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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. HIRONO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 24, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MAZIE K. HIRONO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes and each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, help us in our weakness.

Send forth Your Spirit, for we do not know how to pray for what we really need.

Your spirit within us will make intercessions through groanings and longings that cannot always be expressed in speech.

Because You alone search human hearts, You know how easily we are distracted or drawn toward false desires. Help us to find what is truly meaningful by seeking to do Your holy will.

Show us how we can follow Your inspiration and accomplish what You want us to do, both now and for ages to come.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

YOUCUT

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is clear the American people are tired of business as usual in Washington, particularly when it comes to out-of-control spending. The images of the riots in Greece caused in part by overspending that led to an economic collapse should concern every single American. Between the $1 trillion government health care takeover, the $789 billion so-called stimulus, and the bankrupt cash-for-clunkers programs, America could be headed down the same path.

There is clearly no better time to get serious about the spending spree in Washington. I applaud Republican Whip ERIC CANTOR for launching YouCut, an easy, interactive way for all Americans to vote, both online and via cell phone on spending cuts they want Congress to enact. In the first week of this program, over 280,000 people cast their votes to cut the new Non-Reformed Welfare Program that cost $2.5 billion a year.

Please visit JoeWilson.house.gov or RepublicanWhip.house.gov to see this week's new options and cast your votes.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the global war on terrorism.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

MENTAL HEALTH MONTH

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to

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the resolution (H. Res. 1258) expressing support for designation of May 2010 as Mental Health Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1258

Whereas the mental health and well-being of people in the United States is a critical issue that affects not only quality of life, but also the health of communities, families, and economic stability;

Whereas the stigma associated with mental health continues to persist;

Whereas more than 57,000,000 people in the United States suffer from mental illness;

Whereas approximately 1 in 5 children and adolescents may have a diagnosable mental disorder;

Whereas more than a quarter of the members of the United States Armed Forces suffer from psychological or neurological injuries sustained from combat, including major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder;

Whereas more than half of all prison and jail inmates suffer from mental illness;

Whereas mental illness is the leading cause of disability in the Nation;

Whereas major mental illness costs businesses and the United States economy over $193,000,000,000 per year in lost earnings;

Whereas untreated mental illness is a leading cause of absenteeism and lost productivity in the workplace;

Whereas, in 2006, over 33,300 individuals died by suicide in the United States, nearly twice the rate of homicide;

Whereas suicide is the third leading cause of death among youth between the ages of 15 and 24;

Whereas, in 2006, individuals age 65 and older comprised only 12.4 percent of the population but accounted for 15.9 percent of all suicides;

Whereas 1 in 4 Latina adolescents report seriously contemplating suicide, a rate higher than any other demographic;

Whereas Native Americans currently rank as the top ethnicity for suicide rates nationwide;

Whereas studies report that people with serious mental illness die, on average, 25 years earlier than the general population; and

Whereas it would be appropriate to observe May 2010 as Mental Health Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of Mental Health Month in order to place emphasis on scientific facts and findings regarding mental health and to remove the stigma associated with mental illness;

(2) recognizes that mental well-being is as important as physical well-being for citizens, communities, businesses, and the economy in the United States;

(3) applauds the coalescing of national and community organizations in working to promote public awareness of mental health and providing critical information and support to the people and families affected by mental illness;

(4) supports the finding of the President's Commission on Mental Health that recovery from mental illness is a real possibility and steps can be taken to improve the lives of those living with mental illnesses, which will benefit American families, communities, schools, and workplaces; and

(5) encourages organizations and health practitioners to use Mental Health Month as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness, ensure access to appropriate services, and support overall quality of life for those living with mental illness.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 1258. This resolution expresses support for the designation of this month, the month of May, as Mental Health Month.

We all know it, but sometimes we forget that mental health is absolutely essential to the overall health of every single person in this country. Mental health is an important contributor to the health of our communities, our families and even to our economy.

Mental illness affects 57 million people in the United States, Madam Speaker. The people impacted by mental illness are workers, their bosses, their employees, their mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers and close friends.

And increasingly, they are children. One in every five children and adolescents may have a diagnosable mental disorder.

Mental illnesses are clinically indicated, and they range from bipolar disorder to bulimia and other eating disorders to anxiety-related conditions like post-traumatic stress disorder. These illnesses affect all racial, ethnic and socioeconomic groups. They can strike at any place and at any time.

However, certain groups in our country appear to be more vulnerable to mental illness than others. For example, Latina adolescents have a higher suicide rate than any other demographic. And one-quarter of the members of our Armed Forces suffer from psychological or neurological injuries sustained during combat. This is a problem that we cannot and we must not ignore.

Madam Speaker, we know that mental illness is becoming more and more common in the United States and around the world. We know that mental illnesses have biological causes, and we know that the vast majority of mental illnesses can be treated. And yet people with mental illness continue to live under a stigma that surrounds those who fight diseases of the mind.

Today's resolution gives this House a valuable opportunity to help our constituents understand the biological basis for many mental disorders. It salutes the important work of national and community organizations who promote public awareness of mental illness and who help fight the unfair stigma associated with mental disease.

House Resolution 1258 also encourages health providers and organizations to promote mental well-being and to ensure that people with mental illness have access to the services that can literally save their lives.

This and previous Congresses have taken important and necessary steps to improve access to mental health services. Personally, I look forward to working with my colleagues to increase access to community-based mental health services.

In my hometown of Sacramento, the community-based mental health system is crumbling under the weight of severe budget cuts and ever-increasing demand for services.

We here in Washington cannot sit idly by as vital community services are slashed. Those whose very lives depend on a trained and understanding mental health provider are counting on us, and this resolution honors those who have dedicated their lives to treating others with mental illness.

I want to commend Representative NAPOLITANO, the sponsor of this resolution and co-chair of the Congressional Mental Health Caucus, for her leadership on this important health issue.

I would also like to commend my Energy and Commerce Committee colleague, Representative TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, for working so closely with Mrs. NAPOLITANO on the Mental Health Caucus.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1258, acknowledging the month of May as National Mental Health Month because it has helped raise awareness in our communities, which has contributed to removing the stigma associated with mental illness.

I would like to express my thanks to the organizations working to promote awareness of mental health and to educate families affected by mental illness. As a former president myself of the Mid Carolina Mental Health Association, I know firsthand of its success and significance.

I also appreciate my oldest son, Alan Wilson, has served on the Mental Health Association State Board. Your work is critical to increasing the quality of life for those with mental illness.

I am grateful to also work with Hidden Wounds, founded by Ann Bigham, a volunteer organization in Columbia, South Carolina, which provides services for our military and veterans who are successfully defeating terrorism overseas.

I would like to thank the author of the resolution, Congresswoman Grace NAPOLITANO of California, for her leadership in helping Americans' well-being and addressing mental disorders.

I encourage all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank both the congresswoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) and the congressman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for talking about H. Res. 1258, recognizing May as Mental Health Month.

As you've heard, there are many instances where we ignore this fact, and we are currently trying to erase the stigma. That's the biggest issue that we have in the United States.

Today we must continue to shed light on those who suffer in silence with mental illness. It knows no boundaries. As you've heard, it goes into any race, any gender, any class, any religion, any political party, everywhere. It does not discriminate.

Every day our children, our soldiers, our veterans, our family members, our coworkers and friends carry their wounds and pain on the inside. It is an invisible illness that often goes unseen and unmentioned, even as it leaves a trail of devastation in its wake.

Recent reports show that military suicide has claimed more lives of our servicemen and -women than the Afghan war, and that approximately one in five servicemembers suffer from major depression or post-traumatic syndrome. It is now recognized by military leaders that there is a great big issue, and they're trying to provide services to those men and women so that they can return to semi-normal life when they return to their respective residences.

Also, findings by the National Alliance of Mental Illness, NAMI, show that most mental illnesses are highly treatable, yet only one in three individuals suffering from mental illness seek or receive treatment. We must protect our soldiers' and their families' right to effective mental health services. They have earned it protecting our freedom.

Today, suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth ages 15–24. Again, third leading cause of death for youth ages 15–24. With each young life lost to suicide, we lose some of our Nation's future. We must continue to destigmatize mental illness so that all individuals, including our youth, know that it is okay, it's not shameful to ask for help and receive the treatment needed, because no child should ever feel this world would be a better place without them.

The mental health and well-being of all Americans are critical issues that affect not only the quality of life and health of our communities, but as importantly, our national economic stability.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health, serious illnesses cost Americans at least $193 billion, with a ''b,'' billion a year in lost earnings alone, never mind what businesses lose in over $500 billion a year.

□ 1415

Mental illness is also the leading cause of absenteeism and lost productivity in the workplace. We need to learn how to prevent suicide. We must take those classes, and we must learn what those signs are so that we can begin to at least address those issues with our own, if not those near us.

I respectfully encourage all my colleagues to support this resolution and thereby recognize May as Mental Health Month. Knowledge and prevention are key to continue eradicating the myths and stigma behind mental illness. If allowed to go ignored and untreated, this will only pass on to our future generations. We must unite on this critical issue and recognize the scientific facts and findings of mental illness to ensure access to professional help, including early detection and intervention.

In closing, I leave you with words from two young women from my district whose lives have been saved by a suicide prevention program we started in 2001. From Patty, 15 years old: ''Thank God we have this program, because if I didn't have this treatment, I would be dead at this time.'' From Ofelia, 17 years old: ''After my mom and dad died in an accident, I wanted to die. This program and my therapist helped me to go off my depression and two suicide attempts.'' These are just more reminders of who we must represent and who we must continue to try to help and why we were elected to serve everybody.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, as we are recognizing Mental Health Month, I would also like to commend the National Alliance for Mentally Ill, NAMI. I was honored earlier this month to participate in the Mental Health Walk at the Riverwalk in West Columbia in the Midlands of south Carolina. The walk itself was organized by Buddy Wier. It was amazing to see hundreds of persons participate. There was competition between different businesses and the businesses participating. It was just really heartwarming to see such an outpouring of community support.

I look forward in October. The Mental Health Walk by NAMI will be on the beaches at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina; and I look forward to participating at that time, again raising awareness of mental health issues and how communities and civic organizations and individuals can help persons who have mental health issues.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, Representative NAPOLITANO, Representative MURPHY, for their work on this resolution and mental health issues in general. And I would like to thank my colleague from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

This resolution represents one small step toward a future where the serious burden of mental illness is but a thing of the past. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for designation of May 2010 as Mental Health Month. Designating May 2010 as Mental Health Month in America is a much needed step to help bring attention to the various challenges that the mentally ill face on a day to day basis which include not having access to appropriate medical care, affordable housing, job opportunities, and over-all economic security.

More than 57,000,000 people in the United States suffer from mental illness. Approximately 1 in 5 children and adolescents has a diagnosable mental disorder. A quarter of the members of the United States Armed Forces suffer from psychological or neurological injuries sustained from combat, including major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Tragically, more than half of all prison and jail inmates suffer from mental illness. It is also the leading cause of disability in the America. In 2005, over 32,000 individuals died by suicide in the United States, nearly twice the rate of homicide. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among youth between the ages of 15 and 24. In 2004, individuals age 65 and older comprised only 12.4 percent of the population, but accounted for 16.6 percent of all suicides.

Sadly, there are too many Americans with serious mental illness who do not have access to high quality and long-term mental health treatment, and fall through the cracks of our fragmented and underfunded mental health system. This is because the U.S. does not yet have a comprehensive and effective federal mental health system that can provide a single standard of high quality mental health treatment for all of our Nation's mentally ill—regardless of one's income or employment status.

The uninsured, underinsured, or Americans with low-incomes often receive their mental health services in emergency rooms, or in hospitals where they are ''stabilized,'' and then released with little or no follow-up care, medication, or housing services. This creates a ''revolving door'' cycle of hospitalizations, homelessness, unemployment, arrests, and incarceration that is the result of having an underfunded mental health system where mental health professionals do not have the optimal resources they need to provide medically appropriate care for the mentally ill and their families.

Many of our Nation's mentally ill become homeless, or are forced to live with family members or friends, because they can not afford housing due to skimpy Social Security Disability Checks, or the inability to maintain employment. Clearly, America must have a robust Federal affordable housing and employment program for the mentally ill, so those with mental illnesses have access to affordable housing, a job, and the respect and dignity that goes with being self-sufficient and productive.

Tragically, there are many uninsured or underinsured mentally ill Americans who can not afford to take medications for such debilitating illnesses as bipolar manic depression. This creates untold stress on families and friends who must deal with the unpredictable

and often inappropriate behaviors of the mentally ill who can become a danger to themselves or others if they do not take their medication on a regular basis.

I also urge my colleagues to support H.R. 676, ''The United States National Health Care Act,'' which would create a universal health care system where all mental health services would be fully covered, and there would be optimal funding for mental health facilities so the mentally ill could receive the long term and appropriate care needed to get well, and have a better quality of life.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1258, in expressing support for designation of May 2010 as Mental Health Month.

The time has come to pay special recognition to the needs and shortfalls that are associated with mental health in the United States. Mental health and the well-being of people of the United States is a critical issue that affects not only quality of life, but also the health of communities, families, and economic stability. Often it is the youngest among us, our children, which suffer from the lingering stigma of mental illness. Words, that make fun of those diagnosed with mental health can sometimes create a sense of shame, feelings of guilt, and loss of self esteem.

Statistically, the figures associated with mental health are quite staggering. It is estimated that more than 57 million people in the United States suffer from mental illness. Furthermore, 1 in 5 children and adolescents have a diagnosable mental order. And in 2005 alone, over 32,000 individuals died by suicide in the United States, nearly twice the rate of homicide. The goals of Mental Health Month are to bring these figures to light in order to draw more attention and support for addressing this health crisis.

From my time as a psychiatric nurse in the Dallas Veteran Affair's Hospital, I know firsthand the burden placed upon those who serve in our armed forces suffering from mental illness. More than a quarter of the members of the United States Armed Forces suffer from psychological or neurological injuries sustained from combat, including major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. For far too long the disparities of taking care of our veterans in regards to mental health went unaddressed, and too many suffered because of it.

In closing, I encourage all organizations and health practitioners to use Mental Health Month as an opportunity to promote mental well-being and awareness, ensure access to appropriate services, and support overall quality of life for those living with mental illness.

Ms. MATSUI. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1258, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY TO FAMILIES OF SOUTH KOREAN SEAMEN KILLED BY NORTH KOREA

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1382) expressing sympathy to the families of those killed by North Korea in the sinking of the Republic of Korea Ship Cheonan, and solidarity with the Republic of Korea in the aftermath of this tragic incident.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1382

Whereas, on March 26, 2010, the Republic of Korea Ship (ROKS) Cheonan was sunk by an external explosion in the vicinity of Baengnyeong Island, Republic of Korea;

Whereas of the 104 members of the crew of the ROKS Cheonan, 46 were killed in this incident, including 6 lost at sea;

Whereas, on April 25, 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea commenced a 5-day period of mourning for these 46 sailors;

Whereas, on May 20, 2010, the Government of the Republic of Korea released an international investigation report on the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the ROKS Cheonan;

Whereas the report, conducted by 74 experts, including 24 from the international community and 50 from the Republic of Korea, found conclusive evidence that the sinking of the ROKS Cheonan was the result of a torpedo attack made by North Korea, in clear violation of the Korean War Armistice Agreement;

Whereas the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea has been a vital anchor for security and stability in Asia for more than 50 years; and

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea are bound together by the shared values of democracy and the rule of law: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses its sympathy and condolences to the families and loved ones of the sailors of the Republic of Korea Ship (ROKS) Cheonan who were killed in action on March 26, 2010;

(2) stands in solidarity with the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea in the aftermath of this tragic incident;

(3) reaffirms its enduring commitment to the alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and to the security of the Republic of Korea;

(4) supports the findings and conclusions of the investigation report released by the Government of the Republic of Korea on May 20, 2010;

(5) condemns North Korea in the strongest terms for sinking the ROKS Cheonan;

(6) calls for an apology by North Korea for its hostile acts and a commitment by North Korea never to violate the Korean War Armistice Agreement again;

(7) urges the international community to provide all necessary support to the Republic of Korea as the Government of the Republic of Korea prepares to respond to the actions committed by North Korea, which led to sinking of the ROKS Cheonan;

(8) urges the international community to fully and faithfully implement all United Nations Security Council Resolutions pertaining to security on the Korean Peninsula, including United Nations Security Council Resolution 1695 (2006), United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006), and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1874 (2009); and

(9) further urges the United States, in coordination with its allies and partners, to take other appropriate actions in response to the sinking of the ROKS Cheonan and other hostile acts of North Korea.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on March 26, 2010, a South Korean naval ship, the Cheonan, was on a routine mission in waters off the west coast of South Korea. At 9:22 p.m., an explosion ripped through the Cheonan's hull. The ship tilted 90 degrees to starboard and it sank. Of the 104 members of the crew on board, 46 sailors died that evening.

Madam Speaker, our hearts go out for the 46 brave Korean soldiers who lost their lives in this tragedy. Again, we express our deepest sympathies and condolences to the families and loved ones of these 46 brave sailors, and may their families be comforted with the fact that my colleagues here in this Chamber share their pain and sorrow. And we remember well what the Lord said in his Sermon on the Mount: ''Blessed are they who mourn, for they shall be comforted.''

Madam Speaker, despite the immediate suspicion that North Korea was responsible for the attack and the shocking loss of life, the Republic of South Korea reacted calmly and deliberately. As the country mourned its dead, the government formed a Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group to assess the cause of the explosion. The 74-member team, which included 24 experts from the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Australia, spent several weeks examining the evidence as objectively and scientifically as possible.

On May 20, 2010, Madam Speaker, the group released its final report, concluding unanimously that ''the Cheonan was attacked and sunk by a torpedo that was launched from a small North Korean submarine.'' On the day of the report's release, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman HOWARD BERMAN; and the committee's ranking member, Congresswoman ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN; chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia, Congressman GARY ACKERMAN; and the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, Congressman DON MANZULLO; and I introduced House Resolution 1382, the legislation which is now before us.

We did so to demonstrate America's strong solidarity with the Republic of Korea and to call for an appropriate and coordinated international response to North Korea's unprovoked and deadly attack. We also sought to express our condolences to the families and loved ones of those killed, to reaffirm our enduring commitment to the U.S.-Republic of Korea alliance, and to the security of all good people of the Republic of Korea.

In addition, Madam Speaker, our resolution calls for an apology from North Korea for its actions and a commitment by Pyongyang never to violate the Korean War Armistice Agreement again. It urges the international community to fully implement all United Nations Security Council resolutions pertaining to security on the Korean Peninsula, including Resolutions 1695, 1718, and 1874. Finally, the resolution calls for the United States, in coordination with its allies and partners, to take appropriate steps in response to other hostile acts perpetrated by North Korea.

The sinking of the Cheonan was one of the worst violations of the Korean war armistice since the end of the Korean war. It took place in the wake of other recent North Korean provocations, such as an attempted sale of weapons to Hamas and Hezbollah late last year. Fortunately, our close friend and strong ally, Thailand, seized the plane containing the arms shipment to the Middle East. Last month, South Korea also arrested two North Korean agents sent to Seoul to assassinate Hwang Jang-yop, the highest ranking North Korean official who defected to South Korea.

Today, South Korea's President Lee Myung-bak said in an address to his nation that in responding to the sinking of the Cheonan: ''The overriding goal of the Republic of Korea is not military confrontation. Our goal has always been the attainment of real peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula.'' The President went on to say that ''North Korea will pay a price corresponding to its provocative acts.'' That price will include stopping all trade and most investments with North Korea, as well as closing South Korea's sea lanes to North Korean ships.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 1382 shares President Lee's goals and his call for a calibrated response to North Korea's provocations. No one wants tensions to escalate to the point where another Korean war breaks out, but North Korea must understand that its actions have consequences, that it cannot violate the armistice, break international law, and kill innocent people with impunity. That is why my colleagues and I introduced the resolution, and why we now call on all Members of this body to join us in supporting it.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which expresses condolences to the families of the 46 South Korean sailors who recently lost their lives to a North Korea torpedo attack. And this resolution appropriately stands in solidarity with our South Korean ally in the wake of this assault.

Last week, South Korea unveiled the results of an international investigation, a quite methodical one, into the cause of the sinking of this South Korean naval vessel; and the evidence overwhelmingly showed what many were all but certain occurred on March 26. It showed that the ship was indeed sunk by a North Korean torpedo attack, in clear violation of the Korean war armistice.

Madam Speaker, this incident is offering at long last clarity across Asia, after years of delusions about North Korea. Reality is now setting in. In Seoul, it is offering clarity about the brutal nature of the Stalinist regime that operates in the north. Earlier today, South Korea's President Lee Myung-bak addressed the nation, and he announced that North Korean vessels will be blocked from South Korean waters. He announced also the resumption of radio broadcasts into the north, and he announced that cooperative activity with North Korea is meaningless.

Importantly, he recognized that now is the time for the North Korean regime to change. Seoul is coming to grips with a failed sunshine policy of previous administrations that hoped against hope that North Korea could be dealt with as a normal state. In Tokyo, the attack is offering clarity about the role of U.S. forces in the region. Largely because of North Korea's provocation, Japan's new government seems poised to accept a relocation of U.S. forces on Okinawa.

□ 1430

This isn't just an issue for the U.S. and Japan but has regional implications as U.S. forces there provide breathing space for others in the region, including South Korea, which has been alarmed by the dispute.

This crisis is also offering clarity about Beijing's role in northeast Asia and beyond because, despite an international investigation which included cooperation from Australian and British and Swedish and U.S. investigators working with their South Korean counterparts, China has now announced that it will complete its own assessment of the sinking of the ship.

Beijing merely called the murder of these 46 sailors ''unfortunate.'' Beijing's meek reply came days after it rolled out the red carpet for Kim Jung Il and reportedly showered him with 100,000 tons of food and 100 million in other aid. Today, with senior U.S. officials in China for talks, there are reports that China and the U.S. still are not on the same page with respect to U.N. sanctions on Iran. So much for a responsible China.

The U.S. should support the efforts of South Korea to take their evidence to the U.N. Security Council. That should be the next step.

I had the opportunity to read accounts in which some have said, well, this might be futile, given the fact that Beijing could veto such an act. Well, why not press and make them show the world where Beijing stands? Does Beijing stand with Kim Jung Il and his recklessness or with order and peace, not to mention standing with the grieving families of the victims of Kim Jung Il in this case?

This House is right to stand in solidarity with our South Korean ally. This torpedo attack should offer clarity for U.S. policy toward North Korea as well. It should wake us up to the nature of the North Korean regime and the possibility of dealing diplomatically with that government in North Korea.

This morning, Secretary of State Clinton offered a statement that ''we ask North Korea to stop its provocative behavior . . . take irreversible steps to fulfill its denuclearization commitments and comply with international law.'' Well, Madam Speaker, anyone who has been watching North Korea over the last 2 months, or the last 2 years, knows that statement has no bearing on reality.

U.S. officials have said that it can no longer be business as usual with respect to North Korea, but that statement is business as usual. North Korea won't take such steps until there is a fundamental change in the government there. And those who have pushed fruitless nuclear negotiations with North Korea in this administration and in the last administration and ignored the type of regime we're dealing with have to ask themselves why North Korea's only definitive response to that engagement has come on top of a torpedo.

