

and traveled across the country to Idaho, where he kidnapped Dylan and Shasta Groene from their home in the middle of the night. In the course of the kidnapping, he murdered the children's mother, brother, and the mother's boyfriend by beating them to death with a framing hammer. He then took the children to remote campgrounds across the state line into Montana, where he brutally abused them and later killed Dylan. As one Senator explained during the debate: "Joseph Duncan was essentially lost by three States. He moved from State to State to avoid capture. No one knew where he was nor even how to look for him."

A similar tragic story involved the convicted sex offender who killed Florida 9-year-old Jessica Lunsford. John Couey had failed to tell authorities that he was living in a trailer just feet from Jessica's home. In 2005, he kidnapped Jessica from her bedroom and took her to his home where he raped and killed her. Ernie Allen, the President of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, cited Couey in his congressional testimony in support of the Walsh Act, explaining that he "was not where he was supposed to be and [his] presence was unknown to the police or Jessica's family even though he lived 150 yards down the street from her and had worked construction at her elementary school."

As the Lunsford and Groene cases demonstrate, some sex offenders evade the registry requirements because they want to offend again. In these cases, time is law enforcement's enemy. According to the Department of Justice's guide for families with missing children, "the actions of parents and of law enforcement in the first 48 hours are critical to the safe recovery of a missing child." The Lunsford case illustrates how vital it is for law enforcement to quickly locate sex offenders during a missing child investigation. John Couey reportedly told law enforcement that he kept young Jessica alive for three days before he smothered her inside a plastic trash bag. In a case like Jessica's, this type of authority literally could mean the difference between life and death.

This legislation has broad support. When I drafted this language last Congress, I shared it with the Marshals Service and lawyers who work in the field of protecting children from exploitation. These professionals were not only supportive, but also very clear about the need for this subpoena authority.

I strongly support this legislation and am thankful to the broad bipartisan group, including Senators BLUMENTHAL, HATCH, KLOBUCHAR, GRASSLEY, WHITEHOUSE, CORNYN, KYL, GRAHAM, LEE, COLLINS, THUNE, COBURN, BURR and CHAMBLISS, who have agreed to cosponsor this legislation. I hope the full Senate will take up and pass this legislation soon.

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. 671

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 "Finding Fugitive Sex Offenders Act of 2011".

SEC. 2. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY FOR THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE.

Section 566(e)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) issue administrative subpoenas in accordance with section 3486 of title 18 solely for the purpose of investigating unregistered sex offenders (as that term is defined in section 3486 of title 18)."

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE SUBPOENA STATUTE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3486(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i)(II), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

"(ii) an unregistered sex offender conducted by the United States Marshals Service, the Director of the United States Marshals Service; or"; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

"(D) As used in this paragraph—

"(i) the term 'Federal offense involving the sexual exploitation or abuse of children' means an offense under section 1201, 1591, 2241(c), 2242, 2243, 2251, 2251A, 2252, 2252A, 2260, 2421, 2422, or 2423, in which the victim is an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years; and

"(ii) the term 'sex offender' means an individual required to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.)."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 3486(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6)(A), by striking "United State" and inserting "United States";

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking "or (1)(A)(ii)" and inserting "or (1)(A)(iii)"; and

(3) in paragraph (10), by striking "paragraph (1)(A)(ii)" and inserting "paragraph (1)(A)(iii)".

By Mr. REID (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. THUNE, and Ms. SNOWE)):

S. 672. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to extend the Section 45G short line freight railroad tax credit.

Section 45G creates an incentive for short lines to invest in track rehabilitation by providing a tax credit of 50 cents for every dollar spent on track improvements. If this credit is allowed to expire at the end of the year, pri-

vate-sector investments in infrastructure in our communities will fall by hundreds of millions of dollars.

"Short line" railroads are small freight rail companies responsible for bringing goods to communities that are not directly served by large railroads. Supporting small railroads allows the communities surrounding them to attract and maintain businesses and create jobs. The evidence of the success of this credit can be found in communities across America.

