

(bb) the rate of pay for step 14 under the pay schedule in effect immediately before conversion.

(II) STEP 14 RATE.—Clause (iv) shall apply to a member whose pay is set in accordance with subclause (I)(bb).

(iv) ADJUSTMENT BASED ON FORMER RATE OF PAY.—

(I) DEFINITION.—In this clause, the term “former rate of basic pay” means the rate of basic pay last received by a member before the conversion.

(II) IN GENERAL.—If, as a result of conversion to the new salary schedule, the member’s former rate of basic pay is greater than the maximum rate of basic pay payable for the rank of the member’s position immediately after the conversion, the member is entitled to basic pay at a rate equal to the member’s former rate of basic pay, and increased at the time of any increase in the maximum rate of basic pay payable for the rank of the member’s position by 50 percent of the dollar amount of each such increase.

(III) PROMOTIONS.—For the purpose of applying section 10207 of title 5, United States Code, relating to promotions, (as added by section 3(a) of this Act) an employee receiving a rate above the maximum rate as provided under this clause shall be deemed to be at step 13.

(2) CREDIT FOR SERVICE.—Each member whose position is converted to the salary schedule under chapter 102 of title 5, United States Code, (as added by section 3(a) of this Act) in accordance with this subsection shall be granted credit for purposes of such member’s first service step adjustment made after conversion to the salary schedule under that chapter for all satisfactory service performed by the member since the member’s last increase in basic pay before the adjustment under this section.

(3) ADJUSTMENTS DURING TRANSITION.—The schedule of rates of basic pay shall be increased by the percentage of any annual adjustment applicable to the General Schedule authorized under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, or any other authority, which takes effect during the period which begins on the date of enactment of this Act through the day before the effective date of this Act. The Secretary of Homeland Security may establish a methodology of scheduled adjustment that results in uniform fixed-dollar step increments within any given rank and preserves the established percentage differences among rates of different ranks at the same step position.

(b) IMPACT ON BENEFITS UNDER THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS’ RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM.—

(1) SALARY INCREASES FOR PURPOSES OF CERTAIN PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.—

(A) DEEMED INCREASE.—The increases in pay as a result of this Act shall be deemed to be an increase of 2.93 percent in salary of current members for the purposes of section 5-744 or section 5-745 of the District of Columbia Code.

(B) CONVERSION AND INITIAL ADJUSTMENT.—The conversion of positions and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division to appropriate ranks in the salary schedule under section 5-545.01(c) of the District of Columbia Code, and the initial adjustments of rates of basic pay of those positions and individuals in accordance with section 5-561.02(a) of the District of Columbia Code, shall not be treated as an increase in salary for purposes of section 5-744 or section 5-745 of the District of Columbia Code.

(2) TREATMENT OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND PENSIONS OF CURRENT AND FORMER MEMBERS.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, nothing in this Act shall affect retirement benefits and pensions of current mem-

bers and former members who have retired under the District of Columbia Police and Firefighters’ Retirement and Disability System.

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that any provision of the District of Columbia Code that authorizes an entitlement to pay or hours of work for current members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division is not expressly revoked by this Act, such provision shall not apply to such members after the effective date of this Act.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE.—The District of Columbia Code is amended as follows:

(1) In section 5-521.01, by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”.

(2) In section 5-521.02, by striking, “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and”.

(3) In section 5-521.03, by striking—

(A) in the section heading “**United States Secret Service Uniformed Division**”;

(B) “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and”;

(C) “the Secretary of the Treasury and”;

and

(D) “, respectively”.

(4) In section 5-542.02, by striking “United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”.

(5) In section 5-543.01(b), by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”.

(6) In section 5-543.02, by striking—

(A) in subsection (a), “the Secretary of Treasury, in the case of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”;

(B) in subsection (b), “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”;

(C) in subsection (e), “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”.

(7) In section 5-543.03(a)(5), by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and”.

(8) In section 5-543.04, by striking in subsection (d)(1) “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”.

(9) In section 5-543.05, by striking—

(A) “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”;

(B) “or the Secretary of the Treasury,”.

(10) In section 5-545.01, by striking—

(A) in the section heading, “**and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division**”;

(B) in subsection (a), “and the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”;

(C) in subsection (c)(1)—

(i) by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division and”;

(ii) in the matter following paragraph (1), by striking from the Salary Schedule “United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”;

(D) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “the annual rates of basic compensation” and all that follows through “the Secretary of the Treasury, and”;

(E) in subsection (c)(5), by striking “officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”;

(F) in subsection (c)(6)(A), by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”;

(G) in subsection (c)(7)(A), by striking “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”.

(11) In section 5-545.06, by striking “, the Secretary of the Treasury,”.

(12) By striking section 5-561.01.

(13) In section 5-561.02(a)(1), by striking “the Secretary of Treasury” and all that follows through “United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, and”.

(14) In section 5-716(b)(2), by inserting “, or, for a member who was an officer or member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, or the United States Secret Service Division, 40 percent of the corresponding salary for step 5 of the Officer rank in section 10203 of title 5, United States Code” after “member’s death”.

(15) In section 5-1304—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by inserting “and” before “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(ii) by striking “, and the Secretary of the Treasury in the case of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”;

(B) in subsection (a)(9)—

(i) by inserting “or” before “the United States Park Police force”;

(ii) by striking “or the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”;

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by inserting “or” before “the Secretary of the Interior”;

(ii) by striking “or the Secretary of the Treasury,”;

(D) in subsection (h)(3)(A), by striking “of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”;

(E) in subsection (h)(3)(B), by striking “of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division or”.

