

With that as a starting point, I am hopeful that the Senate can agree on legislation to address this very real problem. Administrative law may not be the most glamorous subject, but I hope to work with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to eliminate regulatory capture.

This is so important because for as long as there are regulatory agencies, regulated industries, and money, there will be efforts at regulatory capture. We owe it to our country to do everything possible to defeat such efforts to capture our government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 226—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT DOES NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO IGNORE THE STATUTORY DEBT LIMIT BY ORDERING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO CONTINUE ISSUING DEBT ON THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MCCAIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. ISAISON, Mr. COATS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. JOHANNIS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 226

Whereas clause 2 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power “[t]o borrow Money on the credit of the United States”;

Whereas the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States says, “The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.”;

Whereas Congress has historically limited the Federal debt, either by specifically authorizing the issuance of new debt instruments, or through imposing an aggregate limit on Federal debt;

Whereas the statutory debt limit was established by an Act of Congress and signed into law by the President in 1982; and

Whereas the debt subject to limit has been increased through an Act of Congress and Presidential signature 38 times since 1982: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate that the President does not have the authority to ignore the statutory debt limit by ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to continue issuing debt on the full faith and credit of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 227—CALLING FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEKONG RIVER BASIN AND INCREASED UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR DELAYING THE CONSTRUCTION OF MAINSTREAM DAMS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER

Mr. WEBB (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the fol-

lowing resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 227

Whereas the Mekong River is the world’s 12th longest river, originating on the Tibetan Plateau and flowing nearly 3,000 miles down through China into Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam;

Whereas the Lower Mekong River in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam is a source of fresh water, food, and economic opportunity for more than 60,000,000 people;

Whereas the Mekong River is second in biodiversity only to the Amazon River, with an estimated 1,500 different species of fish, of which at least a third migrate up the river and tributaries in their life cycle, including the majority of the commercial fish catch;

Whereas the Mekong River supports the world’s two largest rice exporters, Thailand and Vietnam, as well as the world’s largest inland fishery of 4,000,000 tons of freshwater fish per year, providing up to \$9,000,000,000 annual income and approximately 80 percent of the animal protein consumed in the Lower Mekong Basin;

Whereas China is constructing a cascade of up to 15 dams along the mainstream of the Upper Mekong River, and Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam are planning to construct or finance the construction of up to 11 dams on the lower half of the river’s mainstream;

Whereas scientific studies have cautioned that mainstream dam construction will negatively affect the river’s water flow, fish population, and wildlife;

Whereas the Mekong River Commission is a river basin management organization including the governments of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam that have signed the Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin, done at Chiang Rai, Thailand, April 5, 1995, and agreed to cooperate on management of the river and “development of the full potential of sustainable benefits to all riparian States”;

Whereas the members of the Commission have also agreed to “make every effort to avoid, minimize and mitigate harmful effects that might occur to the environment, especially the water quantity and quality, the aquatic (eco-system) conditions, and ecological balance of the river system, from the development and use of the Mekong River Basin water resources or discharge of wastes and return flows”;

Whereas the Mekong River Commission sponsored a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the proposed series of mainstream dams along the Lower Mekong River, concluding that the decision to move forward with even one dam would result in permanent and irreversible changes to the river’s productivity and regional environment;

Whereas such changes could threaten the region’s food security, block fish migration routes, increase risks to aquatic biodiversity, reduce sediment flows, increase saline intrusion, reduce agricultural production, and destabilize the river channels and coastline along the Mekong Delta;

Whereas the United States has significant economic and strategic interests in the Mekong River subregion that may be jeopardized if the construction of mainstream dams places the region’s stability at risk;

Whereas the Department of State initiated the Lower Mekong Initiative in July 2009 to engage Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam on water security issues, to build regional capacity, and to facilitate multilateral cooperation on effective water resources management;

Whereas funding for the Lower Mekong Initiative has primarily focused on the environment, health, and education, leaving the fourth pillar—infrastructure—largely unfunded;

Whereas attention to infrastructure development is a critical element of promoting the sustainable, coordinated construction of hydropower dams in the region;

Whereas, on September 22, 2010, Laos submitted for review to the Mekong River Commission the proposal for the Xayaburi Dam, the first of nine mainstream dams planned by Laos along the Lower Mekong River;

