REDUCTION OF PAPERWORK.—In carrying out any program under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the Administrator, acting through the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Administration, shall take any actions the Administrator determines appropriate to reduce the amount of paperwork (including any application, filing, or petition) that a small business concern may be required to complete by any Federal department or agency. Such actions shall include providing for the replacement of paperwork requirements with electronic or telephone filing requirements or reporting requirements.

SEC. 602. SUSPENSION OF FINES FOR FIRST-TIME PAPERWORK VIOLATIONS BY SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Section 3506 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j)(1) In this subsection, the term 'small business concern' has the meaning given that term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

"(2) In the case of a first-time violation by a small business concern of a requirement regarding the collection of information by an agency, the head of the agency may not impose a civil fine on the small business concern unless the head of the agency determines that—

"(A) the violation has the potential to cause serious harm to the public interest;

"(B) failure to impose a civil fine would impede or interfere with the detection of criminal activity;

"(C) the violation is a violation of an internal revenue law or a law concerning the assessment or collection of any tax, debt, revenue, or receipt;

"(D) the small business concern did not correct the violation on or before the date

that is 180 days after the date on which the small business concern received notification of the violation in writing from the agency; or

"(E) except as provided in paragraph (3), the violation presents a danger to the public health or safety.

"(3)(A) If the head of an agency determines under paragraph (2)(E) that a violation presents a danger to the public health or safety, the head of the agency may determine not to impose a civil fine on the small business concern if the small business concern corrects the violation not later than 24 hours after receipt by the small business concern of notification of the violation in writing.

"(B) In determining whether to allow a small business concern 24 hours to correct a violation under subparagraph (A), the head of an agency shall take into account all the facts and circumstances regarding the violation, including—

"(i) the nature and seriousness of the violation, including whether the violation is technical or inadvertent or involves willful or criminal conduct;

"(ii) whether the small business concern has made a good faith effort to comply with applicable laws and to remedy the violation within the shortest practicable period of time; and

"(iii) whether the small business concern has obtained a significant economic benefit from the violation.

"(C) If the head of an agency imposes a civil fine on a small business concern for a violation that presents a danger to the public health or safety and does not allow the small business concern 24 hours to correct the violation under subparagraph (A), the head of the agency shall notify Congress regarding the determination not later than 60 days after the date on which the agency imposes the civil fine.

"(4) For purposes of determining whether a violation by a small business concern of a requirement regarding collection of information is a first time violation, the head of an agency may not take into account a violation of a requirement regarding collection of information by another agency."

SA 246. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 493, to reauthorize and improve the SBIR and STTR programs, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

TITLE _____—COMMITTEE TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT WASTE

SEC. 01. ESTABLISHMENT.

There shall be a Senate committee known as the Committee to Reduce Government Waste (referred to in this title as the "Committee").

SEC. 02. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(1) Four members from the Committee on Finance, 2 selected by the majority leader and 2 selected by the minority leader.

(2) Four members from the Committee on Appropriations, 2 selected by the majority leader and 2 selected by the minority leader.

(3) Four members from the Committee on the Budget, 2 selected by the majority leader and 2 selected by the minority leader.

(b) TENURE OF OFFICE.—

(1) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Members shall be appointed for a period of not to exceed 6 years.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—No person shall continue to serve as a member of the Committee after