(16) In section 5-1305 by striking—

(A) “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”;

(B) “the Secretary of the Treasury,”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CODE.—Title 5 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in section 5102(c)(5), by striking “the Executive Protective Service” and inserting “the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division”;

(2) in section 5541(2)(iv)(II), by striking “a member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division,”;

(3) in the table of chapters for subpart I of part III by adding at the end the following:

“102. United States Secret Service Uniformed Division Personnel 10201”.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act (including the amendments made by this Act) shall take effect the first day of the first pay period beginning on or after May 1, 2010.

AWARDING A CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO DR. MUHAMMAD YUNUS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 846 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title. The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 846) to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Dr. Muhammad Yunus in recognition of his contributions to the fight against global poverty.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Professor Muhammad Yunus is one of the world’s leading figures in the fight against poverty. He has dedicated his life to economic and social change, and in doing so has transformed the lives of millions of people around the world.

He is affectionately called the “banker to the poor,” largely because he is

the father of the microcredit movement, as we know it today. Microcredit means small loans at competitive interest rates to very poor people. The loaned money can be used to buy basic tools and equipment or supplies that can be used to make an income or livelihood or generate revenue.

It was 1976 when Dr. Yunus began his innovative effort with loans of just \$27 from his own pocket to 42 craftspeople in a small village in his native Bangladesh. From that small start, he launched what has become a global movement to create economic and social development from the ground up.

In 1983, Dr. Yunus founded the Grameen Bank to carry out his model on a much larger scale. With thousands of very small loans, the bank has given millions of people living in extreme poverty a chance to start a small business or buy a few things to sell at the local market. Today, the Grameen Bank operates in more than 84,000 villages around the world. It has provided more than \$8 billion in low-interest loans to nearly 8 million people. And its borrowers, who are among the poorest of the poor and are not required to provide any collateral, repay their loans at the remarkable rate of 98 percent.

Over the past 30 years, Dr. Yunus's microcredit concept has been emulated in more than 100 countries over 5 continents affecting the lives of as many as 155 million people. This simple economics professor from Bangladesh came up with an idea that has touched positively the lives of over 155 million people on Earth.

Dr. Yunus's work has been particularly dramatic when it comes to its impact on women, who represent 95 percent of his bank's borrowers. Economic, legal, and social inequities in the developing world make it much harder for women to earn an adequate living and support their families. Women make up 60 percent of the world's working poor, 70 percent of the hungry, and 67 percent of the illiterate.

When I visited Uganda many years ago and visited a microcredit operation, I asked the ladies who were there, through an interpreter, how microcredit had changed their lives. One lady said: My knees have gone soft. I asked for a translation—an explanation—and she explained that before she got the microcredit loan that gave her a chance to go to the market to make a little money to feed her family, she used to have to crawl on her knees to beg her husband for money to feed her children. She said she doesn't have to crawl on her knees anymore. Her knees have gone soft.

By focusing its lending on women, Dr. Yunus and the Grameen Bank empower women both within their families and within their communities. The effect is remarkable: Babies are more likely to survive infancy and thrive; their children—especially daughters—are more likely to attend school; families are more likely to eat; and mar-

riages postponed when an educated girl has a chance to look at life from a new perspective.

In 2006, Dr. Yunus was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his groundbreaking work. This award recognized that lasting peace and prosperity can be achieved only when large numbers of the world's poor have the means to break out of poverty. In August, President Obama recognized him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Earlier this year, Senator BENNETT of Utah and I offered the Dr. Muhammad Yunus Gold Medal Act, S. 846, to honor his efforts. I thank Senator BENNETT for his leadership on this bill and our 70 colleagues who have cosponsored it.

Saturday, October 17, is International Day for the Eradication of Poverty. Few people have done as much as Dr. Muhammad Yunus to eradicate poverty among the more than 1 billion people worldwide who survive on about a dollar a day. We honor his commitment and recognize his work and his remarkable achievements as an individual.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 846) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 846

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) Dr. Muhammad Yunus is recognized in the United States and throughout the world as a leading figure in the fight against poverty and the effort to promote economic and social change;

(2) Muhammad Yunus is the recognized developer of the concept of microcredit, and Grameen Bank, which he founded, has created a model of lending that has been emulated across the globe;

(3) Muhammad Yunus launched this global movement to create economic and social development from below, beginning in 1976, with a loan of \$27 from his own pocket to 42 crafts persons in a small village in Bangladesh;

(4) Muhammad Yunus has demonstrated the life-changing potential of extending very small loans (at competitive interest rates) to the very poor and the economic feasibility of microcredit and other microfinance and microenterprise practices and services;

(5) Dr. Yunus's work has had a particularly strong impact on improving the economic prospects of women, and on their families, as over 95 percent of microcredit borrowers are women;

(6) Dr. Yunus has pioneered a movement with the potential to assist a significant number of the more than 1,400,000,000 people, mostly women and children, who live on less than \$1.25 a day, and the 2,600,000,000 people who live on less than \$2 a day, and which has already reached 155,000,000, by one estimate;

(7) there are now an estimated 24,000,000 microenterprises in the United States ac-

counting for approximately 18 percent of private (nonfarm) employment and 87 percent of all business in the United States, and the Small Business Administration has made over \$318,000,000 in microloans to entrepreneurs since 1992;

(8) Dr. Yunus, along with the Grameen Bank, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for his efforts to promote economic and social opportunity and out of recognition that lasting peace cannot be achieved unless large population groups find the means, such as microcredit, to break out of poverty; and

(9) the microcredit ideas developed and put into practice by Muhammad Yunus, along with other bold initiatives, can make a historical breakthrough in the fight against poverty.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, in recognition of his many enduring contributions to the fight against global poverty.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 4. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There are authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant to this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 3 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

NATIONAL METASTATIC BREAST CANCER AWARENESS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 295 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 295) designating October 13, 2009, as "National Metastatic Breast Cancer Awareness Day."