

Whereas patients often experience swelling in the intestinal wall, causing bouts of excruciating abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, and swelling of the airway, which can lead to death by asphyxiation;

Whereas a defect in the gene that controls the C1-inhibitor blood protein causes production of either inadequate or non-functioning C1-inhibitor protein, leading to an inability to regulate complex biochemical interactions of blood-based systems involved in disease fighting, inflammatory response, and coagulation;

Whereas HAE is an autosomal dominant disease, and 50 percent of patients with the disease inherited the defective gene from a parent, while the other 50 percent developed a spontaneous mutation of the C1-inhibitor gene at conception;

Whereas HAE patients often experience their first HAE attack during childhood or adolescence, and continue to suffer from subsequent attacks for the duration of their lives;

Whereas HAE attacks can be triggered by infections, minor injuries or dental procedures, emotional or mental stress, and certain hormonal or blood medications;

Whereas the onset or duration of an HAE attack can negatively affect a person's physical, emotional, economic, educational, and social well-being due to activity limitations;

Whereas the annual cost for treatment per patient can exceed \$500,000, causing a substantial economic burden;

Whereas there is a significant need for increased and normalized medical professional education regarding HAE; and

Whereas there is also a significant need for further research on HAE to improve diagnosis and treatment options for patients; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate—

(A) recognizes and celebrates May 16, 2012, as Hereditary Angioedema Awareness Day; and

(B) supports increased awareness of Hereditary Angioedema (HAE) by physicians and the public; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that increased Federal research on HAE is needed, including that—

(A) the Director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) should take a leadership role in the search for new treatment options and a cure for HAE by—

(i) encouraging the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) to implement the research recommendations of the international HAE research community;

(ii) exploring collaborative research opportunities between the NIAID, the Office of Rare Diseases Research, and other NIH Institutes and Centers; and

(iii) encouraging NIAID to provide the necessary funding for continued expansion and advancement of the HAE research portfolio through intramural and extramural research; and

(B) the Commissioner of Food and Drugs should take a leadership role in ensuring new HAE treatments are developed and appropriately monitored by—

(i) issuing further guidance to industry on the development criteria and adverse event standards for HAE treatments; and

(ii) encouraging the participation of patient groups and considering the views of patients when discussing standards and protocols for the development and monitoring of HAE treatments.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution recognizing May 16, 2012, as Hereditary Angioedema, HAE, Awareness Day. HAE is a rare and potentially life

threatening genetic disease which impacts between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 50,000 Americans. HAE is characterized by severe swelling throughout the body, including the digestive tract and airways. The swelling caused by episodes of HAE is both very painful and can cause sufferers to asphyxiate when the swelling impacts the airways. To date there is only one Food and Drug Administration approved treatment for HAE, but this treatment is only effective in about a third of patients afflicted with this devastating disease. It is clearly evident that more research is needed to combat this terrible disease.

On May 16, 2012, an international conference on HAE will be convened in Copenhagen, Denmark to discuss issues relating to HAE research, treatments, and awareness. The American component of this conference will be spearheaded by the U.S. Hereditary Angioedema Association, USHAEA, based in my home state of Hawaii. USHAEA is an organization that provides education, support, funding for research, and a voice to HAE patients, their families, healthcare providers and the general public at large. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution and help find a cure for HAE.

SENATE RESOLUTION 287—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2011 AS “FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH”

Mr. REID of Nevada (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. INOUE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. HELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 287

Whereas October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios” set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Manila-built galleon ship Nuestra Senora de Esperanza, marks the earliest documented Filipino presence in the continental United States;

Whereas the Filipino American National Historical Society recognizes the year of 1763 as the date of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States in St. Malo, Louisiana;

Whereas the recognition of the first permanent Filipino settlement in the United States adds new perspective to United States history by bringing attention to the economic, cultural, social, and other notable contributions that Filipino Americans have made in countless ways toward the development of the United States;

Whereas the Filipino-American community is the third largest Asian-American group in the United States, with a population of approximately 3,417,000 individuals;

Whereas Filipino-American servicemen and servicewomen have a longstanding history of serving in the Armed Forces, from the Civil War to the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, including the 250,000 Filipinos who fought under the United States flag during World War II to protect and defend the United States;

Whereas 9 Filipino Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an

enemy force that can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas Filipino Americans play an integral role in the United States health care system as nurses, doctors, and other medical professionals;

Whereas Filipino Americans have contributed greatly to music, dance, literature, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, science, technology, the fine arts, and other fields in the United States that enrich the landscape of the country;

Whereas efforts should continue to promote the study of Filipino-American history and culture, as mandated in the mission statement of the Filipino American National Historical Society, because the roles of Filipino Americans and other people of color largely have been overlooked in the writing, teaching, and learning of United States history;

Whereas it is imperative for Filipino-American youth to have positive role models to instill in them the significance of education, complemented with the richness of their ethnicity and the value of their legacy; and

Whereas Filipino American History Month is celebrated during the month of October 2011: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 2011 as “Filipino American History Month”;

(2) recognizes the celebration of Filipino American History Month as—

(A) a study of the advancement of Filipino Americans;

(B) a time of reflection and remembrance of the many notable contributions Filipino Americans have made to the United States; and

(C) a time to renew efforts toward the research and examination of history and culture in order to provide an opportunity for all people in the United States to learn and appreciate more about Filipino Americans and their historic contributions to the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Filipino American History Month with appropriate programs and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 722. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 723. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 724. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 725. Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 726. Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 727. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 728. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 729. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. KOHL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 730. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 731. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 732. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 733. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 734. Mr. JOHNSON, of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 735. Mr. McCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 722. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE _____ AGENCY OVERREACH MORATORIUM

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Agency Overreach Moratorium Act".

