

a marked increase in volunteerism among the people of the United States;

Whereas families of 9/11 victims, survivors, first responders, rescue and recovery workers, and volunteers called for Congress to pass legislation to formally authorize the establishment of September 11 as an annually recognized "National Day of Service and Remembrance", and for the President of the United States to proclaim the day as such;

Whereas, in 2004, Congress unanimously passed H. Con. Res. 473, expressing the sense of Congress that it is appropriate to observe the anniversary of the attacks of September 11, 2001, with voluntary acts of service and compassion;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of people in the United States from all 50 States, as well as others who live in 170 different countries, annually observe the anniversary of the attacks of September 11, 2001, by personally engaging in service, good deeds, and other charitable acts; and

Whereas, on March 31, 2009, Congress passed the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act, which included for the first time authorization and Federal recognition of September 11 as a "National Day of Service and Remembrance", a bill signed into law on April 21, 2009, by President Barack Obama: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon all people in the United States to annually observe a "National Day of Service and Remembrance", with appropriate and personal expressions of reflection, including performing good deeds, attending memorial and remembrance services, and voluntarily engaging in community service or other charitable activities of their own choosing in honor of those who lost their lives or were injured in the attacks of September 11, 2001, in tribute to those who rose to come to the aid of those in need, and in defense of our Nation; and

(2) urges all people in the United States to continue to live their lives throughout the year with the same spirit of unity, service, and compassion that was exhibited throughout the Nation following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

SENATE RESOLUTION 246—REQUIRING THAT LEGISLATION CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE TO BE CONFINED TO A SINGLE ISSUE

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 246

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SINGLE ISSUE REQUIREMENT.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or resolution that is not confined to a single subject.

(b) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—(1) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the legislative climate the United States Senate has found itself operating in. Like many of my colleagues, I began my political career in local government. I was mayor in my hometown and then served as a legislator in the Wyoming State Legislature. It was during this time I learned that the most effective legislation comes from a process that is transparent and focused. For example, the Wyoming State Legislature requires that all bills must be focused on one issue. They cannot be loaded up with random provisions, riders, and add-ons that have nothing to do with the overall legislation. In Congress, we often use omnibus bills to pass multiple legislative items that should be considered on their own merit. Omnibus often create more problems in the long run than they solve.

Instead of focusing on one policy issue at a time, we have allowed legislative logjams to foul up the Senate's work and ill-considered legislation to be hastily pushed through this institution. These legislative practices, which have become the norm are a gangrene that eats away at this institution.

Legislation that is fundamental to our country's wellbeing has become politicized and burdened with extraneous provisions that have not been fully vetted through the regular order. Most of the time Members have not had the opportunity to read the bills they are voting on, let alone the public which will have to live under and pay for whatever lurks in the unseen pages. By tolerating this behavior, the Senate is allowing legislation needed to address our Nation's most pressing challenges to go through unrefined and lousy with special interest provisions.

To help bring this institution back in line with its original purpose, today I submit my Single Issue Legislation resolution. I want this resolution to be a starting point for changing the attitude the Senate has toward building bills. It will allow us to focus on getting individual issues addressed more effectively. Specifically, this resolution enacts a standing order that creates a point of order against a bill or resolution that is not confined to a single issue. This point of order can only be overruled by a supermajority.

My Single Issue Legislation gives the Senate the flexibility in the amendment process it has always enjoyed and allows the Senate as a legislative body to develop the structure and scope of the standing order through practice and precedent rather than through arbitrary rules. At the same time, we ensure that our legislative process is focused and productive. In short, we bring ourselves back to how the Founding Fathers intended and wanted our legislative process to operate.

Our job is not to score political points by stuffing as many pet projects and knee-jerk provisions as we can into bills, but rather to represent the needs of our constituents, our States, and our

country by doing what is best for us as a nation. We must get back to a better process for crafting and considering legislation so that we can enact effective policies to meet the many challenges we face today. This is why we were elected to serve in the United States Senate. We owe it to the people we represent to work through a process that allows legislation to be properly and thoroughly considered and debated. My Single Issue Legislation resolution helps us do just that.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 26, 2009, AS "NATIONAL ESTUARIES DAY"

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BURR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GREGG, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 247

Whereas the estuary regions of the United States comprise a significant share of the national economy, with 43 percent of the population, 40 percent of employment, and 49 percent of economic output located in such regions;

Whereas coasts and estuaries contribute more than \$800,000,000,000 annually in trade and commerce to the Nation's economy;

Whereas more than 43 percent of all adults in the United States visit a sea coast or estuary at least once a year to participate in some form of recreation, generating \$8,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 in revenue annually;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 jobs in the United States are supported through commercial and recreational fishing, boating, tourism, and other coastal industries that rely on healthy estuaries;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitat for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many that are listed as threatened or endangered;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization and erosion prevention, and protection of coastal communities during extreme weather events;

Whereas 55,000,000 acres of estuarine habitat have been destroyed over the last 100 years;

Whereas bays once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical wastes, and harmful algae;

Whereas sea level rise is accelerating the degradation of estuaries by submerging low-lying lands, eroding beaches, converting wetlands to open water, exacerbating coastal flooding, and increasing the salinity of estuaries and freshwater aquifers;

Whereas in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), Congress found and declared that it is national policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas estuary restoration efforts cost-effectively restore natural infrastructure in local communities, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas September 26, 2009, has been designated "National Estuaries Day" to increase awareness among all citizens, including local, State, and Federal officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 26, 2009, as "National Estuaries Day";