Madam Speaker, today we rightly condemn this attack and show solidarity with our South Korean allies, but we can and should be doing more in the days and weeks ahead to show resolve in the face of North Korean aggression. There is a long list of steps that Washington and Seoul can and

should take in lockstep to strengthen deterrence in the region and to show that 46 deaths will not go unanswered. We could be relisting North Korea as a state sponsor of terrorism. We could be speeding defense sales and targeting North Korea's illicit activities, like counterfeiting of hundred-dollar U.S. bills and drug running. Congress could also pass the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement, demonstrating that there will be no retreat by the U.S. from northeast Asia.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to strengthen the U.S.-South Korean alliance, which has been a vital anchor for security in Asia for more than 50 years, and I look forward to hopefully doing that in the immediate weeks to come.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I do want to compliment my good friend from California for his most eloquent statement, most insightful. And I could not agree better with the gentleman's suggestion that we should take this matter directly to the Security Council of the United Nations with such evidence to show—not to embarrass anybody, but to bear the facts out that, I think, this is an act—it's an act of war, Madam Speaker. There's no other way that you can look at this. And I want to commend my good friend from California for making this suggestion.

It should be brought before the Security Council. There should be full deliberations, and let the nations of the world see and witness for themselves what this conduct has become. The killing of 46 sailors, just unbelievable.

Mr. ROYCE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I gladly yield to my good friend from California.

Mr. ROYCE. I concur, and with Adlai Stevenson, we took that tack with our Ambassador to the United Nations during the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was able to show the hard evidence. South Korea can take these same steps, show that hard evidence. I'm in agreement. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I just want to note also that over the years it has been my privilege in dealing and working with the good people and the leaders of South Korea, and I, for one, over the years have always said that the principles underlying the Sunshine Policy, as it was enunciated and tried, I believe, thankfully, by the late President Kim Dae Jung in his efforts to see about bettering relationships between North and South Korea.

I know that there were flaws and shortcomings of the Sunshine Policy. And it's to the point now, how much further do we need to show our friendship and goodwill to the people and to the leaders of North Korea? This act of conduct on the part of North Korea is, no question, without excuse.

I gladly thank my good friend from California for his statement.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1382.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURED AND MODULAR HOUSING

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 584) recognizing the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 584

Whereas manufactured and modular housing play a vital role in meeting the housing needs of the people of the United States and are an important source of quality, affordable housing, including both homeownership and rental housing;

Whereas the manufactured and modular housing industries in the United States have approximately $6,000,000,000 annually in sales and employ approximately 70,000 people in factories and retail centers alone;

Whereas 18,000,000 people in the United States, representing all segments of the population, including emerging demographics, live in manufactured or modular homes;

Whereas because they are important sources of affordable housing, manufactured and modular housing are a critical part of the solution to the ongoing crisis in the housing market in this Nation;

Whereas the factory production process provides manufactured and modular housing with technological advantages, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable homeownership;

Whereas manufactured homes are built to a national standard under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, which governs construction, engineering, quality, safety, and systems performance;

Whereas that Act supports innovation, consumer safety, efficiency, and quality while preserving the affordability and customization of manufactured housing;

Whereas creating affordable homeownership opportunities helps build communities and requires the cooperation of the private and public sectors, including the Federal Government and State and local governments;

Whereas the laws of the United States, such as the Manufactured Housing Improvement Act of 2000, encourage manufactured housing homeownership and should continue to do so in the future;

Whereas June is designated as National Homeownership Month; and

Whereas the third week of June is recognized as Manufactured and Modular Housing Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the importance of manufactured and modular housing in providing decent, sustainable, and affordable housing;

(2) recognizes the importance of manufactured and modular housing in contributing to homeownership in the United States;

(3) recognizes the importance of homeownership, including homeownership of manufactured and modular homes, in building strong communities and families; and

(4) recognizes and fully supports the goals and ideals of Manufactured and Modular Housing Week and National Homeownership Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong support of House Resolution 584, a resolution honoring the importance of manufactured housing to our country. As we celebrate home ownership during the month of June, we also honor the third week of June as ''Manufactured Housing Week.'' This recognizes that manufactured homes offer hardworking American families the option to purchase quality homes at an affordable price. This $8 billion-a-year industry provides jobs for people not only in the Second district of Indiana, which I am proud to represent, but throughout.

More than 18 million people live in over 10½ million manufactured homes. I have seen firsthand how these homes have continued a tradition of quality and safe construction over the years. They present the high quality, affordable housing option for all families.

Madam Speaker, manufactured housing has come a long way over the years, and people can often not tell the difference between a modular home and a site-built home. Manufactured homes have a factory production process which provides technological advantages, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable home ownership.

Additionally, manufactured homes are built to a national standard under

the HUD Code, which governs the construction, engineering, quality, safety, and systems performance. The HUD Code supports innovation, consumer safety, efficiency, and quality while preserving manufactured housing's affordability and customization.

We have all witnessed the ongoing turmoil in the housing market. I believe it is essential that we look to affordable manufactured housing as a viable solution to this problem. Creating affordable home ownership is one of the building blocks of our society and it plays a fundamental role in achieving the American Dream. It helps to provide families with economic security and build strong communities.

I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 584.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of House Resolution 584, recognizing the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States.

Manufactured housing is a good source of affordable housing in this country not only for home ownership but for rental housing as well. Currently, the manufactured housing and modular housing industries generate over $6 billion in annual revenues and employ over 70,000 people. As a result of this extensive industry, approximately 18 million people in the United States, representing all segments of the population, live in manufactured or modular homes.

I was educated on the importance of manufactured housing in South Carolina by Tom Lloyd of the Manufactured Housing Association. I know firsthand of the housing opportunities made possible by Leonard Sanford in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Manufactured and modular housing provides a critical solution to our country's supply of affordable housing. And due to the factory production process involved, manufactured and modular housing brings technological advances, value, and customization options for consumers seeking quality housing and sustainable home ownership.

The legislation before us recognizes and fully supports the goals and ideals of Manufactured Housing Week, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 584.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1445

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING HOUSING FUNDING TO COMBAT AIDS

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 137) expressing the sense of the Congress that the lack of adequate housing must be addressed as a barrier to effective HIV prevention, treatment, and care, and that the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 137

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

Whereas growing empirical evidence shows that the socioeconomic circumstances of individuals and groups and structural factors such as housing status are of equal importance, or even greater importance, to health status than medical care and personal health behaviors;

Whereas the link between poverty and disparities in HIV risk and health outcomes is well established, and new research findings demonstrate 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 persons who are homeless or unstably housed, 70 percent of all persons living with HIV/AIDS report a lifetime experience of homelessness or housing instability, 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 homeless and unstably housed persons 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, as 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 the Congress recognized the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS in enacting the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program in 1990 as part of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (Public Law 101–625) and the HOPWA program currently serves 70,000 households: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate 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 developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this concurrent resolution, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER of New York. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my resolution, H. Con. Res. 137, which expresses the sense of Congress that housing is a key component of combating the war against HIV and AIDS.

I want to thank Chairman FRANK and my colleagues, both parties on the Financial Services Committee, for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution.

It is remarkable how far we have come as a society in our understanding of the HIV virus. In the early 1980s and well into the 1990s, an HIV-positive diagnosis was seen as a death sentence.

But nearly three decades after the launch of a global campaign to study the disease, to develop and disseminate treatment, and to teach prevention, those who contract HIV now have more than just an elusive hope for the future. They have a natural reality of living healthy and productive lives for decades.

Today we have an entire medical, organizational, and legislative foundation from which we can provide information, medication, and health care to those who have contracted the disease. Yet, just as advances are being made to extend and enhance the lives of those

living with HIV and AIDS, we still have a long way to go in the United States in order to make sure that everyone benefits.

While we now have effective HIV medications, there are still many complicating factors in making sure that everyone can get and successfully use those medications. These drugs can be very expensive, forcing people to choose between lifesaving drugs and other essentials such as food, clothing, and housing. In addition, these complex medications often require refrigeration and precise daily routines and mealtimes for their administration.

Successfully integrating these drugs into anyone's life has its complications. For those who are homeless, or who don't know where they will be sleeping day to day or month to month, the situation is extremely difficult and often, sadly, life threatening.

Study after study has confirmed the connection between the ability to remain healthy after being diagnosed with HIV and access to stable housing.

Here are just a few statistics. According to a 2007 study in the American Journal of Public Health, housing status is a more significant predictor of health care access and outcomes than individual characteristics, insurance status, substance abuse, and mental health comorbidities, or even service utilization.

Up to 70 percent of all people living with HIV report a lifetime experience of homelessness or housing instability.

Rates of HIV infection are 16 times higher, 16 times higher, among those who are homeless or unstably housed compared to similarly situated people with stable housing.

Up to 14 percent of all homeless people are HIV positive, 10 times the rate in the general population.

The death rate due to HIV or AIDS among homeless people living with HIV is seven to nine times the death rate due to HIV–AIDS among the general population.

The studies are equally clear that ensuring access to stable housing is cost-effective. According to economic evaluation studies done by Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, providing housing to those who are HIV positive either helps to save costs associated with treating these patients, or has similar effects such as those associated with kidney dialysis and screening for breast and colon cancer.

If we are to tackle the spread and treatment of HIV and AIDS in our society, we absolutely must address the need for stable housing for people with HIV and AIDS. Housing is not a luxury; it's a necessity. And with stable, safe housing comes better health and healthier habits, especially for those living with HIV–AIDS.

So I ask my colleagues in both parties to support this resolution so that we can move toward a sound and comprehensive policy for the prevention and treatment of HIV–AIDS.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Concurrent Resolution 137 expresses the sense of Congress regarding adequate housing options for persons with HIV–AIDS. Studies show that the rates of HIV infection are 3 to 16 times higher among persons who are homeless or unstably housed, and 70 percent of all persons living with HIV–AIDS report a lifetime experience of homelessness.

Currently, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, through its Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, HOPWA, provides grants to eligible States and cities to provide housing assistance and related supportive services to meet the housing needs of low-income persons with HIV–AIDS and their families.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 137.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM EXTENSION ACT

Mr. NADLER of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5330) to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act for a 5-year period ending June 22, 2015, and for other purpose, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5330

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

SECTION 1. DELAY OF SUNSET.

Section 211(a) of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–237; 15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''of this subtitle'' after ''214'', and

(B) by striking ''6 years'' and inserting ''16 years'', and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—With respect to—

''(1) a person who receives a marker on or before the date on which the provisions of section 211 through 214 of this subtitle shall cease to have effect that later results in the execution of an antitrust leniency agreement, or

''(2) an applicant who has entered into an antitrust leniency agreement on or before the date on which the provisions of sections 211 through 214 of this subtitle shall cease to have effect,

the provisions of sections 211 through 214 of this subtitle shall continue in effect.''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 212 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–237; 15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7), and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) MARKER.—The term 'marker' means an assurance given by the Antitrust Division to a candidate for corporate leniency that no other company will be considered for leniency, for some finite period of time, while the candidate is given an opportunity to perfect its leniency application.''.

SEC. 3. TIMELINESS; COOPERATION AFTER TERMINATION OF STAY OR PROTECTIVE ORDER.

(a) TIMELINESS.—Section 213(c) of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–237; 15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) TIMELINESS.—The court shall consider, in making the determination concerning satisfactory cooperation described in subsection (b), the timeliness of the applicant's or cooperating individual's cooperation with the claimant.''.

(b) COOPERATION AFTER TERMINATION OF STAY OR PROTECTIVE ORDER.—Section 213 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–237; 15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended by adding at the end the following—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e), and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) COOPERATION AFTER EXPIRATION OF STAY OR PROTECTIVE ORDER.—If the Antitrust Division does obtain a stay or protective order in a civil action based on conduct covered by an antitrust leniency agreement, once the stay or protective order, or a portion thereof, expires or is terminated, the antitrust leniency applicant and cooperating individuals shall provide without unreasonable delay any cooperation described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) that was prohibited by the expired or terminated stay or protective order, or the expired or terminated portion thereof, in order for the cooperation to be deemed satisfactory under such paragraphs.''.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 214 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–237; 15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by inserting ''of this subtitle'' after ''213(b)'', and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting ''of this subtitle'' after ''213(a)'' the 1st place it appears, and

(B) by striking ''title'' and inserting ''subtitle''.

SEC. 5. GAO REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit, to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, a report on the effectiveness of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004, both in criminal investigation and enforcement by the Department of Justice, and in private civil actions. Such report should include study of, inter alia—

(1) the appropriateness of the addition of qui tam proceedings to the antitrust leniency program; and

(2) the appropriateness of creating anti-retaliatory protection for employees who report illegal anticompetitive conduct.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made by section 1 shall take effect immediately before June 22, 2010.

SEC. 7. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER of New York. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER of New York. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5330 extends by 10 years the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Extension Act of 2004, an important tool in combating illegal cartel behavior.

Set to expire next month, the 2004 act promotes the detection and prosecution of illegal cartel behavior by giving participants in a price-fixing cartel powerful incentives to report the cartel to the Justice Department's Antitrust Division and to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution.

Criminal cartel enforcement targets some of the worst crimes perpetrated on American consumers, but these crimes are not easily detected because the actual criminal activity takes place in secret meetings, behind closed doors among willing coconspirators. So even with the hard work of the Antitrust Division, price-fixing cartels can often go undetected. With hundreds of millions, or even billions, of dollars of unlawful profits at stake, these criminals work hard to keep their actions secret.

In August 1993, the Antitrust Division revised its existing program to destabilize cartels by giving cartel participants a strong incentive to break the code of silence and report the cartel. This program offers amnesty from criminal prosecution for the first company to report the cartel.

The company cannot have been the ringleader, and it has to continue cooperating fully with the criminal investigation and prosecution. The company's executives also receive amnesty if they give full cooperation. But there was still a disincentive for cartel participants to come forward because they remained subject to treble damages and joint and several liability in accompanying civil litigation.

Six years ago, this Congress gave the Antitrust Division a new weapon to attack this disincentive head on. ACPERA, the bill we are talking about, addressed this shortcoming in the criminal leniency program by also eliminating the cooperating party's exposure to civil liability. ACPERA limits the civil liability of the cooperating party to single damages.

The remaining conspirators in the cartel, however, remain jointly and severally liable for all damages and treble damages. In this way the act strikes a carefully crafted balance, encouraging the cartel members to turn on each other while ensuring full compensation to the victims.

The positive impact of this law cannot be overstated. ACPERA aided the Antitrust Division in obtaining $1 billion in criminal fines in fiscal year 2009 alone. Last year, confronted with the expiration of key provisions of ACPERA, we sponsored a bipartisan 1-year extension of the statute.

We have since solicited input from a number of parties, including the Department of Justice, the American Bar Association, noted academics such as William Kovacic, and representatives of civil litigants, leniency applicants, and cartel whistleblowers. I want to ensure that the Justice Department has all the tools that it needs to continue its excellent work protecting consumers from price-fixing cartels.

The legislation before us today extends the law for 10 years and incorporates a number of smaller findings based on other suggestions that have been made. Specifically, it makes minor changes to the law to ensure that companies provide timely cooperation to victims of the cartel in the related civil action in order to receive the reduced damages liability. It also ensures that no one in the amnesty process in the future will be adversely affected if this law were to sunset in the future.

Finally, it commissions the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, to perform a 1-year study to examine several other suggestions that have been made to further improve the law.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 5330, a bill to extend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act for 10 years. Portions of title II of Public Law 108–237, the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004, called ACPERA—now that's not a drug or a disease, it is just the acronym for this law—are set to expire on the 22nd of June. The expiring sections relate to incentives for companies to participate in the Antitrust Division's corporate leniency program.

Specifically, the expiring provisions allow a company that's entered into the leniency program to request that it be held liable only for the full compensatory damages in a follow-on civil suit. Normally, as was mentioned by the gentleman from New York, defendants are required to pay treble damages in an antitrust action. This program has proven to be successful in allowing the Antitrust Division to pursue criminal price-fixing cases in recent years.

Last year, Congress approved a 1-year extension of ACPERA so that the Judiciary Committee could study the issue further. After months of discussions with the stakeholders, we have made some changes to ACPERA to require defendants to disclose more information to plaintiffs in the follow-on class action suits.

These additional cooperation requirements apply only if, one, the defendant has pleaded guilty to a criminal price-fixing conspiracy and, two, seeks the liability limitations that ACPERA provides. Most importantly, the changes in this bill will not affect the Justice Department's ability to prosecute these cases. So for this reason, the Department does not oppose these additional disclosure requirements.

This bill provides a 10-year extension of ACPERA. Given the success that the program has had in uncovering criminal price-fixing schemes, a 10-year extension appears to be quite appropriate. It is crucial that we continue to provide the Justice Department with the tools it needs to ensure that it can protect consumers against price-fixing schemes.

With that in mind, I am happy to support this legislation. I hope that my colleagues will support this measure and the Senate will take it up in a timely manner so as to ensure that this authority does not expire next month.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5330, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. NADLER of New York. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1500

CHIROPRACTIC CARE AVAILABLE TO ALL VETERANS ACT

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1017) to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38, United States Code, to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand access to such care and services, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1017

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 ''Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act''.

SEC. 2. PROGRAM FOR PROVISION OF CHIROPRACTIC CARE AND SERVICES TO VETERANS.

Section 204(c) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 (38 U.S.C. 1710 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''The program''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) The program shall be carried out at not fewer than 75 medical centers by not later than December 31, 2011, and at all medical centers by not later than December 31, 2013.''.

SEC. 3. EXPANDED CHIROPRACTOR SERVICES AVAILABLE TO VETERANS.

(a) MEDICAL SERVICES.—Paragraph (6) of section 1701 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(H) Chiropractic services.''.

(b) REHABILITATIVE SERVICES.—Paragraph (8) of such section is amended by inserting ''chiropractic,'' after ''counseling,''.

(c) PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.—Paragraph (9) of such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (K) as subparagraphs (G) through (L), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraph (F):

''(F) periodic and preventative chiropractic examinations and services;''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act, H.R. 1017, as amended, which emphasizes the critical need for robust chiropractic services within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In the theater today, Madam Speaker, servicemembers may carry up to 55 pounds of combat equipment and armor. Consistently supporting such a heavy load places a serious strain on the backs and joints of our servicemembers, thereby causing musculoskeletal injuries. In fact, the VA reports that musculoskeletal disorders are the single most common ailment facing returning veterans. Among veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom who have received treatment from the VA, over 52 percent have been diagnosed with such a disorder; however, the VA is not presently equipped to serve this clear need.

Current law specifies that the VA must have at least one chiropractic care program in each of the 21 Veterans Integrated Service Networks, or VISNs. Today, in-house chiropractic care is available at just 32 major VA facilities. This leaves veterans living near the remaining 121 centers without access to chiropractic care at a VA facility.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1017 would make chiropractic care available to all veterans at all VA medical centers by phasing in the establishment of such chiropractic care programs. The VA would be required to offer chiropractic care at 75 medical centers by the end of 2011 and at all VA medical centers by the end of 2013. This bill provides an opportunity to significantly expand access to chiropractic care for one of the most prevalent disorders facing veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

I urge the support of my colleagues and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1017, as amended, the Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act, to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38 United States Code to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand such care and services.

Musculoskeletal injuries cause problems not only for veterans of past conflicts, but are also one of the leading health concerns for veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. This committee has a long history of taking action to ensure that the VA provides quality and accessible chiropractic care, and I would like to thank the chairman for introducing legislation once again.

I also want to thank my good friend and colleague from Kansas, JERRY MORAN, for his strong advocacy of the need to provide quality chiropractic care within the VA. It was legislation that JERRY MORAN introduced in the 108th Congress that initially provided the VA with the authority to hire and employ chiropractors.

The VA provides chiropractic care at 32 VA medical centers using hired or contracted staff. Chiropractic services are also available to veterans who live in areas distant from facilities through its fee basis program, which uses local non-VA providers.

Given the prevalence of back, neck, and joint pain in the veteran population, there is a need to expand access to chiropractic care within the VA medical facilities. This bill would do that by mandating such care at 75 VA medical centers by the end of next year and at each VA medical center by the end of 2013. However, I want to point out that it is also important that the VA continues to ensure chiropractic care remains available as an option through the VA's fee basis program.

Oftentimes, the fee basis program is needed or would benefit the health status of an eligible veteran. For instance, multiple treatments with some frequency may be required to receive the full benefits of chiropractic care. If a veteran lives some distance from a VA medical center requiring that veteran to make multiple trips, it creates an undue travel burden. In such cases, the use of the VA's fee basis program is in the best interest of the veteran. Therefore, it must always remain a mechanism for accessing care to ensure system-wide availability regardless of whether a VA medical center has a chiropractor on staff.

As always, I believe it is our duty to do all we can to help our veteran warriors heal from the injuries incurred through service to our Nation. Providing them with readily-accessible, widely-available, and highly skilled chiropractic care I believe will go a long way towards increasing the health and well-being of our veteran population. As such, I encourage all my colleagues to join with me in supporting H.R. 1017, as amended.

I would also like to extend special recognition to Chairman MICHAUD and Ranking Member BROWN of the Health Subcommittee for their work on this bill and that of the staff.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I just want to point out that we are approaching the Memorial Day recess. Probably all of us will be at veterans memorials and parades, saluting them on Memorial Day, and we will all say, of course, that we support our veterans.

What we are doing today, as we have done throughout the year, is to say we have a series of bills that will in fact add to the benefits and the well-being of our veterans, and that is the best way to celebrate Memorial Day.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1017, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SALUTING SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN TOUCH ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 278) expressing the sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th Anniversary that is being held on Father's Day, 2010, at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the District of Columbia.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 278

Whereas there is virtue in remembering and honoring the service and sacrifice of those who died or remain missing as a result of the war in Southeast Asia and the families and children they left behind;

Whereas an estimated 20,000 American children lost fathers in the war in Southeast Asia;

Whereas Father's Day is a fitting day to recognize the sacrifice and service of these fallen heroes and their families;

Whereas the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the Nation's capital symbolically and literally represents the men and women who gave their lives in the war in Southeast Asia;

Whereas Sons and Daughters in Touch (SDIT) is the only national organization formed specifically to bring together and support the children and families of these American heroes;

Whereas SDIT locates, unites, and supports sons, daughters, and other family members of those who died or remain missing as a result of the Vietnam War and promotes healing through various outreach and education efforts;

Whereas SDIT has held regular Father's Day gatherings for the past 20 years to bring together such sons, daughters, wives, and other family members in a spirit of honor, remembrance, and learning;

Whereas America's current military campaigns have produced a new generation of Gold Star sons and daughters who have lost parents in war;

Whereas Sons and Daughters in Touch is in a unique position to serve as an example to current and future generations of Gold Star families as they bear the painful burden resulting from the selfless sacrifices made by their fathers and mothers in wartime service to the Nation, and SDIT can also serve as a resilient example to all nations affected by war;

Whereas Sons and Daughters in Touch will celebrate its 20th anniversary, which is being held on Father's Day, 2010, at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the District of Columbia; and

Whereas there is triumph, comfort, and honor in healing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th Anniversary that is being held at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Concurrent Resolution 278.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H. Con. Res. 278 is a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes the Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th anniversary being held on Father's Day at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 278, a concurrent resolution expressing the Sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes the Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th Anniversary being held on Father's Day at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. This is very important legislation that I would like to bring to your attention today.

I want to recognize and applaud the outstanding efforts of the sponsor of this legislation, my colleague Representative DEBORAH HALVORSON a stellar member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Sons and Daughters in Touch is a national organization consisting of 3,000 Americans whose fathers were killed or went missing during the Vietnam War. Throughout the Vietnam War 58,236 Americans were killed, 153,452 were wounded and 2,489 of these brave servicemen still remain missing. These numbers are mind-boggling and we owe it to these families to continue to support and recognize those that served and gave their lives to protect this Nation.

It has been estimated that among the 58,236 Americans lost in Southeast Asia, that more than one-third were fathers. It has been noted that more than 20,000 American children were left fatherless during this time.