Whereas, on April 19, 2011, the Mekong River Commission’s Joint Committee representatives met to discuss the Xayaburi project without reaching consensus on whether the project should proceed, but agreed during the meeting to table the decision and consider it at a later date at a higher, ministerial level; and

Whereas, on May 8, 2011, the Government of Laos agreed to temporarily suspend work on the Xayaburi dam and announced plans to conduct further environmental assessments on the project in response to regional concerns: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on United States representatives at multilateral development banks to use the voice and vote of the United States to support strict adherence to international environmental standards for any financial assistance to hydropower dam projects on the mainstream of the Mekong River;

(2) encourages greater United States engagement with the Mekong River countries through the Lower Mekong Initiative and increased support for sustainable infrastructure and water security in Southeast Asia;

(3) calls on the United States Government in leading the Lower Mekong Initiative to devote greater attention to and funding for capacity building projects on infrastructure and to assist in identifying sustainable economic, water, and energy alternatives to mainstream hydropower dams on the Mekong River;

(4) applauds the decision of the Mekong River Commission to delay endorsement of the Xayaburi Dam;

(5) supports further delay of the construction of mainstream hydropower dams along the Mekong River until the studies by the Government of Laos have been completed and adequate planning and multilateral coordination can be guaranteed;

(6) encourages members of the Mekong River Commission to adhere to the prior consultation process for dam construction under the Commission’s Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement;

(7) calls on all riparian states along the Mekong River, including China, to respect the rights of other river basin countries and take into account any objection or concerns regarding the construction of hydropower dams;

(8) calls on the Governments of Burma and China to improve cooperation with the Mekong River Commission and information sharing on water flows and engage in regional decision making processes on the development and use of the Mekong River; and

(9) supports assistance to the Lower Mekong River riparian states to gather data and analyze the impacts of proposed development along the river.

SENATE RESOLUTION 228—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING COMING TOGETHER AS A NATION AND CEASING ALL WORK OR OTHER ACTIVITY FOR A MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE BEGINNING AT 1:00 PM EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2011, IN HONOR OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS COMMITTED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 228

Whereas at 8:46 AM, on September 11, 2001, hijacked American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the upper portion of the North Tower of the World Trade Center in New York City, New York;

Whereas 17 minutes later, at 9:03 AM, hijacked United Airlines Flight 175 crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center;

Whereas at 9:37 AM, the west wall of the Pentagon was hit by hijacked American Airlines Flight 77, the impact of which caused immediate and catastrophic damage to the headquarters of the Department of Defense;

Whereas at approximately 10:00 AM, the passengers and crew of hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 acted heroically to retake control of the airplane and thwart the taking of additional American lives by crashing the airliner in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and, in doing so, gave their lives to save countless others;

Whereas nearly 3,000 innocent civilians were killed in the heinous attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas tens of thousands of individuals narrowly escaped the attacks at the Pentagon and World Trade Center and, as witnesses to this tragedy, are forever changed;

Whereas countless fire departments, police departments, first responders, governmental officials, workers, emergency medical personnel, and volunteers responded immediately and heroically to those horrific events;

Whereas the Fire Department of New York suffered 343 fatalities on September 11, 2001, the largest loss of life of any emergency response agency in United States history;

Whereas the Port Authority Police Department suffered 37 fatalities in the attacks, the largest loss of life of any police force in United States history in a single day;

Whereas the New York Police Department suffered 23 fatalities as a result of the terrorist attacks;

Whereas the impact of that day on public health continues through 2011, as nearly 90,000 people are at risk of or suffering from negative health effects as a result of the events of September 11, 2001, including 14,000 workers and 2,400 community residents who are sick, and tens of thousands of others whose health is being monitored;

Whereas 10 years later, the people of the United States and people around the world continue to mourn the tremendous loss of innocent life on that fateful day;

Whereas 10 years later, thousands of men and women in the United States Armed Forces remain in harm's way defending the

United States against those who seek to threaten the United States;

Whereas on the 10th anniversary of this tragic day, the thoughts of the people of the United States are with all of the victims of the events of September 11, 2001 and their families;

Whereas the lives of Americans were changed forever on September 11, 2001, when events threatened the American way of life;

