

using respiratory machines. The more CF patients can participate in clinical trials, the faster scientists can discover new treatments and eventually a cure.

Sage has personally seen in her lifetime five drugs that started in clinical trials and are now available to CF patients. Each medication has increased her quality of life and decreased the amount of time she has spent in the hospital or on IV antibiotics. There are more than 30 promising drugs in the research pipeline right now that the CF Foundation is calling miracle drugs so it is imperative that patients have access to clinical trials so these drugs can get on the market.

Under current law, the small compensation provided to trial participants, which averages around \$500, is included as additional income that could cause a person to lose their public assistance benefits, like Supplemental Security Income, SSI, and Medicaid. These benefits are crucial for patients living with rare diseases. For instance, nearly 50 percent of the CF population uses SSI or Medicaid. As a result, patients choose not to enroll in clinical trials that could dramatically improve their lives out of the fear that they may lose the benefits on which they rely.

This bill allows patients with a rare disease to disregard up to \$2,000 of compensation received for participation in a clinical trial in their SSI and Medicaid income calculations. Though it will have a negligible impact on the Federal budget, it will make a dramatic difference in the lives of those who will gain access to potentially life-saving treatments by enrolling in clinical trials as well as all those in the future whose lives will be improved by the medical advances that arise from this research.

Please join me in supporting this legislation that will provide patients with rare disease access to potentially life-saving clinical trials without losing their public assistance health benefits.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 266—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JOHN SWEENEY TO THE UNITED STATES LABOR MOVEMENT

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. DODD, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. AKAKA, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 266

Whereas John Sweeney was born in the Bronx, New York, to hard-working Irish im-

migrant parents, who instilled in him a sense of faith, a commitment to justice, and a love for the United States and its infinite potential to provide opportunity to all people;

Whereas John Sweeney was raised by his father, a bus driver, and his mother, a domestic worker, who both worked hard to allow him to attend St. Joseph's School, Cardinal Hayes High School, and Iona College, where he worked as a porter and a grave digger to help pay for his tuition;

Whereas because of his upbringing and his experiences growing up, John Sweeney gave up a high-paying career to dedicate his life to helping the labor movement and improving the lives of millions of working families across the United States;

Whereas John Sweeney's career in the labor movement has taken him from working on behalf of the factory workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) and the doormen and cleaning women of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) to being elected, in October 1995, to serve as the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO);

Whereas John Sweeney transformed labor organization and engaged the people of the United States on economic justice issues through methods such as the innovative "Justice for Janitors" campaign, while also nearly doubling the membership of the SEIU during his time as its president, making it the first union to reach 1,000,000 members;

Whereas John Sweeney led efforts at SEIU that resulted in landmark equal wage rulings for female building employees and launched an organization drive that gave nearly 20,000 home care employees a voice in improving their own income and working conditions;

Whereas John Sweeney has served as a transformational figure for millions of working individuals in the United States, and as president of the AFL-CIO, he has worked to revitalize and modernize the role of labor unions, train a new generation of organizers, promote diversity in union leadership, and make unions a driving force for social justice;

Whereas under John Sweeney's leadership, the National Labor College has become a first-rate institute of higher learning, providing an unparalleled opportunity for advancement to countless workers in the United States;

Whereas John Sweeney has fought on multiple fronts for legislation that advances justice, opportunity, and fairness for workers and their families, including legislation for a fair minimum wage, increased family leave, and improved worker health and safety rules;

Whereas because of his mother's experiences as a domestic worker, John Sweeney has personally dedicated himself to working on a Domestic Workers Bill of Rights for the State of New York;

Whereas John Sweeney has championed the effort to provide high-quality health care that is affordable and available to everyone in the United States; and

Whereas John Sweeney, as an author, father, grandfather, organizer, and inveterate advocate for the voiceless, continues to inspire a new generation of labor leaders: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions that John Sweeney has made to the labor movement and to the lives of working men and women across the United States;

(2) congratulates John Sweeney on his decades of extraordinary and dedicated service; and

(3) honors John Sweeney for his commitment to economic and social justice and his

tireless advocacy on behalf of the working families of this Nation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 267—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BAYH, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 267

Whereas ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecologic cancers, and the reported mortality rate from ovarian cancer is increasing;

Whereas ovarian cancer is the 5th leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for ovarian cancer has not significantly decreased since the "War on Cancer" was declared, nearly 40 years ago;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, and 90 percent of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer do not have a family history that puts them at higher risk;

Whereas the Pap test is sensitive and specific to the early detection of cervical cancer, but not to ovarian cancer;

Whereas there is currently no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas many people are unaware that the symptoms of ovarian cancer often include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, urinary symptoms, and several other symptoms that are easily confused with other diseases;