This Father's Day weekend, Sons and Daughters in Touch will celebrate its 20th anniversary. Hundreds of sons and daughters who lost their fathers in the Vietnam War will join together on the Nation's Capitol to hold a series of remembrance ceremonies to continue the healing process for these families.

The sponsor of this resolution is one of our new Members, Mrs. HALVORSON of Illinois, who has taken such a very dynamic part in our deliberations on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, and I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman for an explanation of the bill.

Mrs. HALVORSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 278, a resolution honoring the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sons and Daughters in Touch.

For the last two decades, this organization has provided support to those sons and daughters who lost a parent fighting during the Vietnam War. During the war in Southeast Asia, we lost over 58,000 men and women in uniform; of those, it is estimated that more than one-third were fathers. That means that more than 20,000 children were lost without a father to help raise them. This means that thousands of children missed out on the memories of growing up with a parent or, in some cases, even the opportunity to meet them.

Founded by a son who helped bury his father after being shot down over Vietnam, Sons and Daughters in Touch was founded by Tony Cordero, who simply wanted to find others like him who had lost a parent in battle. Working with members of other organizations that connected and supported those left behind at home, Tony worked to create an organization that continues to benefit 3,000 people every day.

Next Monday, those of us here will return home to honor the lives of those who sacrificed everything to keep our country safe. Today, we can honor those who were left waiting. Today, we can honor those who fought the battle of moving on without that loved one by their side. I ask my colleagues to stand here with me as we stand up for our military families. I ask my colleagues to stand with me and with those who have joined us today as we honor the loss and sacrifice they have endured. I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting H. Con. Res 278, honoring the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sons and Daughters in Touch.

I would also like to take a moment to recognize Chairman FILNER for his dedication and hard work on behalf of our veterans, as well as for his help in bringing this resolution to the floor in such a timely manner.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res 278, and I want to thank DEBORAH HALVORSON, a member of the committee, for introducing the legislation. It expresses a sense of the Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes the Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th anniversary that is being held on Father's Day, 2010 at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial here in Washington, D.C., the District of Columbia.

During the conflict in Vietnam, more than 20,000 children lost a parent. These children suffered a profound loss and deserve the gratitude and appreciation of the Nation for the sacrifice made by their families. Founded in 1990 to join together the children of those who lost their fathers during this conflict, the Sons and Daughters in Touch work to locate, unite, and provide support to other sons and daughters and other family members with regard to

those who died and remain missing as a result of the Vietnam War.

□ 1515

The organization works to promote healing through networking and special projects, and it regularly addresses high schools and college classes in the hopes of providing education on the historical and emotional legacies of war. Today, through local chapters' events, this organization has reunions and partnerships with the veterans' community.

These sons and daughters have become examples of America's resilience. It is fitting that we remember the contributions and the legacies left behind by those who served and who made the ultimate sacrifice for their Nation. These young men and women left their homelands to fight on foreign soil, answering their Nation's call to duty. They served honorably and often with merit and honor.

This Father's Day, the Sons and Daughters in Touch will be honoring their fathers on their 20th-year reunion. With a new generation of children who recently suffered the loss of parents in current conflicts, the members of the Sons and Daughters in Touch will be able to provide them with support and encouragement for years to come. In honoring the children of those lost during the Vietnam War, we honor the men and women who served during that conflict, and we remember their sacrifices to a grateful Nation.

It is always very, very important to tell the story, not only by those who served in war but also with regard to those who kept the watch fires burning and remained home—not only by the wives but also by the widows and by the children. It is important to tell their stories, to actually convey their stories.

At times, those of us who have served this Nation in war have come back home and have gotten upset with individuals who may not share the same dimension of our experience, and we can get upset with them just as easily as they can get upset with regard to whatever conflict we participated in. Sometimes we judge the world through our own prism and our own dimensions, and we have our own value systems. Yet, unless we are able to convey the stories, how can we even hope that someone would be able to understand? So, when the widows and, in fact, the orphans of those who lost their lives in service to this country tell their stories, it helps others to understand the sacrifice.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, again, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. HALVORSON), who put together this important resolution that we are considering.

I urge my colleagues to unanimously support H. Con. Res. 278, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 278.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

VETERANS DOG TRAINING THERAPY ACT

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3885) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3885

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 ''Veterans Dog Training Therapy Act''.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PILOT PROGRAM ON DOG TRAINING THERAPY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program for the purpose of assessing the effectiveness of addressing post-deployment mental health and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms through a therapeutic medium of training service dogs for veterans with disabilities.

(b) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The pilot program required by subsection (a) shall be carried out at least three and not more than five Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers during the five-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

(c) LOCATIONS OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In selecting medical centers for the pilot program required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that each medical center selected provides a training area for educating veterans with mental health conditions in the art and science of assistance dog training and handling. Such training area shall—

(1) include a dedicated space that is suitable for grooming and training dogs indoors;

(2) be wheelchair accessible;

(3) include classroom or lecture space;

(4) include office space for staff;

(5) include a suitable space for storing training equipment;

(6) provide for periodic use of other training areas for training the dogs with wheelchairs and conducting other exercises;

(7) include outdoor exercise and toileting space for dogs; and

(8) provide transportation for weekly field trips to train dogs in other environments.

(d) DESIGN OF PILOT PROGRAM.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) administer the program through the Recreation Therapy Service of the Department of Veterans Affairs under the direction of a certified recreational therapist with sufficient administrative experience to oversee all pilot program sites;

(2) establish, for purposes of overseeing the training of dogs at medical centers selected for the pilot program, a director of service dog training with a background working in social services, experience in teaching others to train service dogs in a vocational setting, and at least one year of experience working with veterans or active duty service members with post-traumatic stress disorder in a clinical setting;

(3) ensure that each pilot program site has certified dog trainers;

(4) ensure that each assistance dog used in the program is purpose-bred for assistance dog work and has adequate temperament and health clearances;

(5) ensure that each assistance dog participating in the pilot program is taught 90 commands pertaining to assistance dog skills;

(6) ensure that each assistance dog live at the pilot program site or a volunteer foster home in the vicinity of such site while receiving training;

(7) ensure that the pilot program involves both lecture of assistance dog training methodologies and practical hands-on training and grooming of assistance dogs; and

(8) ensure that the pilot program is designed to—

(A) maximize the therapeutic benefits to veteran participating in the program; and

(B) provide well-trained assistance dogs to veterans with disabilities.

(e) VETERAN ELIGIBILITY.—A veteran with post-traumatic stress disorder or other post-deployment mental health condition may volunteer to participate in the pilot program under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that there are adequate program resources available for such veteran at the pilot program site.

(f) HIRING PREFERENCE.—In hiring service dog training instructors under the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give a preference to veterans who have successfully graduated from post-traumatic stress disorder or other residential treatment programs and who have received adequate certification in assistance dog training.

(g) COLLECTION OF DATA.—The Secretary shall collect data on the pilot program required under subsection (a) to determine how effective the program is for the veterans participating in the program. Such data shall include data to determine how effectively the program assists veterans in—

(1) reducing stigma associated with post-traumatic stress disorder or other post-deployment mental health condition;

(2) improving emotional regulation;

(3) improving patience;

(4) instilling or re-establishing a sense of purpose;

(5) providing an opportunity to help fellow veterans;

(6) reintegrating into the community;

(7) exposing the dog to new environments and in doing so, helping the veteran reduce social isolation and withdrawal and increase their sense of safety;

(8) building relationship skills;

(9) relaxing the hyper-vigilant survival state;

(10) improving sleep patterns; and

(11) enabling veterans to decrease the use of pain medication.

(h) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the commencement of the pilot program under subsection (a), and each year thereafter for the duration of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the pilot program. Each such report shall include—

(1) the number of veterans participating in the pilot program;

(2) a description of the services carried out by the Secretary under the pilot program;

(3) the effects that participating in the pilot program has on the following—

(A) symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and post-deployment adjustment difficulties, including depression, maintenance of sobriety, suicidal ideations, and homelessness;

(B) potentially relevant physiological markers that possibly relate to the interactions with the service dogs;

(C) family dynamics;

(D) insomnia and pain management; and

(E) overall well being; and

(4) the recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the extension or expansion of the pilot program.

(i) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term ''service dog training instructor'' means an instructor who provides the direct training of veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder and other post-deployment issues in the art and science of assistance dog training and handling.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3885.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3885, the Veterans Dog Training Therapy Act.

I want to thank the ranking member of the Health Subcommittee, Congressman BROWN from South Carolina, for bringing us this legislation.

Madam Speaker, we all recognize how damaging the invisible wounds of war can be. The need for effective treatments for posttraumatic stress disorder and for other conditions, such as depression and substance abuse, is apparent, I think, to all Americans. This act recognizes and meets this need by exploring an innovative and promising new form of treatment, using the training of service dogs as a therapeutic medium.

The bill would require the VA to establish a pilot program where veterans with PTSD, or with other postdeployment mental health conditions, would help train service dogs. Through this pilot program, we can test the potential therapeutic benefits to participating veterans. Similar programs are already in existence within the Palo Alto VA Health Care System and at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

There is a lot of anecdotal evidence of participants who have reported improved emotional regulation, regular sleep patterns, feelings of personal safety, and reduced levels of anxiety and social isolation. Moreover, these participants tout a strong sense of purpose that they derive from their participation in the program.

Madam Speaker, this bill will allow us to further study this innovative new treatment modality beyond the existing anecdotal evidence, and it will help us assess its place in the VA health care system.

I urge the support of all of my colleagues, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUYER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3885, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy.

This bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish a 5-year pilot program in at least three medical centers for assessing the effectiveness of treating postdeployment mental illness, such as PTSD, through assistance dog training.

The pilot would allow veterans battling these invisible wounds to assist certified dog trainers in training assistance animals. The veterans will work with their dogs in their care, the trainers who are guiding the curriculum and with other wounded warriors to train dogs to become valuable therapy animals, with the animals having learned some 90 different commands. At the same time, the veterans learn valuable lessons about themselves and their world, which they need to learn so they can recover and reintegrate into society.

Once trained, the therapy dogs will be provided to other disabled veterans to aid them in daily activities, like opening doors, retrieving fallen items, et cetera. As an added benefit, the veteran dog trainers are provided vocational experience should they choose to pursue service dog training as a career path.

Just as Chairman FILNER said, there are similar programs that are very successful at Palo Alto and at Walter Reed, and trying to replicate this, I think, is extremely important. These veterans who are participating are seeing great improvements, not only in their sleep but in their social interaction, in their emotional regulation, patience, trust, sense of purpose, and personal meaning. All of these things are extremely important for veterans to be able to reintegrate into society. Some of them have even been able to reduce their medications as a result of lowering their anxiety levels, which, I think, is extremely important. As we continue to hear these stories of healing and hope, I think this bill goes a long way toward giving the necessary assurances to these veterans.

Madam Speaker, I know there are few things we take as seriously as our commitment to serving those who have served us in combat, especially when they return home with physical and mental scars. So, if there is anything that we can do to be helpful to them, we would like to do that. You know, sometimes the obvious can be right in front of us. We all know that cherished feeling of having a pet—we learned it as children—and if there is anything that we can do to touch the heart of a veteran which can help him in the healing process, it is a good thing.

So I want to thank my colleague, former Chairman and now Ranking Member BROWN, for bringing this bill. This pilot will provide much-needed scientific grounding into these dynamics and into the efficacy of a therapeutic model that will help these veterans. I think this is a wonderful bill.

I want to thank Chairman FILNER and subcommittee Chairman MIKE MICHAUD for their leadership and for their assistance in moving this bill forward.

Once again, I know HENRY BROWN is going to be retiring, and we are going to miss his leadership on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. It is only fitting that HENRY would bring a bill such as this. His own daughter was diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus, so he knows the need of having not only compassion for people but also compassion for animals. He knows how it can touch people and promote their healing. HENRY's deep commitment to helping others in need and, in particular, our veterans is unparalleled, so I want to thank HENRY BROWN for bringing this bill to the floor for consideration today.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I would urge unanimous support for the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3885.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ASSURING QUALITY CARE FOR VETERANS ACT

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5145) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the continuing professional education reimbursement provided to health professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5145

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 ''Assuring Quality Care for Veterans Act''.

SECTION 1. IMPROVEMENT OF CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION REIMBURSEMENT FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS EMPLOYED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7411 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may'';

(2) by striking ''board-certified physician or dentist appointed under section 7401(1) of this title'' and inserting ''health professional appointed under paragraph (1) or (3) of section 7401 of this title'';

(3) by striking ''$1,000'' and inserting ''$1,600'';

(4) by inserting ''required to maintain licensure'' after ''professional education''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''No such health professional may receive reimbursement under this section and reimbursement for the same expenses incurred for continuing professional education provided by a Department medical center.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION HEADING.—The heading for such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 7411. Full-time health professionals: reimbursement of continuing professional education expenses''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 74 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 7411 and inserting the following new item:

''7411. Full-time health professionals: reimbursement of continuing professional education expenses.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5145, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. FILNER. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5145, the Assuring Quality Care for Veterans Act.

I thank my colleague from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) for his diligent advocacy on behalf of our veterans. His talent and hard work have culminated in this important piece of legislation.

Many key health care professionals require continuing professional education in order to maintain their licensure. Such education can be costly, and the VA has long reimbursed up to $1,000 annually to physicians and dentists. This reimbursement program has been an important part of the VA's efforts to recruit and to retain high-quality health care personnel. Moreover, it ensures that the VA employees are well-informed and knowledgeable about advances or new information in their chosen fields.

Organizational efforts to improve access to knowledge and opportunities have been shown to improve job satisfaction. However, since its inception, this program has only been open to physicians and dentists. It unfairly excludes many key health care providers who face similar licensing requirements. This act would correct this inequity by expanding the program to such key health care personnel as nurses, pharmacists, and physical therapists.

This legislation would recognize that the maximum reimbursement rate of $1,000 is outdated, its having been unchanged for nearly two decades. H.R. 5145 would reflect inflationary increases since the last update by increasing the cap to $1,600 annually.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this legislation. Not only does it recognize the hard work of health care providers in the VA system, but it also empowers the VA to hire and retain talented health care personnel and to offer them the tools they need to remain extremely skilled and knowledgeable.

I would urge the support of all of my colleagues, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 5145, as amended, the Assuring Quality Care for Veterans Act.

It would amend title 38 of the United States Code to improve continuing professional education reimbursements provided to health care professionals employed at the Department of Veterans Affairs. This legislation increases by $600 the continuing professional education reimbursement for VA's health professionals. It would also expand those eligible to receive such reimbursements to include health professionals from a wide range of medical specialties, and it would clarify that reimbursements may only be provided for such continuing education expenses that the VA does not offer, itself.

While we can all be proud of the quality of care provided to veterans at VA facilities, we should always be looking for ways to improve the VA's provision of medical services, ensuring that the VA's health professionals are continually kept on the cutting edge of modern medical advances. It is important to ensure high-quality medical care continues to thrive at the VA. H.R. 5145, as amended, would provide VA employees with more opportunities to improve their knowledge base and skill sets, and it would provide veterans with superiority when it comes to care that they, I believe, deserve.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

□ 1530

Mr. SCALISE. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill dealing with professional education, but I just arrived from New Orleans and landed in D.C. a little while ago, and I am angry.

The people back in my State are very angry right now about what is happening in the Gulf of Mexico. We have got a crisis right now that is probably the largest environmental disaster in this Nation's history, and we are not getting the adequate response we need from this Federal Government.

Now, our governor for over 2 weeks has been asking for the Federal Government to approve a barrier plan to actually protect our marsh from the oil, and we are not getting an answer from the Federal Government. All we are getting is excuses. We have got letters from the Corps of Engineers and others that are saying they need to do studies, they need to look at the environmental impact. Well, the environmental impact is right there in our marsh. Here is a dead pelican from just the other day.

We have got oil coming up into our marshes in globs, thick globs, every single day, and we don't have one ounce of action from the President. Now, the law is very clear. The Oil Pollution Act says the President shall ensure effective and immediate removal of discharge. Instead, he is just pointing fingers at everybody. We know BP is responsible for this.

Madam Speaker, I understand we are talking about veterans issues, but right now we are talking about the livelihood of the people of the gulf coast whose livelihood is threatened, and all we are asking is the President to fulfill his duties under the law, which he is not doing.

We don't need a finger-pointer-in-chief. We need somebody who is going to step up to the plate and actually follow the law, take charge of this and stop not only the oil from flowing, but let our local leaders do what they said they need to do. And they have gotten no response from the White House. They are not getting the help they need.

The President has paid a lot of lip-service, but we have had oil coming into our marsh every day now for days. It has been going on for a month now, and all we see is ceding of power to BP. We know they are going to pay the cost, but the President under the law is responsible for actually taking charge. We need a quarterback on the field, like the law says the President is supposed to be. He is not supposed to be the commentator in the booth.

So all we are doing is saying we are tired of the excuses, Mr. President. It is time to live up to your obligation under the law. Help us protect our marsh. If you don't have a plan, we do, but you are not letting us implement our plan. Get out of our way and approve our plan. Otherwise, you come up with your own. But this is inexcusable.

Mr. BUYER. I want to thank the gentleman for coming to the floor today. The issue before us deals with increasing the reimbursement on professional

education with regard to VA's health professionals.

I understand the gentleman has every reason to be upset with regard to what is occurring in the Gulf with regard to the oil spill. This oil should almost be treated as an invasion of our country. I understand why he is upset.

The legislation before us deals with veterans issues. It deals with making sure that the professionals that work in the VA are able to be reimbursed for their continuing professional education.

I want to thank Chairman FILNER right now for his patience. I want to thank you for that. I think we can feel for Mr. SCALISE as he just returned from Louisiana, how upset and how high the emotions are in New Orleans and Louisiana, not only from Katrina but also the oil spill, and I can understand where he is coming from. But I want to bring us back to the issue of the bill itself. So I want to thank Mr. FILNER for being very patient with our colleague from Louisiana.

One point that we probably haven't talked about with regard to this is the challenge, Chairman FILNER, that we have in front of us with regard to nursing and the nursing shortage. So many of the nurses are going to be retiring now over the next 12 years, and as we look at the ability for us to replenish that hole that is going to be created, there is going to be a dynamic shift within our health professions. So a lot of jobs and responsibilities that the nurse corps would be providing today, they are not going to be providing 10 years from now.

Actually, there will be a dynamic shift within health care itself and their profession. Their skill sets are actually going to get higher and even better and more improved, and jobs which they are doing today are going to have to be back-filled by nursing assistants. So for us to step forward and do this type of reimbursement to increase the quality of what they are about to provide, this is extremely important.

I want to thank the majority for bringing this type of bill, because we are going to have to help them increase the standards. It is the only way we are going to be able to actually deal with this hole that we are going to have in our health system and the increased demand that it is going to be placing upon the health system itself, because we don't have all the nursing slots in the education system to be able to do this.

I want to thank you for stepping into the breach. This is the right thing for us to do, especially when I look back at the years in which I served as a legal advisor for a hospital with regard to quality assurance and risk management. These are always extremely important issues. So I want to thank the chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, I do urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5145, as amended.

Like the gentleman from Indiana, I understand the outrage and anger of the gentleman from Louisiana as we are facing probably the biggest environmental disaster of this century. And yet, Madam Speaker, I find it more than ironic, I find it irresponsible, that the very same people who say ''drill, baby, drill,'' the very same people who are always against government interference, the very same people who are always against Big Government, all of a sudden, when it is their district, they want Big Government, and they want regulation, and they want government to clean up the environmental disaster.

Well, we all have to get in there, and BP had better recognize its corporate responsibility for this. But, Madam Speaker, these people always scream against Big Government, but they are the first who want Big Government to come in and save them. So, let us understand the irony and the irresponsibility of those who keep yelling against government regulation, and government interference, but when it affects their district, they want it.

I ask for unanimous agreement on this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5145, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REDUCE UNNECESSARY SPENDING ACT OF 2010—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111–117)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on the Budget and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the ''Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010,'' along with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

This proposal will be another important step in restoring fiscal discipline and making sure that Washington spends taxpayer dollars responsibly. It will provide a new tool to streamline Government programs and operations, cut wasteful Government spending, and enhance transparency and accountability to the American people. The legislation will create an expedited procedure to rescind unnecessary spending and to broadly scale back funding levels if warranted. The legislation would require the Congress to vote up or down on legislation proposed by the President to rescind funding. This new, enhanced rescission authority will not only empower the President and the Congress to eliminate unnecessary spending, but also discourage waste in the first place.

Now more than ever, it's critical that taxpayer dollars are not wasted on programs that are ineffective, duplicative, or out-dated. In a time when American families and small business owners are conscious of every dollar and make sure that they manage their budgets wisely, the Federal Government can do no less. The American people expect and demand that we spend their money with the same discipline. Allowing taxpayer dollars to be wasted is both an irresponsible use of taxpayer funds and an irresponsible abuse of the public trust.

Recently, the Congress has taken welcome steps to curb wasteful spending. In 2007, when I served in the Senate, a bipartisan group worked together to eliminate anonymous earmarks and brought new measures of transparency to the process so Americans can better follow how their tax dollars are being spent. Consequently, we have seen progress—with earmarks declining since these reforms were passed, including during this past fiscal year.

In addition, my Administration undertook a line-by-line review of the Budget, and put forward approximately $20 billion of terminations, reductions, and savings both for Fiscal Year 2010 and 2011. While recent administrations have seen between 15 to 20 percent of their proposed discretionary cuts approved by the Congress, for FY 2010, we worked with the Congress to enact 60 percent of proposed cuts.

Despite the progress we have made to reduce earmarks and other unnecessary spending, there is still more work to be done. The legislation I am sending to you today provides an important tool. The legislation allows the President to target spending policies that do not have a legitimate and worthy public purpose by providing the President with an additional authority to propose the elimination of wasteful or excessive funding. These proposals then receive expedited consideration in the Congress and a guaranteed up-or-down vote. This legislation would also allow the President to delay funding for these projects until the Congress has had the chance to consider the changes. In addition, this proposal has been crafted to preserve the constitutional balance of power between the President and the Congress.

Overall, the ''Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010'' provides a new way for the Congress and the President to manage taxpayer dollars wisely.

That is why I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal, and look forward to working with the Congress on this matter in the coming weeks.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 24, 2010*.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 24, 2010 at 9:38 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5139.

Appointments:

Congressional Oversight Panel.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
By Robert F. Reeves, Deputy Clerk.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRIGHT) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Con. Res. 278, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1017, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 5330, de novo.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SALUTING SONS AND DAUGHTERS IN TOUCH ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 278, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 278.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—371

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Roskam
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—59

Alexander
Arcuri
Barrett (SC)
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Bono Mack
Boucher
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Cao
Cassidy
Childers
Conyers
Davis (AL)
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart, L.
Fallin
Graves
Griffith
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hodes
Hoekstra
Inglis
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Kirk
Lamborn
Lipinski
Maffei
Manzullo
Matheson
McNerney
Melancon
Mollohan
Murphy, Patrick
Ortiz
Payne
Pingree (ME)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schiff
Simpson
Space
Spratt
Stupak
Taylor
Tiahrt
Towns
Wamp

□ 1903

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHIROPRACTIC CARE AVAILABLE TO ALL VETERANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1017, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1017, as amended

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 365, nays 6, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—365

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Roskam
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—6

Campbell
Chaffetz
Flake
Issa
Johnson, Sam
Lummis

NOT VOTING—59

Alexander
Barrett (SC)
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Bono Mack
Boswell
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Cao
Cassidy
Childers
Conyers
Davis (AL)
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart, L.
Fallin
Graves
Griffith
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hodes
Hoekstra
Inglis
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Kirk
Lamborn
Lipinski
Manzullo
Matheson
McNerney
Melancon
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Murphy, Patrick
Ortiz
Payne
Pingree (ME)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schiff
Simpson
Space
Spratt
Stupak
Taylor
Tiahrt
Towns
Wamp

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1912

Messrs. CHAFFETZ and ISSA changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 291 and 292. My plane was delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM EXTENSION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 5330, as amended

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5330, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 366, noes 4, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

AYES—366

Ackerman
Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Boozman
Boren
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Hall (TX)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Loebsack

Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maffei
Maloney
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Roskam
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Salazar
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—4

Broun (GA)
Burgess
McClintock
Paul

NOT VOTING—60

Alexander
Barrett (SC)
Berry
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Bono Mack
Boswell
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Cao
Childers
Conyers
Davis (AL)
Davis (TN)
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart, L.
Fallin
Graves
Griffith
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Hodes
Hoekstra
Inglis
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Kirk
Lamborn
Lipinski
Manzullo
Matheson
McMahon
McNerney
Melancon
Miller, George
Mollohan
Murphy, Patrick
Ortiz
Payne
Pingree (ME)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schiff
Simpson
Space
Spratt
Stupak
Taylor
Tiahrt
Tonko
Towns
Wamp

□ 1922

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 291, 292 and 293.