Whereas in 2009, Congress and the President joined together to designate September 11 as a National Day of Service and Remembrance under the Serve America Act (Public Law 111-13; 123 Stat. 1460);

Whereas in September 2009 and 2010, President Obama issued Proclamation 8413 (74 Fed. Reg. 47045) and Proclamation 8559 (75 Fed. Reg. 56463) proclaiming September 11, 2009, and September 11, 2010, respectively, as Patriot Day and National Day of Service and Remembrance; and

Whereas September 11 will never, and should never, be just another day in the hearts and minds of all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes September 11, 2011, as a day of solemn commemoration of the events of September 11, 2001, and a day to come together as a Nation;

(2) offers its deepest and most sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of the innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

(3) honors the heroic service, actions, and sacrifices of first responders, law enforcement personnel, State and local officials, volunteers, and countless others who aided the innocent victims of those attacks and, in doing so, bravely risked and often gave their own lives;

(4) recognizes the valiant service, actions, and sacrifices of United States personnel, including members of the United States Armed Forces, the United States intelligence agencies, the United States diplomatic service, homeland security and law enforcement personnel, and their families, who have given so much, including their lives and well-being, to support the cause of freedom and defend the security of the United States;

(5) reaffirms that the people of the United States will never forget the challenges our country endured on and since September 11, 2001, and will work tirelessly to defeat those who attacked the United States; and

(6) on the 10th anniversary of this tragic day in United States history—

(A) calls upon all of the people and institutions of the United States to observe a moment of remembrance on September 11, 2011, including—

- (i) media outlets;
- (ii) houses of worship;
- (iii) military organizations;
- (iv) veterans organizations;
- (v) airlines;
- (vi) airports;
- (vii) railroads;
- (viii) sports teams;
- (ix) the Federal Government;
- (x) State and local governments;
- (xi) police, fire, and other public institutions;
- (xii) educational institutions;
- (xiii) businesses; and
- (xiv) other public and private institutions; and

(B) encourages the observance of the moment of remembrance to last for 1 minute beginning at 1:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time by, to the maximum extent practicable—

- (i) ceasing all work or other activity; and
- (ii) marking the moment in an appropriate manner, including by ringing bells, blowing whistles, or sounding sirens.

SENATE RESOLUTION 229—RECOGNIZING THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF FIREFIGHTERS TO CONTAIN NUMEROUS WILDFIRES THAT HAVE AFFECTED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BEGICH, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 229

Whereas every State in the United States has been affected by wildfire in 2011;

Whereas firefighters and residents have had to contend with extreme and erratic fire behavior and rapid rates of fire spread;

Whereas, as of June 12, 2011, more than 32,189 wildfires have burned more than 4,700,000 acres of land, which represents more acres burned than in all of 2010 and approximately 600,000 more acres than the 50-year average of total acres burned in the United States in an entire year;

Whereas, as of June 12, 2011—

(1) the Southwestern States have reported more than 1,600 fires that have burned more than 1,700,000 acres;

(2) the Southern States have reported more than 27,000 fires that have burned more than 2,400,000 acres;

(3) the Northern and Central Rocky Mountain States have reported 818 fires that have burned more than 250,000 acres;

(4) the State of California and Great Basin Region have reported more than 7,200 fires that have burned more than 21,000 acres;

(5) the Northwestern States and Alaska have reported more than 400 fires that have burned more than 260,000 acres; and

(6) the Eastern States have reported more than 3,500 fires that have burned more than 41,000 acres;

Whereas, as of June 29, 2011, firefighters and personnel from the Federal, State, and county levels have responded overwhelmingly to battle wildfires throughout the United States, filling more than 95,600 requests for firefighter crew members; and

Whereas the brave men and women who answered the calls for assistance have worked to minimize the displacement of thousands of residents and to protect against loss of life and property: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the heroic efforts of firefighters to contain wildfires and protect lives, homes, natural resources, and rural economies throughout the United States;

(2) encourages the people and government officials of the United States to express their appreciation to the brave men and women serving in the firefighting services throughout the United States;

(3) encourages the people and communities of the United States to be diligent in preventing and preparing for wildfires; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to keep in their thoughts those who have experienced loss as a result of wildfire.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 524. Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1323, to express the sense of the Senate on shared sacrifice in resolving the budget deficit; which was ordered to lie on the table.