

(A) complete any applicable environmental review for conveyance of a right-of-way for Jennings Road, as depicted on the map; and

(B) subject to the environmental review under subparagraph (A), convey the right-of-way to the City of Elko.

(2) GAMING.—Land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for class II gaming or class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

(3) USE OF TRUST LAND.—With respect to the use of the land taken into trust under subsection (a), the Tribe shall limit the use of the land to—

(A) traditional and customary uses;

(B) stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(C)(i) residential or recreational development; or

(ii) commercial use.

(4) THINNING; LANDSCAPE RESTORATION.—With respect to the land taken into trust under subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the Tribe, may carry out any fuels reduction and other landscape restoration activities on the land that is beneficial to the Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management.

**SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 3188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an investment tax credit for biomass heating property; to the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will help grow the U.S. manufacturing base in alternative energy technologies, create jobs and help get our country running on clean energy.

We have known for decades that our Nation's dependence on foreign oil undermines our economic and national security.

According to the Department of Energy, New Hampshire households are some of the most petroleum dependent in the country due to our reliance on heating oil to provide heat. Almost 60 percent of homes in New Hampshire use oil for heating purposes. Many New Hampshire businesses—large and small—are also dependent on heating oil.

In fact, thermal energy, or heat, accounts for roughly 30 percent of total U.S. energy consumption. Thermal energy is used every day by homes, businesses and industrial facilities across the country for a variety of needs—most commonly for space heating, heating water and industrial processes that require heat.

We need to move away from our dependence on fossil fuels and I am convinced that biomass, used effectively and sustainably, can help to do that by, in part, meeting our country's thermal energy needs.

Forests are one of our Nation's greatest assets. In my home State of New Hampshire, the second most forested State in the country, forestry is an im-

portant part of our economy. Forestland supports a thriving forest products industry and provides many outdoor recreational opportunities that play a key role in attracting tourists to the State. But I think greater potential exists for our forests in New Hampshire and across the country to help meet our energy challenges—using biomass to meet the heating needs of our homes, businesses and communities.

New Hampshire and a number of other States are already leading the way to address how high efficiency biomass systems can cut our energy dependence on foreign oil and support our forest industry. Communities and businesses across New Hampshire are putting our State's immense biomass resources—from forestry and agricultural residues—to use for creating electricity and thermal energy. These investments in clean, renewable biomass energy are supporting our forest industry and also creating new industries and jobs across New Hampshire.

There is so much untapped potential for biomass energy, and that is what my legislation is about.

The American Renewable Biomass Heating Act would provide an investment tax credit, ITC, of 30 percent of the cost of installing a high efficiency biomass system in commercial and industrial buildings. The tax credit would be available for biomass heating systems placed in service on or before December 31, 2013.

By incentivizing high efficiency biomass boilers and furnaces, we can help to replace our reliance on fossil fuel with clean, domestically produced renewable energy.

This bill would also put biomass on an even playing field with other alternative energy technologies and fuel sources, such as wind, solar, and geothermal. Thus far, Federal policies to promote the development and use of alternative energy have focused largely on transportation fuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, and electricity from hydro, wind, and solar. My legislation puts high efficiency biomass on an even playing field with other alternative energy technologies.

Most importantly, my legislation will help jumpstart the domestic manufacturing base. For years, European countries have invested in and incentivized the development of these technologies. There is no reason why we cannot build this equipment right here in the U.S.

The bipartisan legislation I am introducing today with Senators LISA MURKOWSKI, MARK BEGICH and MIKE CRAPO will provide the incentives businesses are looking for to invest in clean energy. Our legislation is about American power—clean energy technologies and equipment that are made right here in America and create jobs for American workers.

Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues for joining me in introducing this important, job-creating

legislation. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass the American Renewable Biomass Heating Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3188

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "American Renewable Biomass Heating Act of 2010".

**SEC. 2. INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT FOR BIOMASS HEATING PROPERTY.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 48(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining energy property) is amended by striking "or" at the end of clause (vi), by inserting "or" at the end of clause (vii), and by inserting after clause (vii) the following new clause:

"(viii) biomass heating property, including boilers or furnaces which operate at output efficiencies greater than 75 percent and which provide thermal energy in the form of heat, hot water, or steam for space heating, air conditioning, domestic hot water, or industrial process heat, but only with respect to periods ending before January 1, 2014."