HONORING VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER HERM SUPLIZIO

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a volunteer firefighter from DuBois, Pennsylvania, in my district.

Herm Suplizio hates ladders and says, ''I avoid them at all costs.'' Luckily that was not true back in December when fire erupted in a multi-story building and people were trapped on the upper floors.

Suplizio arrived with the fire trucks and was among the first on the ladder to a window where survivors had been seen. Visibility was a problem through all of the smoke.

Suplizio first was handed a 2½-year-old boy, Gavin Zawrotny, and carried him to another firefighter on the ladder, Greg Vida, while the boy protested leaving his parents. He climbed back up the ladder to take 7-month-old Sarah Havrilla from her parents. ''When I got her, she was not breathing. It scared me. I was blowing in her face, shaking her, and after what seemed to be minutes but probably was seconds, she started crying.''

Again, Sarah was handed to Vida, and he returned to bring down James and Amanda Havrilla, the parents of the children.

One person died in this terrible fire, but thanks to Herm Suplizio and the rest of the DuBois firefighters, the Havrilla family survived.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to recognize National Small Business Week. This week, we recognize the millions of entrepreneurs across America for their innovation, their spirit and the enormous contributions that they make to America's economy.

Small business is the engine of job growth in our country. It always has been. More than half of all Americans either own or work for a small business, and two of every three net new jobs are created from this sector.

Given our current economic situation, it goes without saying that Congress should be focusing all of its efforts to spur job creation on small businesses first and foremost.

I have toured dozens of small businesses over the past few months in my district, and I have witnessed the many remarkable things they are accomplishing. Despite the challenges they face, they continue to embody the entrepreneurial spirit and the innovation that has made America great.

So this week, let's not only recognize small businesses for their contributions, but let's work hard to redouble our efforts and refocus our efforts to actually create an environment where they're able to continue to create more jobs and grow.

MAYBE THE IRS SHOULD GIVE ARIZONA BACK ITS TAXES

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Director John Morton said of his agency that they would ''not necessarily process illegal immigrants referred to them by Arizona officials.'' Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano said the government is not obligated to deport illegals captured by Arizona law enforcement.

So let's get this straight: The government doesn't adequately enforce border security laws and now won't allow Arizona to help do it either. It looks like the administration is AWOL on this national security issue.

Now, isn't that lovely? It seems like the Feds need all the help they can get. The administration keeps saying Arizona law is not the answer; comprehensive immigration reform is the answer. What that means is the administration would rather give out amnesty than secure the border.

If ICE won't answer law enforcement calls from Arizona, maybe the IRS shouldn't collect taxes from Arizona either. Give the people of Arizona their Federal taxes back and let them do the job the administration refuses to do. But we can't do that. That might make President Calderon unhappy.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF LANCE CORPORAL RICHARD PENNY

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of America's bravest, Lance Corporal Richard Penny, who sacrificed his life in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Lance Corporal Penny graduated from Greenland High in 2006 where he was a standout football player. His hard work earned him the title of all-conference defensive tackle his senior year. Besides being a great athlete, he had an infectious personality that was loved by all who knew him.

Those who knew him best say he always had a special place in his heart for his country, and they knew that he would make a great Marine, fighting for liberty and defending freedom. Joining the Marine Corps in 2009, Lance Corporal Penny was a machine gunner assigned to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, II Marine Expeditionary Force, based at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He deployed to Afghanistan in March. Last month he was honored with a promotion to lance corporal.

Lance Corporal Richard Penny made the ultimate sacrifice for his country. He is a true American hero. I ask my colleagues to keep his family and friends in their thoughts and prayers during these very difficult times, and I humbly offer my appreciation and gratitude to this Marine for his selfless service to the security and well-being of all Americans.

□ 1930

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WE BROKE IT . . . DO WE KNOW HOW TO OWN IT?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, the United States' troops will be on the front lines of the surge in Kandahar, and they are just now deploying, and they are learning the lay of the land. But, ironically, the cloud of smoke over Iceland is delaying many arrivals, according to an article in The Washington Post last week, an inauspicious beginning of the most important battle of this war.

The task at hand in Kandahar, however, is less intensive militarily. Frank Ruggiero, our top civilian official in Afghanistan, has said that ''Kandahar is a political problem. And the campaign in Kandahar will be led by governance.'' While it's a comfort to know our troops may not face the gravest possible danger, Mr. Ruggiero's assessment is very troubling because political and governance problems are exactly the ones that this mission has failed miserably.

This campaign is called Operation Enduring Freedom, but the only way we can help the Afghan people enjoy enduring freedom is if we help them build durable, sustainable, democratic governing institutions that will thrive long after our military occupation is over. By neglecting that critical task, Mr. Speaker, we are creating a power vacuum that the Taliban and other warlords and strongmen are only too eager to fill.

If the Taliban has proved resilient in Marja, and they definitely have after we supposedly drove them out a few months ago, then just imagine how hard it will be to vanquish them completely from Kandahar, their spiritual home.

We have proven our military muscle. We have shown that we can invade and conquer. But, Mr. Speaker, that can't be the end game. What are we leaving behind that will actually allow Afghanistan to thrive and its people to prosper? To paraphrase the old Pottery Barn rule from the run-up to the Iraq war, we're good at breaking it, we just don't know what to do once we own it. Or to use the vocabulary of counterinsurgency doctrine, we know how to clear; it's the holding, and especially the building, that we are botching.

Things don't look promising, Mr. Speaker. Even General McChrystal conceded last week that we're not currently winning the war. Gilles Dorronsoro, an expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is even more frank. He says, ''Nothing is working. All the information is that the military campaign against the Taliban in Kandahar is not working and it's not going to work.''

What I believe, Mr. Speaker, will work is the one thing we haven't tried in the last 8½ years, ending this war once and for all. Of course we won't abandon Afghanistan, far from it. In fact, to address the enormous governance challenges we ought to launch a new kind of surge, a civilian surge. That would mean devoting the energy and the investment to development—democracy-building and other humanitarian efforts—that we have invested in the war, because our continued military presence cannot solve Afghanistan's problems. It can only exacerbate them.

It's time, it's time, it's time to bring our troops home.

PRESIDENT CALDERON'S RANT ON AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mexican President Felipe Calderon spoke to this House Chamber this last week as our guest, but I heard about it nonstop when I went back home to my district in Texas. My office has received hundreds of calls, almost as many as those during the health care debate. To say my constituents were not happy with Calderon's speech would be an understatement.

When I went out to get gas, go to a restaurant, or even wash my car, I got an animated earful from my neighbors. People in southeast Texas thought he was disrespectful and ungrateful to America. My friend Sammy Mahan, who owns a wrecker service, said a lot of things, some of which I cannot repeat, but he did say, ''Calderon lives in a lawless country and doesn't want the United States to enforce our laws either. It was like we invited a guest over for supper, he brought along all of his friends and his family, complained about the food, griped about our neighborhood, then drove off in our pickup truck.''

Calderon spoke in Spanish directly to the Mexican nationals in America illegally, encouraging them to keep breaking our laws so they can send money back to Mexico. Remittances from the United States are Mexico's second largest source of foreign funds. Calderon told the illegals in Spanish right here in the people's House right up here from this podium, ''I want to tell the migrant, to whom they are working here by the greatness of this country, that we admire them, that we miss them, that we are fighting for their rights, and that we are working hard for Mexico and their families.'' He came across as encouraging defiance of American law.

Exactly what rights would he be fighting for in America for the people in the United States illegally from Mexico? Would that be the so-called right to come here illegally, to work here illegally, and then send the money back to Mexico? That right doesn't exist, Mr. President. Would that be the right to illegally come to America then demand citizenship? That right doesn't exist either, Mr. President.

My constituents weren't very happy that the President of Mexico would come here as our guest, then arrogantly lecture the American people on what American laws he likes and which ones he doesn't like, then have the unmitigated nerve to blame Mexico's problems on America.

Calderon said he doesn't like our right to keep and bear arms. Perhaps if Mexico honored the second amendment philosophy of the right to defend themselves, the people of Mexico wouldn't be held hostage by the drug cartels. He blamed America for the violence in Mexico. He blamed America for illegal guns going south and illegal immigration and drugs going north. Well, I have a solution for him: Americans should just seal the border frontier. We will put the National Guard troops on the border to light up the criminal cartels. We have been protecting the borders of other nations like Iraq and Afghanistan and other places around the world. Our troops have been taking out the narcoterrorists worldwide. It's time we took care of business here at home because the Federal Government has been AWOL at the border.

And the people, the everyday Mexican people, are wonderful and hard-working people who love their own country, but their country is corrupt and cannot take care of them or provide them safety or jobs or an education. So the people flee to the United States. Their own country has failed the people of Mexico.

The people in Mexico are paying in blood and treasure for the lawlessness

of the drug cartels. Instead of coming to America to tell us what laws we should and should not have, why not focus on making Mexico a place that the Mexican people aren't literally dying to leave? Mexicans risk rape, robbery, murder, and a horrible death by succumbing to the harsh desert elements when they try to come here illegally and cross the border. They are at the mercy of Mexico's criminal cartels. These people risk life and limb and are literally dying to leave Mexico, their native country.

So instead of trying to Balkanize America, President Calderon should concentrate on fixing his own problems instead of continuing to make Mexico's problems America's problems. They have the resources to build a country that will keep people in Mexico so they don't have to flee. The United States cannot and should not continue to be an ATM machine for Mexico and bail them out of their problems.

President Calderon should deal with Mexico's issues and solve Mexico's economic problems, human rights problems, organized crime problems, violence problems, kidnapping problems, government corruption problems, illegal immigration problems, and the abandonment of Mexico by Mexicans before he lectures anybody about anything else.

And that's just the way it is.

RIGHT TO RENT ACT, H.R. 5028

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, in each of the last 14 years, Ohio has set a record for the number of foreclosures, and this year is on track to be no exception. Every year a new record. That is hard to imagine, and not what I want to say about my home State.

Over the last 2 years, Congress has passed what I call hollow legislation that looks like it might stem the tide of foreclosures, but clearly the programs were not intended to work. Then, next, Treasury decided to make homes affordable, they say, by using some of the TARP bailout money, the Troubled Asset Relief Program that was passed back in the fall of 2008 to bail out the Wall Street speculative banks. According to The Wall Street Journal last week, of the handful of homeowners who have now been so-called ''helped'' by Treasury out of the millions and millions that are in trouble, even Treasury's reported that only one in four of the few helped to try to get their mortgage payment to be affordable have now been even more weeded out of that program. This is like the great shrinking blimp. You sort of promise them everything, but give them nothing, and the gas just drains right out of the balloon.

The overall program in fact is voluntary and aimed to protect the investor, not the homeowner. People today who are in the program and trying to save their homes are depleting their savings so when they get kicked out of the administration's programs, they are more poor and assured of losing their homes and with little, if anything, to survive on. People are still losing their homes. We are not stemming the tide of foreclosures. You think somebody here in Washington would notice that.

That's why I joined with my esteemed colleague, Representative Raul Grijalva, and introduced the Right to Rent Act of 2010, H.R. 5028. And we invite our colleagues to join us. This bill creates a right to rent for homeowners facing foreclosure. The bill is going to help a good portion of those 6 million delinquent homeowners transition from foreclosure to renting a home. And if communities are wise and adopt the old turnkey program, kind of resurrect that, then after 5 years if your payments are good you can end up owning your home, help to save our neighborhoods, save our communities by saving the families who don't deserve to be thrown out.

Right to Rent would allow families to stay in their home and keep their family stable, while lowering the family's monthly housing costs by extending the term. In the meantime, the mortgage holder receives a fair market rent on their property. Keeping both families and mortgages stable strengthens communities rather than leaving homes barren and families on the street.

In some communities in Ohio, entire neighborhoods are now vacant. Who does that help? Aiming relief directly at middle income homeowners, not speculators or people living in unaffordable mansions, the Right to Rent Act of 2010 allows homeowners facing foreclosure to stay in their homes at a fair market rent for 5 years.

Specifically, to be eligible, the home must be a single-family property, a condominium with an undivided interest in common areas, or a similar dwelling in a multi-unit project that has been occupied for at least 2 years. The mortgage must have been originated before July 1, 2007. Furthermore, the home must have been purchased at or below a median purchase price for the local metropolitan area as measured by the National Association of Realtors.

The homeowner, upon receiving notice of foreclosure on an eligible property, has 25 business days to petition the court to exercise his or her right to rent the home for up to 5 years at a fair market rate as determined by a court-appointed independent appraiser. The bill does not change existing State foreclosure laws or landlord-tenant laws.

In addition, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will monitor compliance with the program. In addition, this right to rent sunsets 5 years after date of enactment. It's not meant to be around forever.

□ 1945

Judges can transition middle-income family home foreclosures to rental agreements in a manner consistent with common sense and justice.

Right to Rent is but one tool, a workable one, to address our Nation's housing crisis and help stabilize not only our community but also our Nation's mortgage economy.

The Right to Rent provides a strong incentive for lenders to modify mortgages, including principal write-downs, to avoid becoming landlords. If the lender chooses to pursue foreclosure, the family can go to court to rent their home, thus preventing the spiral of vacancy, social problems, crime, and lower property values in neighborhoods that follow mass vacancies.

Right to Rent is backed by real world results. A model similar to H.R. 5028 is currently used on a limited basis by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me and RAÚL GRIJALVA in cosponsoring H.R. 5028 to stem the tide of foreclosures still sweeping across this country.

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 18, 2010]

LOAN AID LEAVES SOME WORSE OFF

ONE IN FOUR IN GOVERNMENT'S MORTGAGE PROGRAM IS DROPPED; TALES OF EXHAUSTED SAVINGS

(By James R. Hagerty)

The government's mortgage-modification program has left some struggling homeowners worse off than they were before.

The Treasury reported Monday that nearly one in four homeowners who were offered lower payments under the Obama administration's 15-month-old effort have been weeded out of the program. Many people were removed from the trials because they failed to make payments, didn't provide all the financial documents needed to qualify or were found to be ineligible.

Homeowners are first offered trial modifications under the program, which provides incentive payments to loan servicers, investors and the homeowners. If borrowers make the payments and satisfy other criteria, those trials are made permanent, ensuring a cut in payments for five years.

While awaiting answers, some borrowers keep making payments, exhausting their savings in what may be a futile effort to save their homes. They also incur fees from the banks and delay taking action that might give them a fresh start in a more affordable home.

Some borrowers had unrealistic expectations about loan-relief programs, which were never designed to prevent all foreclosures. Another big problem is that banks often take six to 12 months to determine whether applicants are eligible.

''I had to learn the hard way and deplete my savings doing it,'' said Mia Parry, a manager at a mortgage brokerage in Scottsdale, Ariz., who has spent nearly two years seeking a loan modification. She now wishes she had put her home on the market.

Most struggling borrowers do benefit from seeking help, said Aaron Horvath, a senior vice president at Springboard Inc., a nonprofit counseling service based in Riverside, Calif.

Some win modifications, cutting monthly payments by hundreds of dollars. Others who ultimately can't get modifications at least are allowed to stay in their homes for

months, making either no payments or reduced payments.

But ''if you're draining your savings'' in a vain effort to hang onto a home, he said, you may end up worse off.

Eager for quick results, the Obama administration last year prodded banks to start people on trials without first obtaining documents proving they were eligible. That has led to many crushed hopes. The Treasury earlier this year changed its rules and told banks to start trials only after getting documents that proved borrowers qualified.

The Treasury said in a monthly report on the government's $50 billion Home Affordable Modification Program, or HAMP, that about 1.2 million trial modifications had been started under the plan, and about 281,000 borrowers had washed out by the end of April.

Only about 30 percent of borrowers who seek help from the main foreclosure-prevention counseling program at Neighborhood Housing Services of South Florida end up with modifications, said LeeAnn Robinson, chief operating officer of the Miami-based nonprofit Many borrowers don't have enough income to support even reduced loan payments; others give up before completing the paperwork.

On average, it takes seven months to resolve a borrower's situation, up from four months a year ago, Ms. Robinson said. Banks and other loan servicers can't keep up with the demand for help, she said.

Ms. Parry bought a home in Phoenix in 2005 for $535,000, but she believes it now would sell for around $250,000. She has been seeking a modification from a unit of Citigroup Inc., the servicer of her two mortgage loans, since June 2008.

Ms. Parry's application was turned down in late 2008, but President Obama's announcement of HAMP in February 2009 rekindled her hopes. Ms. Parry decided to keep making payments on her loans because she expected to qualify for this new program.

Citigroup started her on a HAMP trial in June 2009, and she made three payments. Then Citigroup told her there had been a mistake and she would need to go through another three-month trial.

At the end of that second trial, Ms. Parry said, Citigroup told her the investor that owned her first mortgage wasn't participating in HAMP, so she couldn't get a modification under that plan. During her trial period, Citigroup charged her more than $1,300 of ''late charges'' and ''delinquency expenses,'' she said.

Ms. Parry said Citigroup should have been able to determine that the investor wasn't participating before she went through the trial. Citigroup recently offered her another type of modification that she said fell short of the HAMP formula and wouldn't lower her costs enough to make keeping the home worthwhile. Unless Citigroup improves the offer, she will try to sell the home.

A Citigroup spokesman said: ''We have worked diligently with the borrower and the investor in an effort to find a solution that meets both the borrower's needs and the investor's requirements.''

Martha Wright, a marketing executive whose income has dropped in recent years, has been trying since February 2009 to work out a deal with J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., the bank that services the $1.1 million mortgage on her Avalon, N.J. home.

The bank denied her request last summer, but Ms. Wright said she kept trying because the responses from the bank were unclear and inconsistent, and she believed she still might qualify. Meanwhile, she said, by continuing to make payments, she cut her nonretirement savings to about $500 from $63,000 in early 2009.

A spokesman for J.P. Morgan said the bank told Ms. Wright on three occasions that she didn't qualify for a modification. ''Modifying the loan would produce less value to the loan's owner than foreclosing,'' he said.

TELLING AMY'S STORY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rarely have time to go to the movies, or to watch television, for that matter, but I saw a movie the other night that will forever be etched in my memory. It was a simple documentary entitled, ''Telling Amy's Story.'' And it just so happens that Joe Myers, a 1998 graduate of Penn State, and a constituent, is the producer/director of the film.

The film is a time line of a domestic violence homicide that took place back in November 2001 in State College, Pennsylvania, in my district. Police Detective Deirdri Fishel talks about the city where Penn State is located and how it has come to be called Happy Valley. And nothing ever goes wrong in a place called Happy Valley; right?

But she goes on to explain that in the last 2 years, her unit has handled more than 500 domestic violence cases. And she says in the film that all homicides in Centre County in that period were domestic violence related. She even comments that, if you are not in a domestic violence situation, you are extremely safe in Happy Valley.

According to the National Domestic Violence Web site, domestic violence is defined as a pattern of behavior in any intimate relationship where one partner seeks to gain or maintain power and control over the other. The abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, and psychological. The abuser acts or makes threats against the other person in order to keep them in line. The behavior includes anything that frightens, intimidates, terrorizes, manipulates, hurts, humiliates, blames, injures, or wounds someone. The abuse is not limited to economic, racial, education, or social levels, nor does it have anything to do with geography or ethnicity.

The numbers are staggering. According to a 2008 study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about one quarter of all women in the United States report that they've experienced domestic violence. One in five female high school students report being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner. Worst of all, on average, more than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in this country every day. That is what happened to Amy.

The film chronicles the events that led up to her murder. Amy's parents and coworkers, law enforcement officers and court personnel share their perspectives on what happened to Amy in the weeks, months, and years leading to her death. The signs were there. The people knew what to look for.

The people who produced the film say, While we will never be able to change the ending to Amy's story, we hope that its telling can change outcomes for millions of victims, survivors, and loved ones affected by domestic violence every day.

The signs of domestic violence are physical signs of injury, anxiety and fear, emotional distress, isolation, changes in appearance and self-esteem, restricted transportation, clothing inappropriate for the season, attempts to hide activities or interactions from partner, and minimization or denial of harassment or injuries.

The message of the film is that there is help out there and that if you recognize the signs, encourage the person to seek professional resources, such as the Centre County Resource Center in my district and, nationally, the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

Amy's story should end with the fact that she did not die in vain. Her story is designed to help others, and, I believe if you see it, it will.

THE WAR'S MAKING YOU POOR ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address my comments not only to you tonight but also to the one-third of America that makes less than $35,000 a year. Some people call you lower middle class; some people call you poor. There are those among you who are retired. There are those among you who are working poor Americans. Some of you make the minimum wage. There are those among you who also are handicapped, people who have no ability to enter the workforce and have to rely upon charity in one form or another.

In any event, there is one-third of America, one-third, that makes less than $35,000 a year, and my comments are addressed to you tonight. You are the ones who Jesse Jackson used to refer to as ''dispossessed,'' ''the despised,'' and in our political system, the damned. And you are sometimes treated that way, but more commonly, you are treated by our political system as disregarded.

There are over 5,000 bills that have been introduced in the House of Representatives since I was sworn in last year. Only a tiny fraction of them offer you any relief. And tonight, I want to point out to you one that does. It's my bill, H.R. 5353, The War's Making You Poor Act. Now, I could talk to you a little bit tonight about various aspects of this bill, but there's one aspect in particular that I want to tell you about; the one that that relates to you directly.

What this bill does is, for you, it eliminates Federal income tax entirely. This bill makes the first $35,000

of every American's income tax-free, and in your case, since you make less than $35,000, it eliminates Federal taxation on you.

And to illustrate that, we have this chart here, and as the chart does indicate, as you can see for yourself, your taxes under H.R. 5353 are a big fat zero. Zilch. Nada. Gornish. Nothing. And I hope that that will become permanent.

This is the biggest tax cut bill that you are going to see this year. It would have been the biggest tax cut bill if we'd introduced it last year. And I could tell you this bill gives us a nudge towards peace. I could tell you that this bill helps us to eliminate wasteful defense spending. I could tell you also that this bill reduces the deficit by $16 billion and puts us back on the track to eliminate our deficit and our debt. I could tell you all of that, but what I am telling you now is this: It eliminates taxes on you.

Now, you may not participate very much in the political system. Certainly, the political system does very little for you, so I can understand that. You don't have the ability to contribute to candidates because you have no money. You don't have the ability to, in many cases, vote because voting takes place on Tuesdays, and you work on Tuesdays.

