

cost-effective health care options to complement the traditional health care model;

(3) recognizes the obstacles many people in the United States face in accessing the traditional medical home model of health care;

(4) encourages the use of convenient care clinics as a complimentary alternative to the medical home model of health care; and

(5) calls on the States to support the establishment of convenient care clinics so that more people in the United States will have access to the cost-effective and necessary emergent and preventive services provided in the clinics.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize all of the providers who work in retail-based Convenient Care Clinics in a Resolution to designate August 1 through August 7, 2011 as National Convenient Care Clinic Week. National Convenient Care Clinic Week will provide a national platform from which to promote the pivotal services offered by the more than 1,100 retail-based convenient care clinics in the United States.

Today, thousands of nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and physicians provide care in convenient care clinics. At a time when Americans are more and more challenged by the inaccessibility and high costs of health care, convenient care offers a vital high-quality primary care alternative.

A Senate Resolution will help pave the way for this effort. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to Convenient Care Clinics.

SENATE RESOLUTION 16—TO REQUIRE THAT ALL LEGISLATIVE MATTERS BE AVAILABLE AND FULLY SCORED BY CBO 72 HOURS BEFORE CONSIDERATION BY ANY SUBCOMMITTEE OR COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OR ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE

Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ENZI, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. THUNE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 16

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATION AND THE COST OF THAT LEGISLATION.

(a) COMMITTEES.—Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“14. (a) It shall not be in order in a subcommittee or committee to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a final budget scoring by the Congressional Budget Office for the legislative matter has been publically available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a)—

“(1) the legislative matter shall be available on the official website of the committee; and

“(2) the final score shall be available on the official website of the Congressional Budget Office.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the subcommittee or committee only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the subcommittee or committee. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the subcommittee or committee shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d)(1) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to a legislative matter if the legislative matter was proceeded to in a subcommittee or committee in violation of this paragraph.

“(2) This subparagraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subparagraph.

“(e) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment but does not include perfecting amendments.”.

(b) SENATE.—Rule XVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“6. (a) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a final budget scoring by the Congressional Budget Office for the legislative matter has been publically available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a)—

“(1) the legislative matter shall be available on the official website of the committee with jurisdiction over the subject matter of the legislative matter; and

“(2) the final score shall be available on the official website of the Congressional Budget Office.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of 2/3 of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment but does not include perfecting amendments.”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

Nothing in this resolution or any amendment made by it shall be interpreted to require or permit the declassification or posting on the Internet of classified information in the custody of the Senate. Such classified information shall be made available to Members in a timely manner as appropriate under existing laws and rules.

SENATE RESOLUTION 17—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2011 AS “NATIONAL MILITARY FAMILY MONTH”

Mr. INOUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 17

Whereas military families, through their sacrifices and their dedication to the United States and its values, represent the bedrock

upon which the United States was founded and upon which the country continues to rely in these perilous and challenging times: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2011 as “National Military Family Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Military Family Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to honor all our military families by introducing a Resolution to designate November as National Military Family Month. As we all know, memories fade and the hardships experienced by our military families are easily forgotten unless they touch our own immediate family.

Today, we have our men and women deployed all over the world, engaged in this war on terrorism. These far-ranging military deployments are extremely difficult on the families who bear this heavy burden.

To honor these families, the Armed Services YMCA has sponsored Military Family Week in late November since 1996. However, due to frequent “short week” conflicts around the Thanksgiving holidays, the designated week has not always afforded enough time to schedule observances on and near our military bases.

I believe a month long observation will allow greater opportunity to plan events. Moreover, it will provide a greater opportunity to stimulate media support.

This resolution will help pave the way for this effort. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to our military families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 18—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR PRAYER AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

Mr. VITTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 18

Whereas the freedom to practice religion and to express religious thought is acknowledged to be a fundamental and unalienable right belonging to all individuals;

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle of freedom of religion and not freedom from religion;

Whereas the Framers intended that the First Amendment to the Constitution would prohibit the Federal Government from enacting any law that favors one religious denomination over another, not prohibit any mention of religion or reference to God in civic dialogue;

Whereas in 1983 the Supreme Court held in *Marsh v. Chambers*, 463 U.S. 783, that the practice of opening legislative sessions with prayer has become part of the fabric of our society and invoking divine guidance on a public body entrusted with making the laws is not a violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, but rather is simply a tolerable acknowledgment of beliefs widely held among the people of the Nation;

Whereas voluntary prayer in elected bodies should not be limited to prayer in State legislatures and Congress;

Whereas school boards are deliberative bodies of adults, similar to a legislature in that they are elected by the people, act in the public interest, and hold sessions that are open to the public for voluntary attendance; and

Whereas voluntary prayer by an elected body should be protected under law and encouraged in society because voluntary prayer has become a part of the fabric of our society, voluntary prayer acknowledges beliefs widely held among the people of the Nation, and the Supreme Court has held that it is not a violation of the Establishment Clause for a public body to invoke divine guidance: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that prayer before school board meetings is a protected act in accordance with the fundamental principles upon which the Nation was founded; and

(2) expresses support for the practice of prayer at the beginning of school board meetings.