This credit has a real impact for the people of my state. West Virginia is the second biggest producer of railroad ties in the country. Since the credit first was enacted, approximately 750,000 railroad ties have been purchased above what would have otherwise been purchased with no incentive. Those railroad ties translate directly into jobs. This credit does not create just West Virginia jobs, it benefits manufacturers of ties, spikes, and rail all across America.

Over 12,000 rail customers across America depend on short lines. This credit creates a strong incentive for short lines to invest private sector dollars on private-sector freight railroad track rehabilitation and improvements. Shippers rely on the high quality service these railroads provide to get their goods to market. Unfortunately, this credit is scheduled to expire at the end of 2011.

This bill would extend the 45G credit through 2017 and provide the important long-term planning certainty necessary to maximize private-sector transportation infrastructure investment. 54 Members of this body sponsored legislation that extended this credit last Congress and I hope there will be similar support again this year.

I thank the Chair and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation that will benefit small businesses throughout the country.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 111—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD REJECT ANY PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF GLOBAL TAXATION AND REGULATION

Mr. VITTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 111

Whereas many proposals are pending in Congress—

- (1) to increase taxes;
- (2) to regulate businesses; and
- (3) to continue runaway Government spending;

Whereas taxpayer funding has already financed major, on-going bailouts of the financial sector;

Whereas the proposed cap-and-trade system would result in trillions of dollars in new taxes and job-killing regulations;

Whereas a number of nongovernmental organizations are proposing that a cap and trade regulatory system be adopted on a global scale;

Whereas the “outcome document” produced by the September 20-22, 2010, United Nations Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) commits the nations of the world, including the United States, to supporting “innovative financing mechanisms” to supplement foreign aid spending;

Whereas the term “innovative financing mechanisms” is a United Nations euphemism for global taxes;

Whereas the “Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development,” a group of 63 countries, seeks to promote the implementation of “innovative financing mechanisms”;

Whereas a “Task Force on International Financial Transactions for Development” is working within the Leading Group and with the United Nations to propose and implement global tax schemes;

Whereas “innovative financing mechanisms” are going to be on the agenda for the G8 and G20 summits in France in 2011;

Whereas new international taxation and regulatory proposals would be an affront to the sovereignty of the United States;

Whereas the best manner by which to overcome the economic downturn in the United States includes taking measures that would—

- (1) lower tax rates;
- (2) reduce Government spending; and
- (3) impose fewer onerous and unnecessary regulations on job creation; and

Whereas the worst manner by which to overcome the economic downturn in the United States includes taking measures that would—

- (1) increase tax rates; and
- (2) expand government intervention, including intervention on a global scale: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject any proposal for the creation of—

- (1) “innovative financing mechanisms” or global taxes;
- (2) an international system of government bailouts for the financial sector;
- (3) a global cap-and-trade system or other climate regulations that would—
 - (A) punish businesses in the United States; and
 - (B) limit the competitiveness of the United States; and
 - (4) a global tax system that would violate the sovereignty of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 112—CONGRATULATING THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY IFC/PANHellenic DANCE MARATHON (“THON”) ON ITS CONTINUED SUCCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE FOUR DIAMONDS FUND AT PENN STATE HERSHEY CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 112

Whereas the Pennsylvania State IFC/Panhellenic Dance Marathon (referred to in this preamble as “THON”) is the largest student-run philanthropy in the world, with 700 dancers, more than 300 supporting organizations, and more than 15,000 volunteers involved in the annual event;

Whereas student volunteers at the Pennsylvania State University annually collect

money and dance for 46 hours straight at the Bryce Jordan Center for THON, bringing energy and excitement to campus for a mission to conquer cancer and awareness about the disease to thousands of individuals;

Whereas all THON activities support the mission of the Four Diamonds Fund at Penn State Hershey Children’s Hospital, which provides financial and emotional support to pediatric cancer patients and their families and funds cancer research;

Whereas each year, THON is the single largest donor to the Four Diamonds Fund at Penn State Hershey Children’s Hospital, having raised more than \$69,000,000 since 1977, when the 2 organizations first became affiliated;