So you have to ask yourself, what do you have to do to get this bill, H.R. 5353, passed? And I'm going to give you some hints. I'm going to tell you what you might be able to do to get this bill passed to eliminate taxation on you.

Let's see. You can call the main number here at the House of Representatives. It's 202–224–3121, and you, as an American, can ask to speak to your Congressman. I suggest that you do that, and I suggest that you tell your Congressman that you want your Congressman to vote for H.R. 5353. Or, if you have an Internet connection, you can go to the Web site here at the House, www.house.gov. And at that Web site, you can find out how to get in touch with your Congressman and tell your Congressman that you want to support H.R. 5353 and you want him or her to do the same.

And maybe somehow, in some conceivable way, if all of America—or at least the one-third that this bill would eliminate taxation for—got together and demanded justice, demanded that this yoke be tossed off your back and that you be free of Federal taxation, and if this bill passed, then you can say at that point: Free at last; Free at last; Thank God Almighty, I am free at last.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair and not to the television-viewing audience.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURGESS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to enter remarks into the RECORD on this topic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Black Caucus, the CBC, is proud to anchor this hour on jobs and the economy. Currently, the CBC is chaired by the Honorable BARBARA LEE from the Ninth Congressional District of California. My name is Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, representing the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

CBC members are advocates for the human family, nationally and internationally, and have played a significant role as local and regional advocates. We continue to work diligently to be the conscience of the Congress, but we understand that all politics are local. Therefore, we provide dedicated and focused service to the citizens and congressional districts we serve.

The vision of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus, which was to promote the public welfare through legislation designed to meet the needs of millions of neglected citizens, continues to be a focal point for the legislative work and political activities of the Congressional Black Caucus today.

When I first became a Member of the Congress, in the fall of 2008 when I joined Congress, our economy was at its worst since the Great Depression. Predatory and subprime lending were at an all-time high. The housing bubble had just burst, and many of our largest financial institutions had gone bankrupt. Retirement and savings accounts were cut in half, forcing many of us to hold off retirement and continue working well into our golden years.

Over 200,000 American workers were being laid off each month. In the State of Ohio, unemployment was growing rapidly, quickly approaching double-digit numbers. The 11th Congressional District's unemployment rate was even greater, already at double digits and growing.

In October of 2008, when I arrived in Congress, my number one priority was promoting policies that created jobs, spurred economic development, and helped struggling Americans. I have consistently advocated for these policies.

In early 2009, one of my first and most important votes in this Congress infused more than $787 billion into the U.S. economy through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This legislation was desperately needed to create and save millions of jobs. It focused on rebuilding America using green technologies and LEED-certified construction, making the United States more energy independent. It invested billions of dollars in research and emerging technologies to make our Nation more globally competitive.

It also gave 95 percent of all American workers an immediate tax cut through the Making Work Pay tax credit. It invested billions of dollars in infrastructure needs, including roads, bridges, mass transit, and energy-efficient buildings.

Finally, it invested dollars quickly into our economy. In Cuyahoga County, which is where I live, this legislation meant over 4,500 jobs and it provided salaries for teachers and firefighters. It also paid for construction workers to make critical improvements to our roads and our bridges.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus continue to support policies that create jobs, that provide career training and improve our economy. In the American Clean Energy Act, Representative BOBBY RUSH offered an amendment requiring that jobs created from the legislation go to the residents of impacted communities.

□ 2000

In the 2010 budget, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT and Congresswoman GWEN MOORE fought for and secured more dollars for job training and block grants. Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN, with the support of her CBC colleagues, authored a letter to the White House to promote funding for surface transportation projects.

Tomorrow, the Congressional Black Caucus, along with the Congressional Progressive Caucus, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and the Jobs Task Force will lead a timely and necessary forum titled ''Putting Americans Back to Work: Direct Job Creation in Local Communities.''

This is only a sample of the important legislation my colleagues in the CBC have created. We are beginning to see more growth in our economy. Even The Wall Street Journal reported that the economist from the National Association for Business Economics predicts solid growth and employment gains through 2011. This growth would not have happened without the Recovery Act and other Democratic-led legislation putting Americans back to work.

We have done a great deal in a short period of time, but there is still much work to be done. There has been much improvement in the job outlook since I first came to Washington. The number of job losses each month, as well as the unemployment rate, have begun to fall.

In April, the Federal Reserve Bank noted that economic activity has continued to strengthen and the labor market is improving. While we have a better outlook than when I first came to Congress during the height of the financial crisis, there is still more to be done.

The Nation's unemployment rate is alarming—9.5 percent of the population is without a job. In northeast Ohio, the rate is 12 percent. Unfortunately, African Americans across the Nation have been hit hardest by this recession.

We see the devastating effects of unemployment in all of our communities. The most recent data shows 16.2 percent of African Americans are unemployed. Many parts of the greater Cleveland area suffer from abject poverty and unemployment.

Nearly one in every four Cuyahoga County residents live below the poverty line. These statistics demonstrate that Americans need and deserve a more concerted Federal effort to reduce poverty and create jobs among struggling populations.

We must do more to curb our Nation's unemployment problem. We must do more to create jobs for our people.

Yet there is still much work to be done.

I cosponsored the Local Jobs for America Act. The Education and Labor Committee on which I serve recognizes we are going through one of the most difficult economic times in our history. The recession is forcing States and municipalities to cut critical jobs, those of teachers, police officers, and firefighters.

I recently spoke with Mayor Clinton Hall of Warrensville Heights, Ohio. His community desperately needs money to keep its firefighters. Mayor Joe Cicero of Lyndhurst, Ohio, has been struggling to keep his police force. The city of Cleveland has had massive layoffs in the public school workforce.

The Local Jobs for America Act will provide our economy a big boost by putting 1 million people to work by restoring services to local communities. The legislation will create and save public and private jobs in local communities this year. It will help ensure these communities have the ability to provide essential services.

Finally, the legislation will help teachers by providing $23 billion this year to help States support 250,000 education jobs, $1.18 billion to put law enforcement officers back to work, and $500 million to retain and hire firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, I have been joined by the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus. I now yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much. Let me begin my thanking my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio, Congresswoman FUDGE, for anchoring once again tonight's Congressional Black Caucus' special hour.

We are talking tonight about job creation and the economy. Every Monday the House of Representatives is in session, we hold Special Orders so that we can bring attention to some of the most pressing issues confronting our country that often really don't make headlines. And so I have to thank Congresswoman FUDGE once again for her leadership and for leading these Special Orders, because this continues to keep our caucus and the entire country focused on the critical issues that sometimes do not receive the type of attention, really, that they should receive and, also, really puts forth what the agenda is of the Congressional Black Caucus.

As chair of the CBC, I rise once again this evening sounding the alarm for the urgent and vital need to create jobs in America. We have to create jobs in our communities that have disproportionately suffered the brunt of this economic crisis and who, as a result, are in desperate need of targeted, concrete, and meaningful relief.

For many months now, members of the Congressional Black Caucus have been and continue to be laser focused on stimulating the economy and creating jobs, particularly for the chronically unemployed. We have sought to engage the Obama administration, our House and Senate leadership, committee chairs, and our coalition partners to develop a legislative strategy to address the needs of millions of Americans who are struggling in this tough, economic environment.

Last week we tried but this week I hope we will pass H.R. 4213, the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act. This includes funding for summer youth jobs and emergency assistance for needy families. These provisions will target resources to communities with the most urgent need for help.

Over the past several months, we have worked to develop a job creation strategy that will address needs of the chronically unemployed, and one of our top priorities has been the creation of a summer youth jobs program for America's youth.

The Congressional Black Caucus met with President Obama, and we raised the importance of the summer jobs program to address the huge unemployment rate among young people. We need this targeted assistance to help put our young people to work and to teach them an array of valuable job skills that they can use throughout their life but, even more importantly at this point, in many of our communities and in our districts, many of our young people have to help their families just survive. They have to help pay the rent and put food on the table.

While the most recent job reports issued at the beginning of May show the overall teen unemployment rate dropping significantly, African American and Latino teens remain unemployed at significantly higher rates than their white peers. African American and Latino teens are unemployed at 37.3 percent and 29.2 percent respectively, compared to an overall national rate of 23.5 percent. These figures underscore the urgent need for this legislation and for the United States Senate to quickly follow. We know that these jobs and the jobs initiative provisions in these bills will help all young people.

Due to this recession and due to parents being unemployed, again, our young people have a critical role to play now in terms of just the stability of their families. Studies have shown also that teenage joblessness has many long-term consequences. Young people who fail to find early jobs are more likely to be unemployed, are underemployed into their 20s and permanently, mind you, trapped at the margins of the economy.

So I urge all of us to support H.R. 4213 and get this passed. This bill will

also provide critical tax cuts and support for American workers through the end of this year. Some of the other provisions included in this legislation would provide tax relief to businesses and State and local governments to help them invest and to create jobs, provide important tax cuts to put money back into the pockets of working families, and help restore the flow of credit to enable small businesses to expand and hire new workers by extending small business loan programs. This bill also expands career training for Americans who are looking for work. It extends eligibility for the unemployed who need the unemployment insurance benefits, also COBRA, the health care tax credits, and other critical programs that families and communities depend on through these hard economic times. This, and sometimes I call it the survival package, which is what it is, helps families maintain and only maintain until they can get back on their feet and also until we can do more in terms of creating some real good paying and sustainable jobs.

This bill also ensures that seniors and military servicemembers and Americans with disabilities continue to have access to doctors that they know and trust. Also, it closes tax loopholes for wealthy investment fund managers and foreign operations of multinational corporations.

So we need to consider this bill quickly. We also need to look at Chairman MILLER's bill, which is called the Local Jobs for America Act, because many of the provisions that the Congressional Black Caucus has been championing are included in that bill also.

In the Miller bill we target funding to community-based organizations serving communities with poverty rates of 12 percent and-or unemployment rates that are 2 percent or more than the national average. We provide for on-the-job training for thousands seeking new skills for a new economy. In many of our districts throughout the country, even if we created jobs, our workforce may or may not have the requisite skills and may not have the preparation and the job training for those jobs because they have been undereducated, they have not had the type of resources, and have been chronically unemployed for many, many years. And so we need to have on-the-job training and workforce training as part of any comprehensive jobs package.

Also in the Miller bill we target communities that are hit hardest by the recession, and we support programs that train, retrain, and hire teachers, law enforcement officers, and firefighters. So this bill that we are working on and talking about tonight, H.R. 4213, is building a foundation. It is an excellent first step, but we must move forward and have a comprehensive jobs bill to invest in people, invest in our workers, provide for worker training and retraining, apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship programs, but also direct investment in job creation efforts.

I want to thank once again my colleague from Ohio for sounding the alarm. Certainly in Ohio we have witnessed an economic downturn that is hard to imagine with the foreclosure crisis, the loss of jobs, outsourcing, the lack of health care. I know Ohio has really gone through some very difficult times.

In my own State of California we are facing a huge budget deficit. People are being cut. Of course, unfortunately, the safety net is being cut. And so what we need to do here is provide Federal investment in job creation, because this ultimately will help us reduce our deficit, put people back to work, and allow American men and women and families to finally regroup and be part of the American dream.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say that our chair is involved in so many things, but one of the things that I can always say is that she has been a tireless advocate for jobs programs, especially summer jobs programs for our young people, and has always made sure that we kept at the top of our agenda what we need to do for those who are most in need. I just appreciate that, and I appreciate her leadership and her friendship.

And I think that under her leadership the caucus has made great strides in making our communities aware of the work we do and how hard we work on their behalf. I thank you so much, Madam Chair.

Mr. Speaker, as we in Congress have worked to ensure that all Americans have access to affordable health care, I thought to include an important provision in the health care legislation. This provision requires the Advisory Committee on Health Workforce Evaluation and Assessment to monitor the retention and expansion of the health workforce and to maintain quality and adequate staff levels in the wake of reform.

This legislation will create job opportunities for my constituents. It provides a rapid response to the current shortages in the health care workforce.

Recently, I, along with Chairman TOWNS of New York, introduced H.R. 5055, the College Debt Swap Act of 2010. This proposal allows college graduates to exchange a portion of their private college student loan debt for Federal loans.

As a result of the conversion, the Federal Government would earn about $9 billion, and this would improve funding for the Pell Grant program and provide opportunities for learning and training in various jobs that are available right now.

Finally, I am introducing CAREER, Career Attainment Remedial Education and Resources Act of 2010.

□ 2015

This act is for dropouts and adjudicated youth. With the help of the National Urban League, I crafted this legislation to help those most in need of career training services. This bill will provide grants to communities and organizations helping young people find jobs.

We must retrain workers in expanding industries. Instead of those industries that are shrinking, we must provide financial support for students to complete their trade certifications and their college degrees. Education is the only way to end the cycle of poverty. We must demand innovation in lending so small businesses and those in minority communities have access to capital. We must aggressively advocate for loan modifications to reduce foreclosures and keep Americans in their homes. In short, Mr. Speaker, we need a concerted effort from the Federal Government to expand critical services and resources in minority communities. Targeted assistance to those Americans who have been disproportionately suffering from the recession is crucial to reducing the unemployment rate for all.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make sure that the American people understand that even though we know that we need jobs and we know that we need them badly, we understand that there are many issues in this country, but jobs will solve a lot of the problems. In fact, we have done more in the short time that Mr. Obama has been the President of the United States than has been done in recent history. We have done more for our military; we have increased and provided better pay and better benefits. Taxes are lower than they have been in recent history. Business policies have been put in place that encourage growth of small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, we have been mayors. We know what difficulties cities are having today. We understand that our cities can no longer provide fire service, police service, trash pick-up, trash removal. Times are tough. When you live in communities that survive by property taxes and people are losing their homes every day, people are losing their jobs every day, these communities cannot survive. It is our job as a government—and I say this to anyone—the only job the government has is to take care of the people it serves. And so it is important for us to make sure that we do our part to pass legislation that is going to make life better for the citizens we serve.

Jobs do more than just put money in your pocket. Jobs can change our whole attitude, and they can change the attitude of an entire community, an entire class of students, an entire street. When you have a job, you start to feel good about yourself, Mr. Speaker. You start to feel that you can do things that are going to contribute not only to your household, but to society. So jobs are of significant importance.

I would just ask that we continue to keep jobs in the forefront; but as well, that we continue to help those who

can't find a job because we are in tough, difficult times. We want to make sure that we do extend the unemployment benefits, and we want to make sure that we do continue to assist people with COBRA payments. We want to make sure that we can keep people living in their homes at least until they can find a way to better their situation.

So I would ask all of my colleagues, those being on either side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, that we work very, very hard to ensure that we pass the kind of legislation that is going to be something that is good for this country so that people will understand that we do know their pain, we do understand that America is hurting, we do understand that these are difficult times. And we certainly do want to encourage people to go to work. We want to encourage the small businesses to hire more people. We want to make people understand that we are doing the very best we can.

And with that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of the death of his mother-in-law.

Mr. MANZULLO (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, May 25, 26, and 27.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, for 5 minutes, today and May 25.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, for 5 minutes, May 25.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, May 28.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, May 28.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, May 25 and 26.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on May 21, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 5014. To clarify the health care provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs that constitutes minimum essential coverage.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 25, 2010, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO HAITI, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED ON MAR. 26, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Barbara Lee	3/26	3/26	Haiti				(3)				
Hon. Joseph Crowley	3/26	3/26	Haiti				(3)				
David Barnes	3/26	3/26	Haiti				(3)				
Tim McClees	3/26	3/26	Haiti				(3)				
Committee total											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, Apr. 6, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THAILAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 28 AND MAR. 30, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Jim McDermott	3/28	3/30	Thailand		244.00				244.00		244.00
Committee total					244.00				244.00		244.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JIM McDERMOTT, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR 31, 2010.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Cynthia Lummis	1/2	1/4	Egypt		267.00		(3)				267.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,142.33		(3)				1,142.33
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		658.00		(3)				658.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		816.57		(3)				816.57
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		250.80		(3)				250.80
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				918.00
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				323.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR 31, 2010.—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		591.00		(3)				591.00
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				136.56
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				191.00
Committee total					5,294.26						5,294.26

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Robert Aderholt	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00						634.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00						1,446.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00						417.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53						491.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80						300.80
Misc. Embassy Costs							4,089.35				4,089.35
Clelia Alvarado	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		885.00		(3)				885.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs							(3)		2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
John Bartrum	1/11	1/16	Thailand		889.78				123.00		1,012.78
Commercial Airfare							13,229.52				13,229.52
Taunja Berquam	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00		(3)				634.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00		(3)				1,446.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00		(3)				417.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53		(3)				491.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80		(3)				300.80
Commercial Airfare							4,200.00				4,200.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									4,089.35		4,089.35
John Blazey	1/14	1/20	Cuba		1,134.00						1,134.00
Commercial Airfare							874.40				874.40
Hon. Jo Bonner	3/4	3/7	Germany		507.75		(3)				507.75
	3/7	3/8	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
Anne Marie Chotvacs	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs							(3)		2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Hon. Tom Cole	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs							2,017.35				2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Hon. Ander Crenshaw	3/4	3/7	Germany		507.75		(3)				507.75
	3/7	3/8	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
Elizabeth Dawson	2/15	2/17	Belgium		927.44						927.44
	2/17	2/18	Luxembourg		459.00						459.00
	2/18	2/20	Belgium		927.44						927.44
Commercial Airfare							6,687.00				6,687.00
Hon. Norm Dicks	3/5	3/6	Germany		280.50		(3)				280.50
	3/6	3/7	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	3/7	3/8	Germany		227.25		(3)				227.25
Laura Hogshead	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00		(3)				634.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00		(3)				1,446.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00		(3)				417.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53		(3)				491.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80		(3)				300.80
Commercial Airfare							4,200.00				4,200.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									4,089.35		4,089.35
Jim Holm	1/6	1/9	Colombia		796.50						796.50
Commercial Airfare							531.50				531.50
Hon. Michael Honda	1/3	1/5	Vietnam		584.00						584.00
	1/5	1/7	Cambodia		439.00						439.00
	1/7	1/9	Laos		400.00						400.00
	1/10	1/12	Japan		920.00						920.00
Commercial Airfare							12,931.10				12,931.10
Craig Higgins	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		885.00		(3)				885.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Paul Juola	3/5	3/6	Germany		280.50		(3)				280.50
	3/6	3/7	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	3/7	3/8	Germany		227.25		(3)				227.25
Hon. Jack Kingston	2/14	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				918.00
	2/16	2/19	Zimbabwe		672.00		(3)				672.00
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		650.00		(3)				650.00
	2/20	2/21	Gambia		211.00		(3)				211.00
Hon. Jack Kingston	3/4	3/7	Germany		507.75		(3)				507.75
	3/7	3/8	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
Nicole Kunko	1/11	1/16	Thailand		1,015.78				49.02		1,064.80
Commercial Airfare							15,548.80				15,548.80
Hon. Barbara Lee	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Hon. Nita Lowey	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Celes Hughes	3/5	3/6	Germany		280.50		(3)				280.50
	3/6	3/7	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	3/7	3/8	Germany		227.25		(3)				227.25
Steve Marchese	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		885.00		(3)				885.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	U.A.E.		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Misc. Embassy Costs									2,017.35		2,017.35
Local Ground Transportation							661.22				661.22
Tom McLemore	3/4	3/7	Germany		507.75		(3)				507.75
	3/7	3/8	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
Hon. James Moran	3/5	3/6	Germany		280.50		(3)				280.50
	3/6	3/7	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	3/7	3/8	Germany		227.25		(3)				227.25
Hon. Steven Rothman	3/5	3/6	Germany		280.50		(3)				280.50
	3/6	3/7	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	3/7	3/8	Germany		227.25		(3)				227.25
Donna Shahbaz	1/11	1/16	Thailand		889.78						889.78
Commercial Airfare							13,236.80				13,236.80
Jeff Shockey	3/4	3/7	Germany		507.75		(3)				507.75
	3/7	3/8	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
Stephen Steigleder	1/11	1/13	Cambodia								
	1/13	1/16	Thailand		654.00						654.00
Commercial Airfare							15,698.40				15,698.40
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00		(3)				634.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00		(3)				1,446.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00		(3)				417.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53		(3)				491.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80		(3)				300.80
Misc. Embassy Costs									4,089.35		4,089.35
Sarah Young	1/10	1/13	Korea		600.00						600.00
	1/13	1/16	Japan		1,882.00						1,882.00
	1/16	1/20	Thailand		1,072.00						1,072.00
Commercial Airfare							17,757.00				17,757.00
Shalanda Young	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00		(3)				634.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00		(3)				1,446.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00		(3)				417.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53		(3)				491.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80		(3)				300.80
Misc. Embassy Costs									4,089.35		4,089.35
Committee total					55,077.35		109,523.06		34,740.22		199,340.63

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. DAVID R. OBEY, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Visit to Belgium, January 5–8, 2010 with STAFFDEL Lewis:											
Mark Lewis	1/6	1/8	Belgium		976.24						976.24
Commercial Transportation							6,669.60				6,669.60
Roger Zakheim	1/6	1/8	Belgium		976.24						976.24
Commercial Transportation							6,669.60				6,669.60
Visit to Germany, January 10–15, 2010 with STAFFDEL Laughlin:											
David Sienicki	1/11	1/15	Germany		1,376.00						1,376.00
Commercial Transportation							7,231.00				7,231.00
Tom Hawley	1/11	1/15	Germany		1,376.00						1,376.00
Commercial Transportation							7,231.00				7,231.00
Visit to Afghanistan and UAE, January 22–26, 2010 with CODEL Spratt:											
Hon. Gene Taylor	1/23	1/24	United Arab Emirates		142.92						142.92
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/26	United Arab Emirates		142.93						142.93
Commercial Transportation							8,204.10				8,204.10
Visit to Israel, January 24–28, 2010 with STAFFDEL Bush:											
Doug Bush	1/24	1/28	Israel		872.00						872.00
Commercial Transportation							9,371.69				9,371.69
Jesse Tolleson	1/24	1/28	Israel		872.00						872.00
Commercial Transportation							9,251.69				9,251.69
John Wason	1/24	1/28	Israel		872.00						872.00
Commercial Transportation							9,371.69				9,371.69
Visit to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Romania, and Tunisia, January 27–February 2, 2010 with CODEL Lynch:											
Hon. Todd Platts	1/27	1/28	Romania		78.00						78.00
	1/28	1/29	Pakistan		78.00						78.00
	1/29	1/30	Afghanistan		19.00						19.00
	1/30	2/2	Tunisia		73.00						73.00
Visit to Germany, February 4–February 7, 2010 with CODEL McCain:											
Hon. Loretta Sanchez	2/5	2/5	Bosnia								

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	2/5	2/7	Germany		324.00						324.00
Visit to Afghanistan, Oman, United Arab Emirates, February 14–February 18, 2010 with CODEL Nye:											
Hon. Glenn Nye	2/15	2/16	Oman		369.85						369.85
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							7,233.60				7,233.60
Hon. Scott Murphy	2/15	2/16	Oman		369.85						369.85
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							7,233.60				7,233.60
Michael Casey	2/15	2/16	Oman		369.85						369.85
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							7,233.60				7,233.60
Joshua Holly	2/15	2/16	Oman		369.85						369.85
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							7,233.60				7,233.60
Visit to Belgium, Austria, March 25–March 30, 2010 with CODEL Casey:											
Hon. Michael Turner	3/26	3/28	Belgium		750.00						750.00
Commercial Transportation	3/28	3/30	Austria		322.00		4,169.10				4,491.10
Committee total					10,869.73		97,103.87				107.973.60

