

close to many of the food animal end customers;

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security selected Manhattan, Kansas, as the future location for the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF);

Whereas the \$750,000,000 NBAF project will provide area economic development opportunities by employing 300 people with an annual payroll of up to \$30,000,000, and will provide an additional 1,500 construction jobs;

Whereas NBAF enhances Kansas' leadership role in the Nation as the animal health research and biosciences center for the United States;

Whereas more than 45 percent of the fed cattle in the United States, 40 percent of the hogs produced, and 20 percent of the beef cows and calves are located within 350 miles of Kansas City;

Whereas there are nationally-recognized publishers in the animal health industry located in Kansas and Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri have historic roots in the livestock industry, including the cattle drives in the 1860s from Texas to the westward railhead in Sedalia, Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri are home to many prominent national and international associations within the animal health industry; and

Whereas retaining and growing existing animal health companies, attracting new animal health companies, increasing animal health research capacity, and developing commercialization infrastructure will create quality jobs and wealth for Kansas and Missouri; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the region from Manhattan, Kansas to Columbia, Missouri, including the metropolitan Kansas City area and St. Joseph, Missouri, as the "Kansas City Animal Health Corridor";

(2) recognizes the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor as the national center of the animal health industry, based on the unmatched concentration of animal health and nutrition businesses and educational and research assets; and

(3) expresses its commitment to establishing a favorable business environment and supporting animal health research to foster the continued growth of the animal health industry for the benefit of the economy, universities, businesses, and young people hoping to pursue an animal health career in the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 175—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS A RELUCTANT SHAREHOLDER IN THE OWNERSHIP OF GENERAL MOTORS AND CHRYSLER

Mr. NELSON of Nebraska submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 175

Whereas the United States is facing a deep economic crisis that has caused millions of American workers to lose their jobs;

Whereas the collapse of the American automotive industry would have dealt a devastating blow to an already perilous economy;

Whereas the Federal Government, under President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama, intervened in the American automotive industry in order to prevent additional job losses in the industry that would have resulted in a ripple effect across the entire economy;

Whereas any investment of taxpayer dollars in the American automotive industry should be temporary;

Whereas the Federal Government is a reluctant shareholder in General Motors Corporation and Chrysler Motors LLC, as any involvement is only to protect the investment of taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the Federal Government, as the primary shareholder, will not be involved in the day-to-day management of General Motors; and

Whereas the Federal Government shall closely monitor General Motors and Chrysler to ensure that they are being responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars and are taking all possible steps to expeditiously return to solvency; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Federal Government is only a temporary stakeholder in the American automotive industry and should take all possible steps to protect American taxpayer dollars and divest its ownership interests in such companies as expeditiously as possible; and

(2) the Comptroller General of the United States should conduct a study to determine the period of time it may take General Motors and Chrysler to return to solvency and for the Federal Government to complete divestiture.

SENATE RESOLUTION 176—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES POLICY DURING THE POLITICAL TRANSITION IN ZIMBABWE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KERRY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 176

Whereas, over the course of the last decade, the Zimbabwean African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), led by Robert Mugabe, increasingly turned to violence and intimidation to maintain power amidst government-directed economic collapse and a growing humanitarian crisis;

Whereas the Department of State's 2008 Country Report on Human Rights Practices states that the Government of Zimbabwe "continued to engage in the pervasive and systematic abuse of human rights, which increased during the year," including unlawful killings, politically-motivated abductions, state-sanctioned use of excessive force and torture by security forces against opposition, student leaders, and civil society activists;

Whereas Zimbabwe held presidential and parliamentary elections on March 29, 2008, with official results showing that Mr. Mugabe won 43.2 percent of the vote, while Morgan Tsvangirai, leader of the opposition party Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), won 47.9 percent of the vote;

Whereas, in the wake of those elections, Mr. Mugabe and his allies launched a brutal campaign of violence against members and supporters of the MDC, voters and journalists, and other citizens of Zimbabwe, leading Mr. Tsvangirai to withdraw from the June 27, 2008, runoff presidential election, which Mr. Mugabe, the only remaining candidate, then won with 85 percent of the vote;

Whereas, on September 15, 2008, ZANU-PF and the MDC signed a "Global Political Agreement" (GPA) to form a transitional

government under which Mr. Mugabe would remain President, Mr. Tsvangirai would become Prime Minister, and the parties would divide control of the ministries;

Whereas the Global Political Agreement, as written, included provisions to restore the rule of law and economic stability and growth, establish a new constitution, end violence by state and non-state actors, and promote freedom of assembly, association, expression, and communication;

Whereas the installation of the transitional government stalled for five months as Mr. Mugabe and his allies refused to compromise on control of key ministries and security agencies and continued to use the state security apparatus to intimidate and commit violence against political opponents;

Whereas, according to the United Nations, the humanitarian situation during that time deteriorated to unprecedented levels, with an estimated 5,000,000 people in Zimbabwe susceptible to food insecurity, and collapsing water and sewerage services giving rise to a cholera epidemic that has resulted in the deaths of more than 4,000 people;

Whereas, on February 11, 2009, the parties finally formed the transitional government;

Whereas there has since been some progress toward the implementation of the Global Political Agreement, including positive steps by the Ministry of Finance, such as the issuance of a Short Term Economic Recovery Program (STERP) and the abandonment of the Zimbabwe dollar in favor of foreign currencies;

Whereas many of the reform-minded individuals within the new transitional government are limited by a severe lack of qualified personnel and material resources;

Whereas the full implementation of the Global Political Agreement continues to be obstructed by hardliners in the government, and important issues regarding senior government appointments remain unresolved, notably the status of the current Reserve Bank Governor and the Attorney General;

Whereas ZANU-PF officials have made efforts to obstruct implementation of the Global Political Agreement as they continue to arrest legitimate journalists and human rights activists and delay the swearing into office of properly designated officials nominated by MDC; and

Whereas the security forces continue to operate outside the rule of law, condoning land invasions, restrictions on media access and freedoms, and harassment, arbitrary arrests, and detention of civil society activists in Zimbabwe; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Government, in coordination with other democratic governments and international institutions desiring to help the people of Zimbabwe, should—

(1) continue to provide humanitarian assistance to meet the urgent needs of the people of Zimbabwe;

(2) make available increased resources for nongovernmental entities to provide assistance and to pay salaries or fees to appropriately qualified people in Zimbabwe to enable progress to be made in the critical areas of education, health, water, and sanitation;

(3) welcome and encourage responsible efforts by the international community to support, strengthen, and extend reforms made by ministries within the Government of Zimbabwe, especially the Ministry of Finance;

(4) provide concrete financial and technical assistance in response to requests from the people of Zimbabwe and civil society organizations in their efforts to draft and enact a new constitution based on democratic values and principles that would enable the country