Whereas in 2011, THON set a new fundraising record of \$9,563,016.09, besting the previous record of \$7,838,054.36, which was set in 2010;

Whereas THON has helped more than 2,000 families through the Four Diamonds Fund, is currently helping to build a new Pediatric Cancer Pavilion at Penn State Hershey Children’s Hospital, and has helped support pediatric cancer research that has caused some pediatric cancer survival rates to increase to nearly 90 percent; and

Whereas THON has inspired similar events and organizations across the United States, including at high schools and institutions of higher education, and continues to encourage students across the United States to volunteer and stay involved in great charitable causes in their community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Pennsylvania State University IFC/Panhellenic Dance Marathon (“THON”) on its continued success in support of the Four Diamonds Fund at Penn State Hershey Children’s Hospital; and

(2) commends the Pennsylvania State University students, volunteers, and supporting organizations for their hard work putting together another record-breaking THON.

SENATE RESOLUTION 113—COMMEMORATING THE 2011 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FORESTS

Mr. LUGAR (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 113

Whereas United Nations Resolution 61/193, adopted by the General Assembly on December 20, 2006, designates the year 2011 as the International Year of Forests;

Whereas the forests of the United States are essential to the health, environment, social fabric, and economy of the United States, as well as to the individual well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas the forests of the United States are owned, managed, and conserved by a mosaic of family, business, and public entities, with the largest segment of forests owned by 11,000,000 Americans;

Whereas privately-owned forests supply 92 percent of the trees harvested for the wood products that the people of the United States use every day;

Whereas the forest products industry—

- (1) accounts for approximately 5 percent of the total United States manufacturing Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- (2) is among the top 10 manufacturing sector employers in 48 States; and
- (3) employs nearly 900,000 Americans;

Whereas wood products are 1 of the most environmentally friendly building materials, resulting in a maximum reduction in energy

use of 17 percent and a more than 250 percent reduction in air and water pollution, when compared to alternative materials;

Whereas forests supply more than 50 percent of the current renewable energy consumed in the United States;

Whereas as of 2011, the forests and forest products of the United States sequester and store 12 percent of annual United States carbon emissions and, with the proper incentives, can increase the percentage of annual carbon emissions that are sequestered and stored;

Whereas 53 percent of the fresh water supply of the lower 48 States originates in forests and ¼ of the supply originates in private forests;

Whereas 60 percent of at-risk plants and animals rely on private forests, and more than 90 percent of at-risk species rely on all forests for habitat;

Whereas the 14,000,000 Americans who hunt and the 44,000,000 Americans who fish depend on private forests for most of the habitat for fish and wildlife;

Whereas the United States leads the world in sustainable forest practices;

Whereas even while forested acreage as a whole is increasing, permanent loss of forests in ecologically and economically important areas is expected to increase, with 57,000,000 acres of private forests facing significant development pressures in the next 2 decades;

Whereas more than 58,000,000 acres of United States forests are at risk due to insects and disease, especially invasive forest pests, which threaten the health and vitality of forests;

Whereas more than 400,000,000 acres of private forests are at risk due to wildfires, especially in areas where forested boundaries and communities meet; and

Whereas more than 170,000,000 acres of privately owned forests will change hands in the next 2 decades, with a potential loss of the public benefits derived from those forests: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, in commemoration of the 2011 International Year of Forests—

(1) recognizes the multiple contributions that forests of the United States make to the traditions, health, and way-of-life of the United States;

(2) recognizes the growing threats faced by forests of the United States; and

(3) expresses support and appreciation for—

- (A) the 11,000,000 people of the United States who own the majority of the private forests of the United States; and
- (B) the thousands of forestry professionals who work every day in the forests of the United States who work to conserve the publicly and privately owned forests of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 114—HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN GERALDINE A. FERRARO, THE FIRST WOMAN SELECTED BY A MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY AS ITS CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND EXTENDING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE ON HER DEATH

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. HAGAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REID of Nevada, Mr.