(2) supports the goals and ideals of "National Estuaries Day";

(3) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to the Nation's economic well-being and productivity;

(4) recognizes the persistent threats that undermine the health of the Nation's estuaries;

(5) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners to promote public awareness, protection, and restoration of estuaries; and

(6) reaffirms its support for estuaries, including the preservation, protection, and restoration thereof, and expresses its intent to continue working to protect and restore the estuaries of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2009 AS "AGENT ORANGE AWARENESS MONTH"

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 248

Whereas between 1964 and 1973, 8,744,000 men and women bravely served our Nation in the Vietnam War;

Whereas an estimated 2,600,000 service men and women may have been exposed to Agent Orange in Vietnam;

Whereas Agent Orange is an herbicide that was used during the Vietnam War to kill unwanted plant life and remove leaves from trees that provided cover for the enemy;

Whereas the United States military sprayed more than 19,000,000 gallons of herbicide throughout South Vietnam, with Agent Orange accounting for approximately 11,000,000 gallons of this amount;

Whereas Agent Orange is an extremely toxic substance that contains dioxin;

Whereas the Department of Veterans Affairs has recognized that certain cancers and other health problems are associated with exposure to Agent Orange;

Whereas John Baldacci, the Governor of the State of Maine, has proclaimed August 2009 as "Agent Orange Awareness Month" for that State;

Whereas the State of Alaska has 76,000 veterans, the highest population of veterans per capita, with 26,000 of these being veterans of the Vietnam War; and

Whereas, as a Nation, we are deeply grateful and thankful for those men and women who bravely served during the Vietnam War: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of August 2009 as "Agent Orange Awareness Month";

(2) calls attention to those veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange and the adverse effects that such exposure has had on their health;

(3) recognizes the sacrifices that our veterans and servicemembers have made and continue to make on behalf of our great Nation, especially those veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange;

(4) reaffirms its commitment to our Nation's veterans; and

(5) does not, by this resolution, authorize, support, or settle any claim against the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 249—HONORING UNITED STATES NAVY PILOT CAPTAIN MICHAEL SCOTT SPEICHER WHO WAS KILLED IN OPERATION DESERT STORM

Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 249

Whereas more than 88,000 Americans remain missing from World War II, the Korean War, the Cold War, the Vietnam War, and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan;

Whereas the people of the United States honor Captain Michael Scott Speicher;

Whereas Captain Speicher was shot down in Wadi Thumayal while flying an F/A-18 Hornet fighter jet on January 16, 1991, the first night of the Persian Gulf War;

Whereas Captain Speicher's fate remained unknown until July 2009, when United States Marines stationed in Anbar recovered his remains in an unmarked desert grave;

Whereas Captain Speicher made the ultimate sacrifice for his country; and

Whereas Captain Speicher's wife and 2 children have sacrificed to the greatest extent, and the people of the United States honor them by commemorating Captain Speicher: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Captain Michael Scott Speicher for his service and sacrifice, and for giving his life fighting for the Nation in Operation Desert Storm;

(2) honors Captain Speicher's family for their love and undying strength and determination to bring Captain Speicher home;

(3) encourages the Department of Defense to continue the Nation's efforts to provide clear and accurate information about what happened to our fallen heroes, to determine the nature and cause of Captain Speicher's death, and to continue accounting for all who remain missing in action; and

(4) honors the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense for their efforts to bring Captain Speicher home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA V. AMIR SHERVIN

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

S. RES. 250

Whereas, in the case of *People of the State of California v. Amir Shervin*, No. 05-221878, pending in Superior Court in Alameda County, California, the prosecution has sought testimony from Eric Vizcaino, an employee of Senator Barbara Boxer;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent an employee of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Stand-

ing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that Eric Vizcaino and any other employee of Senator Boxer's office from whom testimony may be necessary are authorized to testify in the case of *People of the State of California v. Amir Shervin*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

Sec. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent employees of Senator Boxer's office in connection with the testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF AN EARLY DETECTION MONTH TO ENHANCE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR SCREENING FOR BREAST CANCER AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF CANCER

Mrs. HAGAN (for herself and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 38

Whereas more than 2,000,000 new cases of cancer are diagnosed in the United States every year;

Whereas the most common types of cancer in the United States are nonmelanoma skin cancer, breast cancer in women, prostate cancer in men, lung cancer, and colorectal cancers;

Whereas 1 out of every 8 women in the United States will develop breast cancer in her lifetime;

Whereas incidence of breast cancer in young women is much lower than in older women, and breast cancers are generally more aggressive and result in lower survival rates when they occur in young women;

Whereas breast cancer takes the life of 1 woman in the United States every 13 minutes;

Whereas, in 2009, approximately 192,370 women in the United States will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer;

Whereas available treatments are very unlikely to cure advanced breast cancer;

Whereas many oncologists and breast cancer researchers believe that a cure for breast cancer will not be discovered until well into the future;

Whereas lung cancer (both small cell and non-small cell) is the second most common cancer in women;

Whereas, in 2009, approximately 11,270 women in the United States will be diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer, of which approximately 4,070 will die;

Whereas, if ovarian cancer is detected and treated early, the survival rate is 93 percent, however, fewer than 20 percent of all cases of ovarian cancer are found at an early stage;

Whereas prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among men, with more than 80 percent of all cases occurring in men more than 65 years old;

Whereas African-American men are diagnosed with prostate cancer at later stages and die of prostate cancer more often than White men;