SENATE RESOLUTION 19—TO REQUIRE THAT A DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF EACH PROVISION OF ANY LEGISLATIVE MATTER BE AVAILABLE 72 HOURS BEFORE CONSIDERATION BY ANY SUBCOMMITTEE OR COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OR ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE

Mr. ENSIGN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rule and Administration:

S. RES. 19

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF A DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF EACH PROVISION OF LEGISLATION.

(a) COMMITTEES.—Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“14. (a) It shall not be in order in a subcommittee or committee to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a descriptive summary of each provision of the legislative matter has been publicly available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a), the legislative matter and descriptive summary of each provision shall be available on the official website of the committee.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the subcommittee or committee only by an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members of the subcommittee or committee. An affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members of the subcommittee or committee shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d)(1) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to a legislative matter if the legislative matter was proceeded to in a subcommittee or committee in violation of this paragraph.

“(2) This subparagraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subparagraph.

“(e) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment.”.

(b) SENATE.—Rule XVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

“6. (a) It shall not be in order in the Senate to proceed to any legislative matter unless the legislative matter and a descriptive summary of each provision of the legislative matter has been publicly available on the Internet as provided in subparagraph (b) in searchable form 72 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays except when the Senate is in session on such a day) prior to proceeding.

“(b) With respect to the requirements of subparagraph (a), the legislative matter and descriptive summary of each provision shall be available on the official website of the committee with jurisdiction over the subject matter of the legislative matter.

“(c) This paragraph may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

“(d) In this paragraph, the term ‘legislative matter’ means any bill, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or substitute amendment.”.

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

Nothing in this resolution or any amendment made by this resolution shall be interpreted to require or permit the declassification or posting on the Internet of classified information in the custody of the Senate. Such classified information shall be made available to Members in a timely manner as appropriate under existing laws and rules.

SENATE RESOLUTION 20—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY APPROVE THE UNITED STATES-KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT, THE UNITED STATES-COLOMBIA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT, AND THE UNITED STATES-PANAMA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT

Mr. JOHANNIS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ENZI, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 20

Whereas the United States has signed free trade agreements with South Korea, Colombia, and Panama, but Congress has not approved those agreements;

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, the gross domestic product of the United States will likely increase by \$10,100,000,000 to \$11,900,000,000 as a result of increased access to the market of South Korea under the provisions of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement;

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, implementing the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement will increase exports from the United States by an estimated \$9,700,000,000 to \$10,900,000,000 each year;

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, implementing the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement would create 20,000 to 24,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas the implementation of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement will ensure that agricultural products exported from the United States to South Korea receive treatment equivalent to the treatment provided by the United States to agricultural products exported from South Korea and will significantly increase exports of agricultural products from the United States to South Korea;

Whereas the American Farm Bureau estimates an increase of \$1,800,000,000 in United States agricultural trade per year after the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement is fully implemented;

Whereas increased trade will help to strengthen ties between the United States and South Korea and advance important national security goals;

Whereas the United States and Colombia negotiated and signed the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement on November 22, 2006;

Whereas, according to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, Colombia is currently the 27th largest trading partner of the United States with respect to goods;

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, implementation of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement will increase exports from the United States by an estimated \$1,100,000,000 each year;

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, implementation of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement will create 3,693 jobs;

Whereas, in 2010, more than 90 percent of exports from Colombia to the United States entered the United States duty-free under the Andean Trade Preference Act (19 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.) and the Generalized System of Preferences under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2461 et seq.);

Whereas, according to the United States International Trade Commission, goods valued at \$11,400,000,000 were exported from the United States to Colombia in 2008, an increase from \$3,600,000,000 in 2002;

Whereas, according to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, more than 80 percent of consumer and industrial products exported from the United States to Colombia will enter Colombia duty-free as soon as the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement enters into force and all remaining tariffs on such products will be eliminated within 10 years after the Agreement enters into force;

Whereas, according to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the primary exports from the United States to Colombia in 2008 were \$2,600,000,000 in machinery, \$10,000,000,000 in mineral fuel, \$974,000,000 in organic chemicals, \$969,000,000 in corn and wheat cereals, and \$950,000,000 in electrical machinery;

Whereas, according to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, Colombia is the 15th largest market for farm products exported from the United States, with the United States exporting almost \$1,700,000,000 worth of farm products to Colombia in 2008;

Whereas, according to the Department of Agriculture, 99.9 percent of agricultural products imported into the United States from Colombia already enter the United States duty-free, but no agricultural products exported from the United States to Colombia currently enter Colombia duty-free;