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. IKE SKELTON, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. John M. Spratt, Jr.	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.10				8,729.10
Hon. Paul Ryan	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.10				8,729.10
Hon. Xavier Becerra	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.10				8,729.10
Hon. Bobby Ray Etheridge	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.10				8,729.10
Commitee total					6,412.00		32,916.40				39,228.40

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr., May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Scott Russell	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.00				8,729.10
Chauncey Goss	1/22	1/24	United Arab Emirates		1,050.00						1,050.00
	1/24	1/25	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/25	1/25	United Arab Emirates		525.00		8,204.10				8,729.10
Committee total					3,206.00		16,408.20				19,614.20

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, Jr., May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
CODEL McConnell: Hon. Michael Castle, Jan. 6–11, 2010.	1/7	1/8	Kuwait		109.00		(3)		305.08		414.08
	1/8	1/9	Pakistan		90.00		(3)		70.00		160.00
	1/9	1/10	Afghanistan		156.00		(3)				156.00
	1/10	1/11	England						39.00		39.00
Committee total					355.00				414.08		769.08

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. GEORGE MILLER, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Jim Matheson	1/2	1/4	Egypt		534.00						534.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,296.00		(3)				1,296.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		367.00		(3)				367.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		441.53		(3)				441.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		250.80		(3)				250.80
Hon. Anthony Weiner	1/2	1/4	Egypt		534.00						534.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,296.00		(3)				1,296.00
Commercial Air from Iceland	1/7	1/8	Turkey		367.00						367.00
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		441.53						441.53
	1/9	1/9	Iceland				721.00				721.00
Hon. Betty Sutton	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44						283.44
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		(3)				303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		375.69		(3)				375.69
Hon. Ed Whitfield	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00						311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	United Kingdom		203.00		(3)				203.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00						311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00		(3)				977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	United Arab Emirates		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	United Kingdom		203.00		(3)				203.00
Hon. Baron Hill	2/13	2/14	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	2/14	2/15	Pakistan		410.00		(3)				410.00
	2/16	2/17	India		312.00		(3)				312.00
	2/18	2/19	Belgium		223.00		(3)				223.00
Committee total					12,350.49		721.00				13,071.49

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN, Chairman, Apr. 28, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 21, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Barney Frank	1/26	1/31	Switzerland		2,836.81		9,297.50				
Sanders Adu	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Anthony Cimino	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		137.00		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Flavio Campiano	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Stephane LeBouder	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
David J. Oxner	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		137.00		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Allison Thigpen	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	Botswana		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Hon. Melvin L. Watt	2/15	2/16	Nigeria		918.00		(3)				
	2/16	2/17	Ethiopia		323.00		(3)				
	2/17	2/19	Zimbabwe		634.00		(3)				
	2/19	2/20	bOTSWANA		136.56		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	The Gambia		191.00		(3)				
Hon. Spencer Bachus	2/15	2/16	Oman		342.00		9,962.70				
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				
Hon. Gary C. Peters	2/15	2/16	Oman		342.66		9,483.70				
	2/16	2/17	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				
Committee total											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

Hon. BARNEY FRANK, Chairman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Jasmeet Ahuja	1/5	1/8	Pakistan		100.00						100.00
	1/8	1/12	India		1,394.00						1,394.00
	1/12	1/14	Bangladesh		394.00						394.00
			Round-trip Airfare				12,258.00				12,258.00
	2/14	2/18	Sri Lanka		808.00				34.58		842.58
	2/18	2/20	India		600.00						600.00
							[4] 12,156.10				12,156.10
Hon. Shelley Berkley	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00		(3)				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		(3)				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Columbia		1,233.57		(3)				
Paul Berkowitz	1/31	2/2	Honduras		606.00						606.00
							[4] 3,130.70				3,130.70
Daniel Bob	1/7	1/16	Japan		4,500.00						4,500.00
	1/17	1/19	Singapore		1,262.00		[4] 9,503.00				9,503.00
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	1/2	1/4	Egypt		634.00		(3)		329.54		963.54
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,446.00				3,416.27		4,862.27
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		417.00		(3)		604.79		1,021.79
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		491.53		(3)		588.74		1,080.27
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		300.80		(3)		497.10		797.90
Howard Diamond	2/13	2/18	Israel		2,160.00				6,159.77		8,319.77
	2/18	1/20	Lebanon		259.80						259.00
							[4] 7,251.70				7,251.70
Marissa Doran	1/7	1/10	Syria		910.79						910.79
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		826.69						826.69
	1/11	1/11	Lebanon								
							[4] 7,464.90				7,464.90
	3/31	4/3	Nepal		576.76						576.76
	4/3	4/6	Bangladesh		529.85						529.85
	4/6	4/9	Vietnam		726.00						726.00
							[4] 11,008.42				11,088.42
Hon. Eliot L. Engel	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00		(3)				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		(3)				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Colombia		1,233.57		(3)				1,233.57
	2/14	2/19	Israel		2,410.00				12,590.71		15,000.71
							[4] 4,495.69				4,495.69
Hon. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega	1/1	1/2	Samoa		316.00		(3)				316.00
	1/3	1/3	New Zealand		330.00						330.00
	1/4	1/5	Vietnam		328.00						328.00
	1/5	1/7	Cambodia		539.00						539.00
	1/7	1/9	Laos		500.00						500.00
	1/10	1/12	Japan		1,000.00						1,000.00
							[4] 12,311.80				12,311.80
	3/26	3/29	Korea		1,200.00						1,200.00
	3/29	2/30	Beijing		366.00						366.00
	3/30	3/31	Taiwan		353.00				86.06		439.06
	3/31	4/1	Singapore		410.00						410.00
	4/2	4/2	Malaysia		222.00				140.13		362.13
	4/2	4/2	Indonesia		112.00						112.00
	4/3	4/5	Tonga		867.00						867.00
	4/5	4/5	Samoa		316.00						316.00
							[4] 10,038.50				10,038.50
David Fite	1/3	1/5	United Kingdom		906.00						906.00
	1/5	1/7	Germany		867.00						867.00
	1/7	1/10	Italy		1,087.50						1,087.50
							[4] 8,763.60				8,763.60
Hon. Jeff Flake	2/5	2/5	Bosnia		0.00		3				
	2/5	2/7	Germany		659.00		3				659.00
Brian Forni	3/25	3/30	Belgium		1,528.00						1,528.00
							[4] 6,722.20				6,722.20
Guillermina Garcia	3/31	4/3	Nepal		576.76						576.76
	4/3	4/6	Bangladesh		558.85						558.85
	4/6	4/9	Vietnam		698.00						698.00
							[4] 9,307.42				9,307.42
Lindsay Gilchrist	2/15	2/16	South Africa		384.00						384.00
	2/16	2/18	Botswana		384.00						384.00
							[4] 8,533.60				8,533.60
	3/28	3/30	Mozambique		382.00						382.00
	3/30	3/31	Malawi		233.00						233.00
	3/31	4/1	Zambia		468.00						468.00
							[4] 11,713.50				11,713.50
Alan Goldsmith	1/9	1/13	Jordan		819.69						819.69
	1/11	1/11	Lebanon								
							[4] 6,968.40				6,968.40
Jeremy Johnson	3/28	3/30	Thailand		361.00						361.00
	3/30	4/3	Nepal		695.19						695.19
	4/3	4/6	Bangladesh		558.85						558.85
	4/6	4/9	Vietnam		703.00						703.00
							[4] 11,229.12				11,229.12
Dennis Halpin	1/13	1/17	Japan		1,800.00						1,800.00
							[4] 12,037.10				12,037.10
Daniel Harsha	1/7	1/10	Syria		956.79						956.79
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		864.69						864.69
	1/11	1/11	Lebanon		0.00						
							[4] 7,464.90				7,464.90
Margaret Hawthorne	3/25	3/30	Belgium		1,528.00						1,528.00
	3/30	4/1	Greece		631.00						631.00
	4/1	4/3	Cyprus		654.00						654.00
							[4] 8,741.20				8,741.20
Hon. Bob Inglis	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44		3				283.44
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		3				303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		3				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		215.69		3				215.69
Eric Jacobstein	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00		3				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		3				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Colombia		1,233.57		(3)				1,233.57
Richard Kessler	1/3	1/5	United Kingdom		758.12						758.12
	1/5	1/7	Germany		796.00						796.00
	1/7	1/10	Italy		1,087.50						1,087.50
	1/10	1/12	Spain		920.00						920.00
	1/12	1/14	France		270.20						270.20
							[4] 13,226.70				13,226.70
Jessica Lapenn	2/13	2/18	Israel		2,160.00						2,160.00
	2/18	2/20	Lebanon		259.00						259.00
							[4] 7,743.70				7,743.70
Jessica Lee	1/13	1/16	Japan		1,350.00						1,350.00
	1/17	1/20	Singapore		2,240.40						2,240.40
							[4] 11,910.50				11,910.50

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Vili Lei	1/3	1/5	Vietnam		684.00						684.00
	1/5	1/7	Cambodia		539.00						539.00
	1/7	1/9	Laos		500.00						500.00
	1/10	1/12	Japan		1,000.00						1,000.00
							[4] 13,439.10				13,439.10
	3/26	3/29	Korea		1,200.00						1,200.00
	3/29	3/30	Beijing		366.00						366.00
	3/30	3/31	Taiwan		353.00						353.00
	3/31	4/1	Singapore		410.00						410.00
	4/1	4/2	Malaysia		222.00						222.00
	4/2	4/2	Indonesia		112.00						112.00
	4/3	4/7	Tonga		1,156.00						1,156.00
	4/7	4/11	New Zealand		1,120.00						1,120.00
							[4] 16,789.50				16,789.50
John Lis	1/23	1/28	Georgia		1,690.00						1,690.00
							[4] 10,793.50				10,793.50
John Long	3/26	3/29	UAE		1,202.00						1,202.00
	3/29	3/30	Yemen		182.86						182.86
	3/30	4/2	Saudi Arabia		787.74						787.74
	4/2	4/5	Israel		798.00						798.00
							[4] 10,165.39				10,165.39
Noelle Lusane	2/15	2/16	South Africa		384.00						384.00
	2/16	2/18	Botswana		384.00						384.00
							[4] 9,324.60				9,324.60
Alan Makovsky	1/3	1/5	United Kingdom		906.00						906.00
	1/5	1/7	Germany		922.00						922.00
	1/7	1/10	Italy		1,087.50						1,087.50
	1/10	1/12	Spain		920.00						920.00
	1/12	1/16	France		1,034.00						1,034.00
							[4] 13,327.50				13,327.50
	1/27	1/31	Sweden		1,058.00						1,058.00
							[4] 9,051.90				9,051.90
Robert Marcus	1/7	1/10	Syria		906.79						906.79
	1/10	1/13	Jordan		647.69						647.69
	1/11	1/11	Lebanon								
							[4] 7,464.90				7,464.90
Pearl Alice Marsh	3/28	4/1	Liberia		890.00			332.67			1,222.67
	4/1	4/3	Ghana		446.28						446.28
	4/4	4/6	Tunisia		396.00						396.00
							[4] 17,532.20				17,532.20
Greg McCarthy	1/5	1/7	Pakistan		120.00						120.00
	1/8	1/13	India		2,430.00						2,430.00
							[4] 9,684.10				9,684.10
Joo-Jin Ong	1/13	1/16	Japan		1,350.00						1,350.0
	1/17	1/20	Singapore		2,240.40						2,240.40
							[4] 11,910.50				11,910.50
Hon. Ted Poe	3/28	3/31	Colombia		1,165.12				1,142.00		2,307.12
							[4] 2,954.00				2,954.00
Peter Quilter	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00		(3)				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		(3)				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Colombia		1,233.57		(3)				1,233.57
Hon. Dana Rohrabacher	1/31	2/2	Honduras		606.00				593.00		1,199.00
							[4] 3,103.70				3,103.70
Daniel Silverberg	2/15	2/17	Ethiopia		833.00						833.00
	2/17	2/18	Djibouti		342.00						342.00
							[4] 10,009.20				10,009.20
Amanda Sloat	1/3	1/5	United Kingdom		906.00						906.00
	1/5	1/7	Germany		922.00						922.00
	1/7	1/9	Italy		1,087.50						1,087.50
	1/9	1/12	Spain		920.00						920.00
	1/12	1/14	France		1,034.00						1,034.00
							[4] 13,292.50				13,292.50
	2/4	2/7	Germany		1,539.48						1,539.48
			One-way Airfare				3,596.90				3,596.90
	3/25	3/30	Belgium		1,528.00						1,528.00
	3/30	4/1	Greece		631.00						631.00
	4/1	4/3	Cyprus		654.00						654.00
							[4] 8,741.20				8,741.20
Clifford Stammerman	3/25	3/30	Belgium		1,528.00						1,528.00
	3/30	4/1	Greece		631.00						631.00
	4/1	4/3	Cyprus		654.00						654.00
							8,741.20				8,741.20
Jason Steinbaum	1/3	1/5	Panama		67.00		(3)				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		(3)				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Colombia		1,233.57		(3)				1,233.57
	2/14	2/19	Israel		2,110.00						2,110.00
							[4] 6,597.69				6,597.69
Lynne Weil	1/5	1/12	India		2,228.00						2,228.00
							[4] 10,086.00				10,086.00
Lisa Williams	1/3	1/5	Vietnam		684.00						684.00
	1/5	1/7	Cambodia		539.00						539.00
	1/7	1/9	Laos		500.00						500.00
	1/10	1/12	Japan		1,000.00						1,000.00
							[4] 13,439.10				13,439.10
	3/26	3/29	Korea		1,200.00						1,200.00
	3/29	3/30	Bejing		366.00						366.00
	3/30	3/31	Taiwan		353.00						353.00
	3/31	4/1	Singapore		410.00						410.00
	4/1	4/2	Malaysia		222.00						222.00
	4/2	4/2	Indonesia		112.00						112.00
	4/3	4/7	Tonga		1,156.00						1,156.00
	4/7	4/11	New Zealand		1,120.00						1,120.00
							[4] 16,783.40				16,783.40
Hon Lynn C. Woolsey	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00		(3)				677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38		(3)				706.38
	1/7	1/10	Colombia		1,233.57		(3)				1,233.57
Committee total					128,315.37		440,888.83		26,515.36		595,719.56

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Round-trip airfare.

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Issac Lanier Avant	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Michael Russell	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Marisela Salayandia	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,848.00				8,050.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Cory Horton	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Jennifer Arangio	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Thomas McDaniels	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Matthew McCabe	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,848.00				8,050.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Mike Beland	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						
Alison Northrop	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						235.00
Michael Blinde	1/15	1/16	United Kingdom		202.00		7,641.00				7,843.00
	1/16	1/17	The Netherlands		235.00						235.00
Committee total					4,370.00		22,923.00				27,293.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Chairman, May 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Thomas Hicks	3/17	3/21	Germany	1,025.65	1,394.85	1,009.28	1,342.40			2,034.93	2,737.25
Peter Shalestock	3/17	3/21	Germany	1,025.65	1,394.85	1,009.28	1,342.40			2,034.93	2,737.25
Committee total										4,069.86	5,474.50

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Pedro R. Pierluisi	1/3	1/5	Panama		677.00						677.00
	1/5	1/7	Argentina		706.38						706.38
	1/7	1/10	Columbia		1,233.57						1,233.57
	2/14	2/16	Oman		369.85		9,685.70				10,055.55
	2/16	2/18	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Committee total					3,014.80		9,685.70				12,700.50

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN CONYERS, Jr., Chairman, Apr. 28, 2010.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Jason Chaffetz	10/2	10/3	Antigua		113.00						113.00
Committee total					113.00						113.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Scott Lindsay	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44		(3)				283.44
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		(3)				303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		375.68		(3)				375.68
Bruce Fernandez	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44		(3)				283.44
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		(3)				303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		375.68		(3)				375.68
Adam Fromm	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44		(3)				283.44

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		(3)				303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		375.68		(3)				375.68
Hon. Stephen Lynch	1/28	1/29	Romania		283.44		(3)		834.50		1,117.94
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		303.22		(3)		2,081.89		2,385.11
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		375.69		(3)		5,112.55		5,488.24
Hon. Jackie Speier	2/15	2/17	Kuwait		109.00		(3)				109.00
	2/17	2/18	Pakistan		80.00		(3)				80.00
	2/18	2/19	Afghanistan		0.00		(3)				
	2/20	2/21	Germany		310.00		(3)				310.00
Hon. Christopher Murphy	1/2	1/4	Cairo		534.00		(3)				534.00
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,296.00		(3)				1,296.00
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		367.00		(3)				367.00
	1/8	1/9	London		441.53		(3)				441.53
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		250.80		(3)				250.80
Ryan Dwyer	3/26	3/28	Belgium		495.00		4,134.10				4,629.10
	3/28	3/30	Austria		422.00		(3)				422.00
Committee total					8,266.70		4,134.10		8,028.94		20,429.74

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Amendment to 4th Quarter 2009:											
Hon. Alan Grayson	12/12	12/13	Kuwait		722.07		65.96		260.13		1,048.16
	12/13	12/14	Iraq		11.00						11.00
	12/14	12/15	Kuwait								
							7,138.60				7,138.60
Committee total					733.07		7,204.56		260.13		8,197.76

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BART GORDON, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Adrian Smith	1/2	1/4	Egypt		534.00		(3)		329.54		863.54
	1/4	1/7	Israel		1,296.00		(3)		2,069.18		3,365.18
	1/7	1/8	Turkey		367.00		(3)		604.79		971.79
	1/8	1/9	United Kingdom		441.53		(3)		588.74		1,030.27
	1/9	1/10	Iceland		250.80		(3)		497.10		747.90
Hon. Brian Baird	1/28	1/31	Switzerland		1,700.28		[4] 3,941.50				5,641.78
Hon. Alan Grayson	2/12	2/14	Chad		859.81				2,297.83		3,157.64
	2/14	2/17	Sudan		1,035.74				4,144.46		5,180.20
	2/17	2/19	Niger		398.99				971.27		1,370.26
							[4] 27,279.70				27,279.70
Hon. Brian Baird	2/13	2/14	Egypt		342.50				1,601.50		1,944.00
	2/14	2/15	Gaza		326.50						326.50
	2/15	2/18	Egypt		995.50						995.50
	2/18	2/19	Israel		431.00				1,727.23		2,158.23
							[4] 8,498.39				8,498.39
R. Nicholas Palarino	2/13	2/14	Egypt		342.50				1,601.50		1,944.00
	2/14	2/15	Gaza		326.50						326.50
	2/15	2/18	Egypt		995.50						995.50
	2/18	2/19	Israel		431.00				1,727.23		2,158.23
							[4] 6,364.39				6,364.39
Hon. Bart Gordon	2/13	2/19	France		3,630.00		10,095.10		187.66		13,912.76
Leigh Ann Brown	2/15	2/19	France		2,994.00		7,287.10		187.66		10,468.76
Adam Rosenberg	2/15	2/19	France		2,994.00		7,287.10		187.66		10,468.76
Committee total					20,693.15		70,753.28		18,723.35		110,169.78

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Commercial airfare.

HON. BART GORDON, Chairman, May 3, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Anh ''Joseph'' Cao	1/3	1/5	Vietnam		584.00						584.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	1/5	1/7	Cambodia		439.00						439.00
	1/7	1/9	Laos		400.00						400.00
	1/10	1/12	Japan		920.00		13,404.10				14,234.10
Hon. Donna Edwards	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		311.00		(3)				311.00
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		977.00						977.00
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64		(3)				392.64
	2/17	2/18	UAE		546.00		(3)				546.00
	2/18	2/19	England		203.00		(3)				203.00
Hon. Eleanor Holmes Norton	4/5	4/5	Haiti				(3)				0.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	2/17	2/17	Germany		137.00		(3)				137.00
	2/18	2/19	Austria		716.00		(3)				716.00
	2/19	2/22	Italy		1,494.00		9,949.70				11,443.70
Committee total					7,119.64		23,353.80				30,473.44

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Joe Donnelly	1/28	1/29	Romania		118.00				[3] 165.44		283.44
	1/29	1/30	Pakistan		81.00				[3] 222.22		303.22
	1/30	1/31	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	1/31	2/2	Tunisia		194.00				[3] 181.69		375.69
Committee total					421.00				569.35		990.35

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Lodging.

HON. BOB FILNER, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Paul Ryan	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		223.10						223.10
	2/14	2/16	Saudi Arabia		488.80						488.80
	2/16	2/17	Oman		392.64						392.64
	2/17	2/18	Abu Dhabi		992.00						992.00
	2/18	2/19	England		503.00						503.00
Committee total					2,599.54						2,599.54

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN, Acting Chairman, Apr. 26, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Linda Cohen	1/3	1/4	Europe		197.00						
	1/4	1/6	Middle East		344.00						
	1/6	1/7	Middle East		308.00						
	1/8	1/8	Middle East								
	1/8	1/9	Africa		135.00						
	1/9	1/10	Africa		284.00						
	1/11	1/12	Middle East		177.00						
	1/12	1/14	Middle East		364.00						
	1/14	1/18	Europe		704.00						
Military and Commercial airfare							7,254.80				9,767.80
Hon. William Thornberry	2/14	2/15	Middle East		348.62						
	2/15	2/17	Middle East		158.00						
	2/17	2/19	Middle East		254.00						
Commercial airfare							11,889.80				12,650.42
James Lewis	2/14	2/15	Middle East		348.62						
	2/15	2/17	Middle East		158.00						
	2/17	2/19	Middle East		254.00						
Commercial airfare							11,889.80				12,650.42
Harry Hulings	2/14	2/15	Middle East		348.62						
	2/15	2/17	Middle East		158.00						
	2/17	2/19	Middle East		254.00						
Commercial airfare							11,889.80				12,650.42
Hon. Adam Schiff	2/15	2/17	Middle East		109.00						
	2/17	2/18	Middle East		80.00						
	2/19	2/19	Middle East								
	2/20	2/21	Europe		310.00						
Military airfare											499.00
Hon. Mike Thompson	2/15	2/17	Middle East		109.00						
	2/17	2/18	Middle East		80.00						
	2/19	2/19	Middle East								

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	2/20	2/21	Europe		310.00						
Military airfare											499.00
Brian Morrison	2/15	2/17	Middle East		109.00						
	2/17	2/18	Middle East		80.00						
	2/19	2/19	Middle East								
	2/20	2/21	Europe		310.00						
Military airfare											499.00
Iram Ali	2/15	2/17	Middle East		109.00						
	2/17	2/18	Middle East		80.00						
	2/19	2/19	Middle East								
	2/20	2/21	Europe		310.00						
Military airfare											499.00
Jamal Ware	2/15	2/17	Middle East		109.00						
	2/17	2/18	Middle East		80.00						
	2/19	2/19	Middle East								
	2/20	2/21	Europe		310.00						
Military airfare											499.00
Hon. Jeff Miller	3/5	3/6	Middle East								
	3/6	3/8	Middle East								
	3/8	3/9	Middle East								
Commercial airfare							9,542.30				9,542.30
Hon. K. Michael Conaway	3/5	3/6	Middle East								
	3/6	3/8	Middle East								
	3/8	3/9	Middle East								
Commercial airfare							9,542.30				9,542.30
Adam Lurie	3/5	3/6	Middle East								
	3/6	3/8	Middle East								
	3/8	3/9	Middle East								
Commercial airfare							10,501.70				10,501.70
Nathan Hauser	3/5	3/6	Middle East								
	3/6	3/8	Middle East								
	3/8	3/9	Middle East								
Commercial airfare							10,441.70				10,441.70
Hon. William Thornberry	3/25	3/27	Middle East		328.00						
	3/27	3/28	Middle East								
	3/28	3/29	Europe		212.00						
	3/29	3/31	Europe		211.00						
	3/31	4/2	Europe		228.00						
	4/2	4/3	Europe		194.00						
Military airfare											1,173.00
Committee total											

PLEASE NOTE:

In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754 (b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which the Committee Members and staff have traveled is omitted.

