

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 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), 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 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), 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;