SEC. 02. PROHIBITION ON RETROACTIVE WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN PERMITS.

Unless approved by an Act of Congress, the head of a Federal agency shall not—

(1) retroactively withdraw any permit issued for Federal land or any area of the outer Continental Shelf that would have been used—

(A) to produce or harvest a domestic natural resource; or

(B) to create 1 or more jobs; or

(2) issue a designation under any law that would restrict or prohibit access to domestic natural resources on Federal land or any area of the outer Continental Shelf.

SEC. 03. CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (commonly known as the "Antiquities Act of 1906") (16 U.S.C. 431) is amended—

(1) by striking "SEC. 2. That the President" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this section, the President";

(2) by striking "Provided, That when such objects are situated upon" and inserting the following:

"(b) RELINQUISHMENT OF PRIVATE CLAIMS.—In cases in which an object described in subsection (a) is located on"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION.—A proclamation issued under subsection (a) shall not be implemented until the proclamation is approved by an Act of Congress."

SEC. 04. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE REQUIRED.

The head of a Federal agency shall not take any action that modifies the authority of the Federal agency with respect to issuing permits for natural resource development on Federal land or making designations of Federal land under any law until the date on which the Secretary of Commerce completes, and submits to Congress, an economic analysis to determine—

(1) whether the proposed agency action has the potential to reduce revenue to the Treasury; and

(2) the potential impact of the proposed agency action on property rights and existing contracts.

SA 723. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. KEYSTONE XL OIL PIPELINE.

(a) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) issue a conditional approval for the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline; and

(2) recommend to the builder of the pipeline 1 alternative route for the pipeline that parallels the United States portions of Keystone 1.

(b) ACCEPTANCE.—Not later than 15 days after the receipt of the recommendation described in subsection (a)(2), as a condition of any contract to construct the pipeline, the builder shall notify the Secretary of State of whether the builder accepts—

(1) the route for building the Keystone XL pipeline that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the alternative route described in subsection (a)(2).

(c) PERMITS.—Not later than 5 days after the receipt of notice under subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall issue all necessary permits for the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—The issuance of a conditional approval for the Keystone XL pipeline and permits to construct the pipeline under this section shall be considered to satisfy, and shall not require any further review under, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), and any other provision of law.

SA 724. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1619, to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. PROHIBITION ON EXPORTATION OF DUAL-USE ITEMS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the United States International Trade Commission, exports from the United States to the People's Republic of China have risen substantially in recent years, totaling approximately \$91,900,000,000 in 2010 compared to approximately \$69,900,000,000 in 2009.

(2) China is the third-largest export market for goods produced in the United States,

including dual-use items, which have both civilian and military applications.

(3) China is also a major trading partner of both the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea.

(4) The Ambassador of China to Iran recently noted that trade between China and Iran is expected to increase to \$40,000,000,000 to \$45,000,000,000 in 2011, an increase from approximately \$30,000,000,000 in 2010.

(5) A South Korean news agency recently reported that North Korea's trade dependence on China continues to grow, accounting for more than half of all North Korea's foreign trade.

(6) The Department of Commerce requires dual-use items to be licensed before being exported to China. Since 2007, however, preauthorized end-users in China have been authorized to participate in the Validated End-User program, which allows certain items to be exported without a license. While on-site audits of validated end-users in China by the Department of Commerce are permissible, the effectiveness of the Validated End-User program remains uncertain.

(7) The Government of China has a poor track record of enforcement of export controls. Moreover, the Government of China remains largely indifferent to the implementation of international sanctions on both Iran and North Korea for activities relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(8) China's expanding trade relationships with both Iran and North Korea raise concern that sensitive dual-use items exported from the United States end up in the hands of rogue regimes and dangerous proliferators of weapons of mass destruction.

(b) DENIAL OF LICENSES FOR EXPORTATION OF DUAL-USE ITEMS TO CHINA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall—

(A) require a license for the exportation of any item on the Commerce Control List to China; and

(B) unless the Secretary submits to Congress the certification described in paragraph (2), deny any request for such a license.

(2) CERTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—A certification described in this paragraph is a certification by the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, that no items on the Commerce Control List that are exported from the United States are transshipped through China to Iran, North Korea, Syria, or any other country of concern with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) REPORT ON PREVENTING TRANSSHIPMENT OF DUAL-USE ITEMS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to Congress a report setting forth a comprehensive strategy to prevent the transshipment of items on the Commerce Control List to countries of concern with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(d) COMMERCE CONTROL LIST DEFINED.—In this section, the term "Commerce Control List" means the list maintained pursuant to part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).