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SILVESTRE REYES, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Alcee Hastings	1/3	1/4	Germany		197.00		10,883.50				11,080.50
	1/4	1/6	Turkey		344.00						344.00
	1/6	1/8	Syria		308.00						308.00
	1/8	1/11	Egypt		419.00						419.00
	1/11	1/12	Jordan		542.82						542.82
	1/12	1/14	Israel		364.00						364.00
	1/14	1/18	Ukraine		1,664.00						1,664.00
	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		155.00						155.00
	2/14	2/15	Saudi Arabia		153.00						153.00
	2/15	2/17	United Arab Emirates		435.00		4,927.90				5,362.90
	2/17	2/20	Austria		1,198.86						1,198.86
Alex Johnson	1/4	1/6	Turkey		344.00		7,220.40				7,564.40
	1/6	1/8	Syria		308.00						308.00
	1/8	1/11	Egypt		419.00						419.00
	1/11	1/12	Jordan		542.82						542.82
	1/12	1/14	Israel		364.00						364.00
	1/14	1/18	Ukraine		1,664.00						1,664.00
	2/13	2/14	Cyprus		155.00						155.00
	2/14	2/15	Saudi Arabia		153.00						153.00
	2/15	2/17	United Arab Emirates		435.00		3,317.30				3,752.30
	2/17	2/20	Austria		1,198.86						1,198.86
	3/26	3/29	Belgium		645.00		6,687.20				7,332.20
Neil Simon	1/14	1/18	Ukraine		1,664.00		6,527.00				8,191.00
Committee total					13,673.36		39,563.30				53,236.66

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111–139, Mr. Spratt hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 5330, To amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such act for a 5-year period ending June 22, 2015, and for other purposes, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 5330, A BILL TO AMEND THE ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 2004 TO EXTEND THE OPERATION OF SUCH ACT FOR A 5-YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 22, 2015, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, WITH PROPOSED AMENDMENT, PROVIDED TO CBO ON MAY 24, 2010 [a]

	By fiscal year in millions of dollars—												
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010–2015	2010–2020
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] H.R. 5330 would extend a Department of Justice (DOJ) program that permits companies that have violated certain antitrust laws to admit guilt and assist in DOJ prosecution of other companies alleged to have violated such laws. This program could increase the number of successful prosecutions and thus the amount of fines collected. CBO expects that any such additional fines would not be significant in any year.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7628. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Army Case Number 06-04, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

7629. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 10-08, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7630. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-040, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7631. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-041, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7632. A letter from the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting the seventh quarterly report on the Afghanistan reconstruction, pursuant to Public Law 110-181, section 1229; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7633. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 040205043-4043-01] (RIN: 0648-XU96) received April 27, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7634. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Black Sea Bass Recreational Fishery; Emergency Rule Correction and Extension [Docket No.: 0909101271-91272-01] (RIN: 0648-AY23) received April 27, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7635. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2010 Sector Operations Plans and Contracts, and Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements [Docket No.: 0912081429-0114-02] (RIN: 0648-XS55) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7636. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northesastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 44 [Docket No.: 0910051338-0151-02] (RIN: 0648-AY29) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7637. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 09101313653-0087-02] (RIN: 0648-XV62) received April 26, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5367. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, to revise certain administrative authorities of the District of Columbia courts, and to authorize the District of Columbia Public Defender Service to provide professional liability insurance for officers and employees of the Service for claims relating to services furnished within the scope of employment with the Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 5368. A bill to amend titles 5 and 39 of the United States Code to make Postal Inspectors eligible for availability pay for criminal investigators; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 5369. A bill to amend the Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008 to exempt manufactured and modular housing retailers from the requirements of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HELLER:

H.R. 5370. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain public land in and around historic mining townsites located in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 5371. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a review of military service records of Jewish American veterans of World War I, including those previously awarded a military decoration, to determine whether any of the veterans should be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida (for himself, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 5372. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat any business credit attributable to wind, solar, or biomass electricity production and investment in solar energy property as refundable to the extent the taxpayer makes new wind, solar, and other renewable energy investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H. Res. 1386. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members from negotiating for a job involving lobbying activities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARR (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. WATSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. CHU, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILNER, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. REYES, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Res. 1387. A resolution recognizing the heroic contributions of Japanese-Americans who served in the Military Intelligence Service during and after World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida (for himself, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POSEY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CAO, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MACK, Mr. BOYD, Mr. JONES, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. KLEIN of Florida):

H. Res. 1388. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

293. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2002 urging the Congress to ensure that any federal Health Care Reform legislation has minimal fiscal impact on the states; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

294. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 256 urging Congress to enact H.R. 4542, the ''Stopping Criminal

Trials for Guantanamo Terrorists Act of 2010''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. WAXMAN introduced A bill (H.R. 5373) for the relief of Allan Bolar Kelley; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 571: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 673: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 745: Mr. HARE and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 832: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 886: Mr. DRIEHAUS.
H.R. 1024: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1030: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 1074: Mr. MCCARTHY of California and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 1193: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1210: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 1339: Mr. HEINRICH.
H.R. 1340: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 1347: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1409: Mr. CRITZ.
H.R. 1596: Mr. TANNER, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. CAO.
H.R. 1646: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1670: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 1791: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 1866: Mr. NADLER of New York.
H.R. 2054: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2067: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2149: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H.R. 2296: Mr. MCCARTHY of California.
H.R. 2305: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 2363: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 2382: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2401: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 2579: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2846: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 2866: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 2906: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 3006: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 3035: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3156: Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 3181: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3267: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 3286: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 3375: Mr. BRIGHT and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.
H.R. 3567: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 3615: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H.R. 3721: Mr. WU.
H.R. 3749: Mrs. BIGGERT.
H.R. 3752: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 3839: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3974: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 3995: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 4021: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 4054: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 4065: Mr. SPRATT and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4068: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.
H.R. 4114: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 4115: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4190: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 4197: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 4264: Ms. RICHARDSON and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 4308: Mr. LEE of New York.
H.R. 4318: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 4351: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4509: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 4530: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 4534: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4544: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 4568: Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 4599: Mr. WU.
H.R. 4601: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 4671: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. DRIEHAUS.
H.R. 4678: Mr. DRIEHAUS.
H.R. 4684: Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. CAO, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 4689: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 4713: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 4722: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 4733: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4755: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4788: Ms. TITUS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 4806: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 4812: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 4830: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4832: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 4836: Mr. SERRANO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H.R. 4844: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 4846: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4868: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4870: Mr. RUSH, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. ARCURI.
H.R. 4903: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 4914: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 4921: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana and Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 4923: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4958: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 4959: Mr. HODES, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 5034: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. OLSON, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 5035: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 5040: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 5092: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CANTOR, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. HALL of Texas.
H.R. 5120: Mr. KAGEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 5122: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5141: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 5143: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 5159: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5175: Ms. CLARKE and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 5206: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida and Mr. PERRIELLO.
H.R. 5207: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 5211: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 5213: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 5214: Mr. DINGELL, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 5235: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 5248: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 5258: Mr. CAO.
H.R. 5268: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 5270: Mr. BARTLETT.
H.R. 5293: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 5297: Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 5298: Ms. RICHARDSON and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 5299: Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Ms. FOXX.
H.R. 5301: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 5302: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 5319: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 5323: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 5353: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 5354: Mr. NADLER of New York and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
H.R. 5355: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 5357: Mr. JONES.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. WU, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. MANZULLO.
H. Con. Res. 226: Mr. PETRI.
H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. PETRI, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. CALVERT.
H. Con. Res. 273: Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. COBLE.
H. Res. 173: Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr FARR, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H. Res. 937: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H. Res. 1073: Mr. MINNICK and Mr. MELANCON.
H. Res. 1161: Mr. PETERS.
H. Res. 1219: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. COBLE.
H. Res. 1229: Mr. DENT.
H. Res. 1234: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. MURPHY of New York.
H. Res. 1241: Mr. CARTER and Mr. POE of Texas.
H. Res. 1251: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. JONES, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 1277: Ms. HARMAN.
H. Res. 1302: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. TOWNS.
H. Res. 1318: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. LEE of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H. Res. 1322: Mr. SIRES, Mr. WU, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H. Res. 1346: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. AKIN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. ADERHOLT.
H. Res. 1348: Mr. HODES.
H. Res. 1351: Mr. POLIS.
H. Res. 1366: Mr. KAGEN.
H. Res. 1370: Mr. FILNER.
H. Res. 1372: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. LINDER.
H. Res. 1378: Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. PENCE.
H. Res. 1379: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. TITUS.
H. Res. 1382: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. POMEROY.
H. Res. 1384: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. POE of Texas.
H. Res. 1385: Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. REYES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. NYE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. JONES, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. SPRATT, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BOYD, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr.

CHILDERS, Mr. SHULER, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. TANNER, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

135. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Sedgwick County, Kansas, relative to Resolution 66-2010 urging the Congress to select the Boeing NewGen Tanker; to the Committee on Armed Services.

136. Also, a petition of American Bar Association, Illinois, relative to Resolution 115 urging the Congress to re-authorize and fully fund the Violence Against Women Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

137. Also, a petition of American Bar Association, Illinois, relative to Resolution 111B supporting the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 156 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 24, 2010 No. 79

Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable ROLAND W. BURRIS, a Senator from the State of Illinois.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, thank You for life's blessings. We praise You for calling us Your people and for choosing us to give You glory. We are grateful for the wonderful things You do for us: for life and health, for friends and family, for this splendid day. Thank You for blessings that lift our souls: worship and music, knowledge and prayer, meditation and praise. Lord, thank You for the blessings of this legislative branch: Senators and staffers, caring and courage, laws and deliberations. Today, cleanse our hearts and lives and guide us by Your Spirit.

We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable ROLAND W. BURRIS led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable ROLAND W. BURRIS, a Senator from the State of Illinois, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BURRIS thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today there will be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for 10 minutes each. At 3 p.m. today, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4899, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill. At approximately 4:45 p.m., the Senate will resume the motions with respect to H.R. 4173, the Wall Street reform legislation. It is in order that Senator BROWNBACK make a motion to instruct conferees with respect to auto dealers and Senator HUTCHISON with respect to proprietary trading. Each motion will have 20 minutes of debate prior to a vote. At approximately 5:30, the Senate will proceed to two consecutive votes in relation to the Brownback and Hutchison motions to instruct.

GULF OILSPILL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it has been nearly 5 weeks since oil started spewing into the Gulf of Mexico and onto our shores. Millions of gallons, miles of polluted coastline, and more than a month later, the consequences of our oil addiction are as clear as the gulf's waters once were.

It has also become clear that the companies responsible for this spill were poorly prepared for this possibility. There is no question that they failed to adequately invest in the technology necessary to respond to such a catastrophe. Days have turned into weeks, while the experts continue to experiment with ways to stop the spill. We still don't know when the end will come so cleanup can finally begin.

Every year, these companies rake in record profits. Then they turn and spend that money on trying to find more oil. It is time they also find safer ways to drill for it and handle it. The five top oil companies have made $3¾ trillion in profits—$750 billion—over the past decade, but the amount they have invested in cleanup technologies is negligible.

They have invested embarrassingly little in alternative fuels that would make us more secure both at home and abroad. I don't mind oil companies or any other company making money, but these multibillion-dollar corporations are getting rich at the expense of our national security, our economy, and our environment. Every day we pay unfriendly regimes to feed our oil addiction is a day we are less safe.

Everyone who stands in the way of diversifying our economy makes it harder for businesses to recover, for the unemployed to find work, and for our communities to prosper. And every time we see precious water and wildlife coated in crude oil, the threat to our environment is impossible to ignore. Pelicans were on the endangered species list. We took them off. Now, by the hundreds, they are dying. Where they do their hatching is soaked in oil. We may lose our pelicans as a result of BP.

Weaning ourselves off oil is a hard fact for us to face. We consume more

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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than 20 percent of the world's oil but produce less than 3 percent of the world's oil. It is not a change we can make overnight, but if we don't start, the next disaster could make the current one look like a drop in the bucket.

I am tired of waiting for oil companies to get the message. America needs clean alternatives more urgently than ever. In the meantime, those responsible for this terrible oilspill must foot the bill. I am going to do everything I can to make sure they do foot that bill. Taxpayers will not pick up that tab.

This is the final week of what has been a long and productive session. I know everybody is eager to return home to our States and meet with constituents and see our families and honor the sacrifice of our Nation's bravest this Memorial Day, which is 1 week from today.

We have a lot to accomplish between now and then.

One, we must pass a new jobs bill that cuts taxes for middle-class families and small businesses. It includes a host of tax credits, tax extenders, and tax incentives—all of which will help put people back to work. It is something Republicans and Democrats should come together to finish because it is something we can all be proud to support. More than that, it is something each of our States desperately needs.

Two, we have to finish the supplemental war appropriations bill. I have heard some on the other side vow they will stand in the way of this funding. I can think of no worse message to send our troops over Memorial Day than that. I hope Republicans will work with us, not for our sake or their own but for the sake of our Nation's security and all those whose service makes it strong.

Finally, scores of well-qualified nominees have been reported out of committee. They remain on the Senate calendar and are eager to fill these important, vacant positions. They should not be. At this time we have more than 100 nominations on the calendar. During the same period of time in the Bush administration, there were 13—that is 108 to 13. I hope we can confirm many of them this week so they can finally get to work.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

KAGAN NOMINATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, Americans cherish and respect their military. They support and celebrate those who wear the uniform and serve our Nation. When our Nation is at war, they understand that this obligation of support deepens. Indeed, just Friday, I got forwarded to me an e-mail from a mother whose son was being deployed to Iraq, and she said that the one thing critical to them was to feel they had the support of the American people.

The American people understand that no matter what your ideology, no matter your view of the conflict we are engaged in, you have to support those whom we in Congress have deployed to execute policies that the President and the Congress have adopted. They didn't adopt the policies; we did. And when we send them, they deserve our support. The American people understand that it is not about politics but about the duty of citizenship—a duty to stand in solidarity with those in harm's way and those who defend our freedoms.

I believe these sentiments—shared by Americans overwhelmingly—are important as we evaluate the conduct of President Obama's Supreme Court nominee, Elena Kagan. They will raise serious questions that really must be answered before we have a final vote. I think it is just as important for me to say that.

Some people have suggested that the issue I am going to talk about is not significant. I think it is. I was involved in the debate of the Solomon amendment. I remember how it happened.

Ms. Kagan, who became the dean of Harvard Law in 2003, kicked the military off Harvard's campus and out of its campus recruitment office. She gave the big law firms full access to recruit bright young associates but obstructed the access of the military as it tried to recruit bright young JAG officers to support and represent our soldiers as they were risking their lives for our country. It was an unjustifiable decision. But rather than acknowledge that Ms. Kagan had acted inappropriately, the Obama administration has instead done something that, to me, is odd: it has tried to defend this indefensible activity—distorting the clear facts in the process. We need to get that straight. As we begin to think about this nomination, we need to understand the facts.

During a recent television interview, Vice President BIDEN actually said that Ms. Kagan was ''right'' to interfere with military recruitment. He then defended her conduct with the suggestion that she was somehow acting under a court order to keep the military people off campus. In reality—let's be correct—I misspoke—to keep the military from utilizing the normal recruitment offices available to every other law firm in America. In reality, the opposite situation is true. Ms. Kagan disregarded the law, really, in essence, in order to obstruct military recruitment during a time of war.

In 1995, Congress passed the Solomon amendment, which required universities to give equal access to military recruiters if they wished to continue to receive taxpayer funding for their university programs.

The passage of the Solomon amendment was a matter of a large national debate. I suspect most Americans have a vivid recollection of those discussions. It was well known that certain law schools, such as Harvard, were blocking the military from going to their recruitment offices and utilizing the resources like any other entity could do.

Administrators at Harvard and other law schools had been restricting access of military recruiters to campuses for several years, citing as their reason their opposition to President Clinton's don't ask, don't tell policy about gays in the military. That was something on which Congress had voted. It is a matter of statutory law, and President Clinton had indicated his support in the way it would be enforced. It came to be fairly settled as a national policy in that regard.

It was Congress's hope that the Solomon amendment would put an end to this obstruction. It basically said: You cannot deny our military the right to come on campus if they are following U.S. law, and still get Federal money. But Harvard persisted nonetheless.

Finally, in 2002, I believe it was the Air Force that made an official complaint. The Department of Defense spoke up. It quoted the statute that had been passed in the U.S. Code, title 10. They quoted it to Harvard and said: If you continue to deny entrance of our military personnel to the recruiting centers, you get no more Federal money. At that point, the principle evaporated. This great principle on which they were standing, a little money dangled in front of them and they folded on this point.

Dean Clark, Ms. Kagan's predecessor at Harvard, got the message, and he complied. The restrictions on the military recruitment were lifted.

This means that when Ms. Kagan became dean of Harvard, the military had full, open, and equal access to campus facilities. That is the policy she inherited; that is the policy she deeply opposed; and that is the policy she set about to reverse.

Ms. Kagan began her efforts to reverse the policy when she joined 53 of her academic colleagues in filing a brief to challenge the Solomon amendment. This case had been filed in another circuit, not Harvard's. If their efforts in this legal attack were successful, they would again obstruct the military's access on campus, and they could do so without losing Federal funds. That is what she wanted, no doubt about that.

Initially, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, not her circuit, heard the case, and they issued a 2 to 1 decision that ordered the district court in New Jersey to issue a preliminary injunction suspending enforcement of the

Solomon amendment in that district in New Jersey. The injunction was to take effect after a certain time period. I believe 50 days. But that injunction was never issued, even in that one district of New Jersey, because the Supreme Court of the United States undertook to hear the case, and the court of appeals, respecting the Supreme Court's view, eliminated their order staying the enforcement of the Solomon amendment.

I note, even if the Third Circuit's ruling had not been stayed, it would have applied only to the Third Circuit, not to Harvard. Remember, the Solomon amendment was a duly enacted law passed by the Congress.

Fully understanding all of this, as the trained and educated dean she was, Dean Kagan still used this ruling as a pretext to deny the enforceability of the Solomon amendment on the Harvard campus, again kicking the military out of the campus recruiting office. It did not apply. It was never made applicable and certainly not made applicable to the Harvard campus. But yet she used that as a pretext to carry out her desires about the don't ask, don't tell policy.

But I am told: Don't worry about that, JEFF. They could still talk to veterans groups on campus. They were not barred from campus. They just could not use the center for recruiting, but they could still talk to people on campus, and it is not so important. Well, if it is not so important, why did Dean Kagan go to such great lengths to have the law overturned, even risking Harvard's financial support? It was important.

Barred from institutional access, the military now had to work through a student group, the Harvard Law School Veterans Association. The veterans association, however, did not believe this was fair to them. They had courses to attend and school work to do. They wrote to their classmates about Dean Kagan's decision and explained they were unable to fill the role of the military recruiters that she had excluded. This is what they said:

> Given our tiny membership, meager budget, and lack of any office space, we possess neither the time nor the resources to routinely schedule campus rooms or advertise extensively for outside organizations, as is the norm for most recruiting events.

But Dean Kagan still did not relent. Only when the military again threatened to cut off money to Harvard did she give in. This was the second time they had to make this threat. This statute says the Secretary of Defense shall notify them that they will no longer get Federal funds if they do not allow recruiters on campus.

Ms. Kagan reversed Harvard's existing policy in order to obstruct the access of the military recruiters. She disregarded a congressional statute. Eventually, her view was rejected by the Supreme Court.

So what happened when the Third Circuit case got to the Supreme Court? She filed a brief with a group of other academics attacking the Solomon amendment. What happened? By an 8-to-0 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected her brief.

According to Dean Kagan, actions she took against the military were motivated by her opposition to don't ask, don't tell. But somehow her fierce opposition was not enough to prevent her, I note parenthetically, from serving as a loyal aide to the man who created the policy, President Clinton. No, instead she directed her punishment to the military that had nothing to do with it. The soldiers, the recruiters who wanted to come on Harvard campus had nothing to do with establishing this don't ask, don't tell policy. It was Congress's law. It is statutory, and President Clinton endorsed it with his don't ask, don't tell enforcement strategy. It was the law of the land. It was not a policy dreamed up by some general somewhere. She knew that.

Ms. Kagan's conduct may have been applauded by some in the progressive circles of academia, but I think the American people would be uneasy about it. They are not sympathetic to the actions she took against the brave men and women who defend the rights and freedoms of Ms. Kagan, of Harvard professors, and of all Americans.

Dean Kagan has no judicial record to examine, and she has very little experience as a lawyer. One of the most prominent features of her legal experience and her tenure at Harvard is scarred by her open mistreatment of the military and her disregard for very clear law. I wish it were not so, but it is.

This matter does raise questions of whether Dean Kagan would be able to serve all Americans as a responsible, impartial jurist or whether she would bring her ideological agenda to the bench and attempt to get around the Constitution and the laws of the United States to effectuate what she thinks might be a better policy. That is the question I think is legitimate to ask, as well as to ask, in a serious way: What were you thinking when you punished our men and women in uniform because you did not like what Congress and your President—President Clinton—did with regard to their policies on gays in the military?

It is not a small matter. I believe this decision was clearly wrong. I believe it was not lawful. I believe it was not good policy. We will need to talk about that as we go forward and to hear a sincere explanation from the nominee.

This is not something from which we cannot learn. It is not necessarily the decisive matter in this person's nomination. But it is not correct to say it is an insignificant matter. It is a significant matter, a very significant matter. And it is a matter of significance such that whoever comments about it, even if it is the Vice President of the United States, they should be accurate. They should not be inaccurate, as has happened repeatedly from my observation in the media, as well as my good friend, our former colleague, Senator BIDEN, who also served on the Judiciary Committee. It is time we get these facts straight.

I also wish to express a concern about one more matter. During her time in the Clinton White House, 1995 to 1999, Dean Kagan, now Solicitor General Kagan, served in the White House Counsel's Office and later as Director of Domestic Policy Council in the White House. That is one of the few extensive public records she has. We need to obtain the documents relating to that service in advance of the hearings that now have been set for June 28. I think it is a rush to get ready for June 28, but I told Senator LEAHY, our chairman, that he is the boss, and we will try to be ready by the 28th. But we both know it is important to have these documents in time to examine them before the committee hearing because so little other documents exist as to her record.

All the documents that have been requested I believe the committee is entitled to see. Senator LEAHY has joined with me. We worked together on this. It appears President Obama has decided not to assert any claims of Executive privilege that would block the production of any of these documents. We received a letter from the Clinton Library on Friday where these records are held indicating that they understand President Obama will not make any claims of privilege.

The White House recognizes these documents are an important part of Ms. Kagan's record. In fact, after she was nominated, the White House sent a public letter to the National Archives asking for release of documents relating to her service in the Clinton White House. They included all of her e-mail documents in their request. But the White House request and media requests under FOIA are different from the committee request.

So last week, Chairman LEAHY and I sent a letter to the Clinton Library requesting these documents.

I appreciate the leadership of Senator LEAHY, who has been through so many of these confirmation matters—this is consistent with our history—and I appreciate his efforts on the letter and to get this information. But I would note there are important distinctions between the Obama White House's request and the committee's request.

First, the restrictions that apply to run-of-the-mill Freedom of Information Act requests do not apply when the committee requests document. Second, under the Presidential Records Act, President Clinton would normally be able to block the release of certain documents for up to 12 years. But under the PRA, the committee's request overrides any attempt by President Clinton to block the release of these records. Faced with a committee request, the only basis for withholding documents is executive privilege, and

President Obama has apparently decided not to do that.