Whereas, due to the lack of a reliable early detection test, 75 percent of cases of ovarian cancer are detected at an advanced stage, making the overall 5-year survival rate only 45 percent;

Whereas, if ovarian cancer is diagnosed and treated at an early stage, before the cancer spreads outside of the ovary, the survival rate is as high as 90 percent;

Whereas there are factors that are known to reduce the risk for ovarian cancer and that play an important role in the prevention of the disease;

Whereas awareness and early recognition of ovarian cancer symptoms are the best way to save the lives of women;

Whereas, each year during the month of September, the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer; and

Whereas the President has designated September 2009 as "National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 268—RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATION

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KERRY, Ms. MIKULSKI,

Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 268

Whereas from September 15, 2009, through October 15, 2009, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in the United States at almost 47,800,000 people, making Hispanic Americans the largest ethnic minority within the United States;

Whereas 1 in 3 United States public school students is Hispanic, and the total number of Hispanic students enrolled in our Nation's public schools is expected to reach 28,000,000 by 2050;

Whereas the purchasing power of Hispanic Americans is projected to reach \$1,000,000,000 by 2010 and there are more than 1,600,000 Hispanic-owned firms in the United States, supporting more than 1,500,000 employees nationwide and greatly contributing to the economic sector, especially retail trade, wholesale trade, and construction;

Whereas Hispanic Americans serve in all branches of the Armed Forces and bravely fought in every war in United States history;

Whereas more than 29,000 Hispanics have served with distinction in Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas 140,000 Hispanic soldiers served in the Korean War;

Whereas more than 80,000 Hispanics served in the Vietnam War, representing 5.5 percent of individuals who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country in that conflict although they comprised only 4.5 percent of the United States population at the time;

Whereas as of September 11, 2009, approximately 11 percent of the more than 4,329 United States military fatalities in Iraq have been Hispanic;

Whereas there are more than 1,100,000 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces;

Whereas 43 Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas Hispanic Americans are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of government, including 1 seat in the Senate, 28 seats in the House of Representatives, 2 seats in the Cabinet, and 1 seat on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas Hispanic Americans harbor a deep commitment to family and community, an enduring work ethic, and a perseverance to succeed and contribute to society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month from September 15, 2009, through October 15, 2009;

(2) esteems the integral role of Latinos and their manifold heritage in the American economy, culture, and identity; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Hispanic Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities that appreciate the cultural contributions of Latinos to American life.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 39—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT STABLE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING IS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF AN EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CARE OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS, AND THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD MAKE A COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING AS A RESPONSE TO THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME PANDEMIC

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 39

Whereas adequate and secure housing for people with human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (referred to in this resolution as "HIV/AIDS") is a challenge with global dimensions, and adequate housing is one of the greatest unmet needs of people in the United States with HIV/AIDS;

Whereas growing empirical evidence shows that the socioeconomic status and structural factors such as access to adequate housing are key determinants of health;

Whereas the link between poverty, disparities in the risk of human immunodeficiency virus (referred to in this resolution as "HIV") infection, and health outcomes is well established, and new research demonstrates the direct relationship between inadequate housing and greater risk of HIV infection, poor health outcomes, and early death;

Whereas rates of HIV infection are 3 to 16 times higher among people who are homeless or have an unstable housing situation, 70 percent of all people living with HIV/AIDS report an experience of homelessness or housing instability during their lifetime, and the HIV/AIDS death rate is 7 to 9 times higher for homeless adults than for the general population;

Whereas poor living conditions, including overcrowding and homelessness, undermine safety, privacy, and efforts to promote self-respect, human dignity, and responsible sexual behavior;

Whereas people who are homeless or have an unstable housing situation are 2 to 6 times more likely to use hard drugs, share needles, or exchange sex for money and housing than similar persons with stable housing, because the lack of stable housing directly impacts the ability of people living in poverty to reduce HIV risk behaviors;

Whereas, in spite of the evidence indicating that adequate housing has a direct positive effect on HIV prevention, treatment, and health outcomes, the housing resources devoted to the national response to HIV/AIDS have been inadequate, and housing has been largely ignored in policy discussions at the international level; and

Whereas, in 1990, Congress recognized the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS when it enacted the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901 et seq.), commonly referred to as the "Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program" or "HOPWA Program", as part of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101-625), and the HOPWA program cur-

rently serves approximately 70,000 households: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) stable and affordable housing is an essential component of an effective strategy for HIV prevention, treatment, and care; and
(2) the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for the development of housing as a response to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2370. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

SA 2371. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2372. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2373. Mr. COBURN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2374. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2375. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2376. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2377. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*.

SA 2378. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2379. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2380. Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2381. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2382. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2383. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2384. Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2385. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2386. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3288, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2387. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 886, to establish