(b) 30 PERCENT CREDIT.—Clause (i) of section 48(a)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "and" at the end of subclause (III) and by inserting after subclause (IV) the following new subclause:

"(V) energy property described in paragraph (3)(A)(viii), and".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods after the date of the enactment of this Act, in taxable years ending after such date, under rules similar to the rules of section 48(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

**SENATE RESOLUTION 469—RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM IN THAILAND**

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. BOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 469

Whereas 2008 was the 175th anniversary of relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the United States;

Whereas the Fulbright Program is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State;

Whereas the Fulbright Program currently operates in over 150 countries;

Whereas the Thailand-United States Educational Foundation (TUSEF) was established by a formal agreement in 1950;

Whereas 2010 is the 60th anniversary of the Fulbright Program partnership with the Kingdom of Thailand;

Whereas approximately 1600 Fulbright students and scholars from Thailand have studied, conducted research, or lectured in the United States;

Whereas 800 Fulbright grantees from the United States conducted research or gave lectures in Thailand from 1951 through 2008;

Whereas active consideration is being given to increasing the emphasis of the Fulbright Program in southern Thailand, including through the Fulbright English Teaching Assistantship Program; and

Whereas the United States Government supports additional programs in Thailand in the areas of education, democracy promotion, good governance, and public diplomacy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate encourages the President to maintain and expand interaction with the Kingdom of Thailand in ways which facilitate close coordination and partnership in the areas of education and cultural exchange throughout all of Thailand, including the southern provinces.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 470—RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THE FEDERAL COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1969**

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

S. RES. 470

Whereas the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), when enacted, provided more comprehensive protections for the health and safety of coal miners than any previous Federal legislation governing the mining industry;

Whereas the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969—

(1) increased the Federal oversight powers for coal mines in the United States;

(2) included inspection provisions for surface and underground coal mines that required—

(A) 2 inspections of each surface coal mine each year; and

(B) 4 inspections of each underground coal mine each year;

(3) required the development of stronger health and safety standards for coal mines;

(4) provided compensation for coal miners permanently disabled by black lung disease, the progressive respiratory disease caused by the inhalation of fine coal dust; and

(5) held employers of coal miners accountable for health and safety violations in the workplace through—

(A) monetary penalties for all violations of health and safety standards in the workplace; and

(B) criminal penalties for knowing and willful violations of health and safety standards in the workplace;

Whereas, as a direct result of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969—

(1) health standards for coal mines were adopted; and

(2) safety standards for coal mines were strengthened;

Whereas the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 is the foundation for the mine and workplace safety standards in place in the United States as of the date of agreement to this resolution;

Whereas the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 stands as a tribute and a memorial to the workers and families who have lost loved ones in the mining industry; and

Whereas the people of the United States should not only remember the historic enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, but also commemorate the role of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 in the establishment of

the mining and workplace safety standards in place as of the date of agreement to this resolution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 40th anniversary of the date of enactment of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.);

(2) observes and celebrates the 40th anniversary of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969;

(3) remains committed to advancing and updating mining and workplace safety and health standards as—

(A) industry technologies advance; and

(B) advancements in technology make resources that have been difficult to access more accessible; and

(4) encourages all people of the United States to reflect upon the sacrifices that miners have made—

(A) to provide power and resources to the industry and economy of the United States; and

(B) to assist the United States in growing and thriving.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 56—CONGRATULATING THE COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY AND ITS STAFF FOR 100 YEARS OF OPERATION OF THE COAST GUARD ACADEMY IN NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. DODD, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. LEMIEUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. CON. RES. 56

Whereas the School of Instruction to the U.S. Revenue Cutter Academy was established at Fort Trumbull in New London, Connecticut, in 1910, which later became known as the Coast Guard Academy after the consolidation of the Life Saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915;

Whereas the Coast Guard Academy moved to its present location along the banks of the Thames River in 1932;

Whereas in 1946, the former German Navy training vessel HORST WESSEL was acquired by the United States for use by the Coast Guard and renamed EAGLE, which today travels around the world each year;

Whereas for 100 years, the Coast Guard Academy has called New London, Connecticut, home, where it has trained and shaped the leadership of the Coast Guard;

Whereas today, the Coast Guard Academy is a highly competitive educational institution that attracts driven, committed leaders who go on to serve our Nation in the many diverse roles played by our Coast Guard;

Whereas the rigorous academic program of the Coast Guard Academy provides a holistic education that includes academics, physical fitness, character, and leadership, and that trains cadets in the multiple roles of the Coast Guard's multimission responsibilities;

Whereas the Coast Guard Academy is an integral part of the southeastern Connecticut community and its cadets participate in many community service projects throughout the region, working with school systems and serving as mentors for children;

Whereas the Coast Guard Academy is a vital link to the maritime legacy of Con-

necticut and our Nation, and an important part of our Nation's defense; and

Whereas in 2010, in honor of its 100th year in New London, Connecticut, the Coast Guard Academy will open its gates to the public for events highlighting this milestone, including concerts, art exhibits, an open house, and other events to allow Americans to learn more about this unique educational institution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That Congress—

(1) congratulates the Commandant of the Coast Guard and the Superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy and its staff for 100 years of operation of the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut;

(2) honors the countless men and women who have graduated from the Coast Guard Academy and served on behalf of our Nation over the last 100 years; and

(3) encourages all Americans to learn more about the Coast Guard Academy, its mission, and its long history of training the men and women of the Coast Guard.

**AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED**

SA 3700. Mr. COBURN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3701. Mr. SESSIONS proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3702. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3703. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3704. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3705. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3706. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3707. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3708. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3709. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3710. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3711. Ms. MURKOWSKI proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3712. Mr. CORNYN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4872, supra.

SA 3713. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3714. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3715. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3716. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4872, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.