So the concern is that last week the director of the library was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying that it would be ''very difficult'' for them to comply by the June 28 hearing date. The director said, ''there are just too many things here,'' and that ''these are legal documents and they are presidential records, and they have to be read by an archivist and vetted for any legal restrictions. And they have to be read line by line.''

In the letter we received on Friday, the library indicated they will start delivering documents by June 4—3 weeks before the hearing—and then they will make additional deliveries on a rolling basis. They did not tell us by when they will provide all the documents. I know they have a hard job. Maybe they have to do all these things, but the fact is we have a deadline that has been set by Chairman LEAHY to start the hearing on June 28, and we are not able to, in my view, conduct a good hearing if we don't have the documents.

So I am trying to make clear to my colleagues that we are heading toward what could be a train wreck. I don't believe this committee can go forward without these documents in the request and have an accurate hearing. The public record of a nominee to such a lifetime position as Justice on the Supreme Court is of such importance that we cannot go forward without these documents. I hope we will get those in a timely fashion. If not, I think we will have no choice but to ask for a delay in the beginning of the hearings.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

WALL STREET REFORM

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, among the most difficult issues we dealt with in the debate over the Wall Street reform bill we approved last week is that of proprietary trading and conflicts of interest in the financial system. This trading, often involving risky investments with large amounts of borrowed money, was a significant contributor to the financial crisis of 2008—a crisis from which we have yet to fully recover. The bill the Senate has approved includes important language dealing with proprietary trading and with conflicts of interest.

In the hope of strengthening that language, Senator MERKLEY and I introduced an amendment which would have made Congress's intent clear: to end risky proprietary trading at commercial banks, to demand that the largest nonbank financial institutions maintain sufficient capital for their trades to prevent taxpayer bailouts, and to end the outrageous and destructive conflicts of interest which marked so much of Wall Street's behavior leading up to the crisis.

It is this last issue on which I have focused much of my attention. As we move toward negotiations between the House and Senate and final passage of a Wall Street reform bill, hopefully the final product will deal with these conflicts of interest. Failure to do so would accept the status quo under which Wall Street firms can assemble complex financial instruments, instruments they have financial incentives to see fail, sell those instruments to clients, and then profit by betting against the products they built and sold.

The hearings I chaired in the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations probing the causes of the financial crisis exposed recklessness and greed up and down the financial system. In our last hearing, examining the role of investment bank Goldman Sachs in the crisis, we demonstrated how Goldman profited by betting against financial instruments it had assembled.

In late 2006, Goldman Sachs made a strategic decision to begin unloading mortgage-related holdings and to short the mortgage market; that is, to bet against the market and to profit from its fall. To do so, Goldman assembled a series of financial instruments it would profit from if there were a collapse of the mortgage market.

One e-mail chain from May 2007, for instance, shows how Goldman bet against certain mortgage-backed securities that it had assembled and sold to investors. In the e-mails, Goldman employees discussed how certain securities that Goldman had underwritten and were tied to mortgages issued by Washington Mutual Bank's subprime lender, Long Beach, were losing value. Reporting the wipeout of one security, a Goldman Sachs employee then reported the ''good news''—that the failure would bring the firm $5 million from a bet that it had placed against the very securities it had assembled and sold.

In addition to shorting existing mortgage-backed securities, Goldman constructed a series of even more complicated financial instruments to bet against the mortgage market. These were known as collateralized debt obligations or CDOs. One example is a synthetic CDO put together in late 2006 known as Hudson Mezzanine. A synthetic CDO is a financial instrument whose value is based on a collection of referenced assets, but it does not contain the assets themselves. It is essentially a bet on whether referred-to assets will rise or fall in value.

Goldman constructed this $2 billion CDO to reflect the value of subprime mortgage securities similar to those that Goldman held in its own inventory. Goldman's sales force was told that Hudson Mezzanine was a top priority and it worked aggressively to sell Hudson securities to clients around the world. Internal e-mails released by our Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations showed that one Goldman client was unhappy that the firm was spending so much time on Hudson and not on a deal the client wanted to make. In the documents Goldman used to sell Hudson Mezzanine to clients, the firm even suggested to investors that Goldman stood to benefit if the investment performed well, telling those customers: ''Goldman Sachs has aligned incentives with the Hudson project by investing in a portion of the equity.''

In fact, that was not true. Goldman Sachs' interests were not aligned with its customers. They were in conflict. Goldman was the sole counterparty in the Hudson CDO and made a $2 billion bet; that is, a $2 billion bet, that the assets referenced in the CDO would fall in value. Goldman won that bet big time. The CDO, filled with toxic subprime assets that Goldman had selected, assembled, and sold, began losing value. When Goldman first sold the securities to its clients, more than 70 percent of Hudson Mezzanine had AAA ratings, but within 9 months those AAA ratings were downgraded, and within 18 months Hudson was downgraded to junk status, and Goldman cashed in at the expense of its clients.

To sum up, in late 2006, Goldman decided to bet against the housing market it had helped to create. It shorted mortgage-backed securities it had sold to investors, and designed and built CDOs that enabled it to make billions of dollars in bets against the housing market and its own CDOs, collecting money when the products it had peddled to its clients failed.

That kind of proprietary trading is not ''market making.'' It is not matching buyers and sellers. It is one firm acting as a principal looking out for its own self-interest and making bets that were collected at the expense of its clients. Goldman served its own interests, and if clients got burned in the process, so be it.

But Goldman's actions did more than hurt its clients. It helped undermine an entire financial market which, in turn, damaged numerous financial institutions that ended up requiring a $700 billion taxpayer bailout to stop the bleeding. Hudson Mezzanine and other synthetic vehicles Goldman used to bet against mortgages were particularly damaging because they were not constrained by the number of mortgages in the market. They contained no real assets but were strictly bets on whether referenced assets would fall in value. The creation and sale of those synthetic instruments presented money-making opportunities for Goldman but magnified the risk in the financial system and made the crisis more severe when it hit.

It is time for Congress to put an end to the conflicts of interest that undermine our financial markets and pit investment banks against their clients.

The Merkley-Levin amendment contained a provision targeted at cleaning up this mess and preventing it from happening again. It would have barred any financial institution that underwrote an asset-backed security

from placing bets against the securities it created. The amendment would have also imposed new limitations on proprietary trading, limitations which are also critical to repairing financial markets and which are contained in more limited form in the Dodd bill.

The Senate Parliamentarian ruled that the Merkley-Levin proprietary trading and conflicts of interest provisions were germane to the Dodd bill. That is because the Merkley-Levin conflicts provision targets the same problem as the Dodd proprietary trading section—stopping financial firms from putting their own interests ahead of their clients. Our proprietary trading provision and our ban on conflicts of interest are essential to restoring client confidence in U.S. markets. They are within the scope of the conference and ought to be included in the conference report.

The financial landscape today is littered with the damage done by financial firms which pursued short-term profit at the expense of their clients, U.S. taxpayers, and the economy as a whole. Those financial firms cannot be allowed to continue to sell securities to clients and then bet against them. It is essential to remove these schemes that have undermined U.S. financial markets. I urge my colleagues in both Chambers, as they discuss final Wall Street reform legislation, to keep in mind how damaging these schemes have been, to strengthen the Dodd proprietary trading provisions, and to include a ban on conflicts of interest.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING CAPS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, when our colleagues arrive, I will be pleased to yield the floor to them, but I will be offering, after 3 o'clock, along with Senator CLAIRE MCCASKILL, my Democratic colleague from Missouri, an amendment we voted on before in the Senate. It is an amendment that would establish 3-year discretionary spending caps, limits on how much we can spend, how much debt we can run up. To violate those limits, it would take a two-thirds vote of the Senate and the House to pass. So this is a spending limitation amendment that will have some teeth to it.

It will allow us to have in effect a budget because it looks like, even in light of the incredibly disastrous financial crisis we are in, we will not pass a budget this year. We need to do that. But the House has not even moved one. One has been moved out of committee on a straight party-line vote, but there are indications we may not move it in the Senate, and if the House does not move, we will not have a budget.

What our amendment would do is help fill that gap. That is another reason for it. It would set spending limits for 3 years. The limits we would set are the limits President Obama submitted as spending limits last time. I recall, of my colleagues, 59 Senators voted for it, 1 short of moving through the Senate, a few weeks ago. I will talk about that at 3.

I see my colleague is here, Senator JOHANNS. I will be pleased to yield the floor. We will talk about this amendment later.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

THE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, I rise to speak a little bit about the health care plan that was passed now a few months ago. Of course, there was a lot of buildup to that plan. One of the things that was said over and over again by President Obama was: ''If you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan.''

The White House, of course, has very vigorously defended that promise. In fact, the White House responded to an op-ed that was entitled ''No, you can't keep your health care plan.'' That is what that op-ed was titled. The White House responded last week on the White House blog and they said this:

> The 150 million Americans with employer-sponsored health insurance—who make up the vast majority of those with health insurance today—will not see major changes to their coverage.

The White House's Stephanie Cutter went on to say:

> At the end of the day, employer-sponsored insurance will be improved but will look much the same as it does now.

The administration is continuing to try to convince the American people that, in fact, that is going to be the case. However, no matter how many times they say it, study after study tells us the opposite. Less than 2 months ago, after the bill became law, clear evidence is now emerging that the promises are impossible to keep. Recently, certain companies were required by securities law to report the impact of the new health care law on those companies. The company reports so concerned supporters of the health care law that they said we are going to bring these companies in. We are going to do an investigation. We will have a hearing on this. However, when they reviewed these companies' internal documents, the supporters of the health care law, those demanding the hearing, immediately backed off. You see, they saw in black and white why so many Americans are going to lose the health care coverage they like under this legislation.

Companies with longstanding employer-sponsored health plans were legitimately, lawfully, legally contemplating just paying the fine instead of continuing the more expensive employee insurance programs. Yes, all of a sudden the hearing was canceled. There was no interest in the hearing. One can speculate it was canceled because the findings would have exposed a very serious policy flaw of the health care law.

Headlines are hard to defend when they shout: ''Companies contemplate dropping employer-sponsored health insurance plans.''

This is very worrisome, but it is not unexpected. Last July I spoke about this on the Senate floor, right at this spot. I and many others warned that the proposed penalties for businesses would create a very perverse incentive. I said this:

> When you do all the math, this is no penalty at all compared to the cost of private insurance. It would encourage employers to dump their employees from their health insurance.

That is what I said a year ago. But supporters of health care reform denied it. They provided assurance to the American workers that they, in fact, would be able to keep their health insurance plan. Now, 10 months later, what is happening? Companies are, in fact, contemplating dropping their plans. Why? Because that perverse incentive is there.

To do so would significantly lower their costs and increase the costs for taxpayers and Medicare beneficiaries. Let's look at AT&T, for example. You see, for them, paying the Government fine instead of providing employee insurance would cut their annual health care expenses from $2.4 billion annual expenses to $600 million. That is a 75-percent savings.

Other companies, though, have sent similar signals. An official with John Deere has indicated they should look into, ''just paying the fine.'' Caterpillar said this: They are giving this ''serious consideration.''

Another survey showed that these are not isolated cases. A Washington State University survey, published in the Puget Sound Business Journal, concluded this:

> [A]bout a third of Seattle area executives said it may be cheaper for their businesses to stop offering health care benefits and pay fines.

If a major employer discontinues health insurance for its employees, brace yourself, because its competitors will do the same. The savings are just too dramatic, and that is not the only problem out there. The Congressional Budget Office cost estimate assumed that companies would be covering more employees in 10 years, not less. This optimistic view may have led to a very optimistic cost projection. If employees lose their employer-sponsored insurance plans, then they are going to be forced to get their health insurance elsewhere, likely through the health

insurance exchanges. Then they would be eligible for government subsidies.

Let me state that another way: They would be eligible for taxpayer-paid subsidies to cover that cost. This will cause the actual cost of the bill to skyrocket. From almost a year ago until early this year, many of us warned that this law was built on the shakiest of policy grounds and even shakier projections relative to its financing. Yet proponents said don't worry. As we go forward, though, expect more bad news about this very flawed piece of policy.

The White House can do all it wants to try to convince Americans of the merits of this law. But you know what. When Americans lose the insurance they like and businesses struggle to grow and expand, Americans will wonder how Congress could have been so foolish to pass such poor policy.

Many warned this was coming. Unfortunately, the warnings were ignored in the effort to try to get this passed. I remember standing here on Christmas Eve, voting against this piece of legislation.

But this new law is far from reform. It spends $2.6 trillion to take this great Nation in the wrong direction. Now, hopefully, I pray that in the near future more rational minds can agree on a more rational national policy. But until then, the adverse consequences will continue to fill the headlines and, more important and sadly, Americans will be hit by the realities of this flawed policy. They will have no recourse if one day their boss walks in and announces that it is more cost-efficient for this company to say to them: Go to the exchange. We will not be providing a health insurance plan. You see, in this country employees do not work by contract.

My hope is we can agree on a more efficient policy before we are left wondering why there are so many broken promises.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4899, which the clerk will report by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4899) making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment and an amendment to the title.

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic.]

H.R. 4899

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm ownership (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.) and operating (7 U.S.C. 1941 et seq.) loans, to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: guaranteed farm ownership loans, $300,000,000; operating loans, $650,000,000, of which $250,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, $50,000,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans, and $350,000,000 shall be for direct loans.

For an additional amount for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: guaranteed farm ownership loans, $1,110,000; operating loans, $29,470,000, of which $5,850,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, $7,030,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans, and $16,590,000 shall be for direct loans.

For an additional amount for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $1,000,000.

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For implementation of the emergency forest restoration program established under section 407 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2206) for expenses resulting from natural disasters that occurred on or after January 1, 2010, and for other purposes, $18,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the program: (1) shall be carried out without regard to chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'') and the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804), relating to notices of proposed rulemaking and public participation in rulemaking; and (2) with rules issued without a prior opportunity for notice and comment except, as determined to be appropriate by the Farm Service Agency, rules may be promulgated by an interim rule effective on publication with an opportunity for notice and comment: Provided further, That in carrying out this program, the Secretary shall use the authority provided under section 808(2) of title 5, United States Code: Provided further, That to reduce Federal costs in administering this heading, the emergency forest restoration program shall be considered to have met the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) for activities similar in nature and quantity to those of the emergency conservation program established under title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.).

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Food for Peace Title II Grants'' for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, $150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SECTION 101. None of the funds appropriated or made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a biomass crop assistance program as authorized by section 9011 of Public Law 107–171 in excess of $552,000,000 in fiscal year 2010 or $432,000,000 in fiscal year 2011: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amount under this section.

SEC. 102. (a) Section 502(h)(8) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1472(h)(8)) is amended to read as follows:

''(8) FEES.—Notwithstanding paragraph (14)(D), with respect to a guaranteed loan issued or modified under this subsection, the Secretary may collect from the lender—

''(A) at the time of issuance of the guarantee or modification, a fee not to exceed 3.5 percent of the principal obligation of the loan; and

''(B) an annual fee not to exceed 0.5 percent of the outstanding principal balance of the loan for the life of the loan.''.

(b) Section 739 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2001 (H.R. 5426 as enacted by Public Law 106–387, 115 Stat. 1549A–34) is repealed.

(c) For gross obligations for the principal amount of guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, an additional amount shall be for section 502 unsubsidized guaranteed loans sufficient to meet the remaining fiscal year 2010 demand, provided that existing program underwriting standards are maintained, and provided further that the Secretary may waive fees described herein for very low- and low-income borrowers, not to exceed $697,000,000 in loan guarantees.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds made available under the heading ''National Telecommunications and Information Administration'' for Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program in prior years, $111,500,000 are rescinded.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for ''Economic Development Assistance Programs'', for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in States that experienced damage due to severe storms and flooding during March 2010 through May 2010 for which the President declared a major disaster covering an entire State or States with more than 20 counties declared major disasters under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, $49,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', $5,000,000, for necessary expenses related to commercial fishery failures as determined by the Secretary of Commerce in January 2010.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

EXPLORATION

The matter contained in title III of division B of Public Law 111–117 regarding ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration Exploration'' is amended by inserting at the end of the last proviso '': Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, funds made available for Constellation in fiscal year 2010 for 'National Aeronautics and Space Administration Exploration' and from previous appropriations for 'National Aeronautics and Space Administration Exploration' shall be available to fund continued performance of Constellation contracts, and performance of such Constellation contracts may not be terminated for convenience by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in fiscal year 2010''.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $1,429,809,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $40,478,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $145,499,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $94,068,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $5,722,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $2,637,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $34,758,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $1,292,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $33,184,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $11,719,927,000, of which $218,300,000 shall be available to restore amounts transferred from this account to ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'' for emergency relief activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $2,735,194,000, of which $187,600,000 shall be available to restore amounts transferred from this account to ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'' for emergency relief activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $829,326,000, of which $30,700,000 shall be available to restore amounts transferred from this account to ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'' for emergency relief activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $3,835,095,000, of which $218,400,000 shall be available to restore amounts transferred from this account to ''Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid'' for emergency relief activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $1,236,727,000: Provided, That up to $50,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for transfer to the Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund established by section 3512 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417): Provided further, That funds transferred under the previous proviso shall be merged with and available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That these funds may be transferred by the Secretary of Defense only if he determines such amounts are required to improve facilities, relieve port congestion, and provide greater access to port facilities: Provided further, That any amounts transferred pursuant to the previous three provisos shall be available to the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, to carry out under the Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Program planning, design, and construction of projects for the Port of Guam to improve facilities, relieve port congestion, and provide greater access to port facilities: Provided further, That the transfer authority in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, not fewer than five days prior to making transfers under this authority, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $41,006,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $75,878,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $857,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $124,039,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $180,960,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $203,287,000.

AFGHANISTAN SECURITY FORCES FUND

For an additional amount for ''Afghanistan Security Forces Fund'', $2,604,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, Combined Security Transition Command—Afghanistan, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Afghanistan, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, renovation, and construction, and funding: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the transfer of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

IRAQ SECURITY FORCES FUND

For the ''Iraq Security Forces Fund'', $1,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of allowing the Commander, United States Forces—Iraq, or the Secretary's designee, to provide assistance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to the security forces of Iraq, including the provision of equipment, supplies, services, training, facility and infrastructure repair, and renovation: Provided further, That the authority to provide assistance under this heading is in addition to any other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the receipt and upon the transfer of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Army'', $219,470,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army'', $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Procurement of Ammunition, Army'', $17,055,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Army'', $2,065,006,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Navy'', $296,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Navy'', $31,576,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Marine Corps'', $162,927,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Aircraft Procurement, Air Force'', $174,766,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Other Procurement, Air Force'', $672,741,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $189,276,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

MINE RESISTANT AMBUSH PROTECTED VEHICLE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the ''Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund'', $1,123,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That such funds shall be available to the Secretary of Defense, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to procure, sustain, transport, and field Mine Resistant Ambush Protected vehicles: Provided further, That the Secretary shall transfer such funds only to appropriations for operations and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and defense working capital funds to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriation to which they are transferred: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, not fewer than 10 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy'', $44,835,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force'', $163,775,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE

For an additional amount for ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'', $65,138,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

For an additional amount for ''Defense Working Capital Funds'', $1,134,887,000, to remain available until expended.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program'', $33,367,000 for operation and maintenance: Provided, That language under this heading in title VI, division A of Public Law 111–118 is amended by striking ''$15,093,539,000'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''$15,121,714,000''.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $94,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 301. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)): Provided, That section 8079 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–118; 123 Stat. 3446) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2010 until'' and all that follows and insert ''fiscal year 2010.''.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 302. Section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of Public Law 111–118) is amended by striking ''$4,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$4,500,000,000''.

SEC. 303. Funds made available in this chapter to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used to purchase items having an investment unit cost of not more than $250,000: Provided, That upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary to meet the operational requirements of a Commander of a Combatant Command engaged in contingency operations overseas, such funds may be used to purchase items having an investment item unit cost of not more than $500,000.

SEC. 304. Of the funds obligated or expended by any Federal agency in support of emergency humanitarian assistance services at the request of or in coordination with the Department of Defense, the Department of State, or the U.S. Agency for International Development, on or after January 12, 2010 and before February 12, 2010, in support of the Haitian earthquake relief efforts not to exceed $500,000 are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 305. Section 8011 of the title VIII, division A of Public Law 111–118 is amended by striking ''within 30 days of enactment of this Act'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''30 days prior to contract award''.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 306. (a) Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriation Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts and programs in the specified amounts:

''Other Procurement, Air Force, 2009/2011'', $5,000,000; and

''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 2009/2010'', $72,161,000.

(b) Section 3002 shall not apply to the amounts in this section.

SEC. 307. None of the funds provided in this chapter may be used to finance programs or activities denied by Congress in fiscal years 2009 or 2010 appropriations to the Department of Defense or to initiate a procurement or research, development, test and evaluation new start program without prior written notification to the congressional defense committees.

HIGH-VALUE DETAINEE INTERROGATION GROUP CHARTER AND REPORT

SEC. 308. (a) SUBMISSION OF CHARTER AND PROCEDURES.—Not later than 30 days after the final approval of the charter and procedures for the interagency body established to carry out an interrogation pursuant to a recommendation of the report of the Special Task Force on interrogation and Transfer Policies submitted under section 5(g) of Executive Order 13491 (commonly known as the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group), or not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is later, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees such charter and procedures.

(b) UPDATES.—Not later than 30 days after the final approval of any significant modification or revision to the charter or procedures referred to in subsection (a), the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees any such modification or revision.

(c) LESSONS LEARNED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report setting forth an analysis and assessment of the lessons learned as a result of the operations and activities of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group since the establishment of that group.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for ''Investigations'', $5,400,000: Provided, That funds provided under this heading in this chapter shall be used for studies in States affected by severe storms and flooding: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for ''Mississippi River and Tributaries'' to dredge eligible projects in response to, and repair damages to Federal projects caused by, natural disasters, $18,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance'' to dredge navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps projects caused by, natural disasters, $173,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army is directed to use $44,000,000 of the amount provided under this heading for nondisaster related emergency repairs to critical infrastructure: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for ''Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies'', as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 18, 1941 (33 U.S.C. 701n), for necessary expenses relating to natural disasters as authorized by law, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 401. Funds made available in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85), under the account ''Weapons Activities'' shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one aircraft.

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 402. (a) FISCAL YEAR 2009 APPROPRIATIONS.—The matter under the heading ''Weapons Activities'' under the heading ''National Nuclear Security Administration'' under the

heading ''Atomic Energy Defense Activities'' under the heading ''Department of Energy'' under title III of division C of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–8; 123 Stat. 621) is amended by striking ''the 09–D–007 LANSCE Refurbishment, PED,'' and inserting ''capital equipment acquisition, installation, and associated design funds for LANSCE,''.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2010 APPROPRIATIONS.—The amount appropriated under the heading ''Weapons Activities'' under the heading ''National Nuclear Security Administration'' under the heading ''Atomic Energy Defense Activities'' under the heading ''Department of Energy'' under title III of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–85; 123 Stat. 2866) and made available for LANSCE Reinvestment, PED, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico, shall be made available instead for capital equipment acquisition, installation, and associated design funds for LANSCE, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

SEC. 403. (a) Section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2010'' and inserting ''September 30, 2012'' in lieu thereof.

(b) Section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241) is amended by striking ''through 2010'' and inserting ''through 2012'' in lieu thereof.

SEC. 404. (a) The Secretary of the Army shall not be required to make a determination under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470, et seq.) for the project for flood control, Trinity River and tributaries, Texas, authorized by section 2 of the Act entitled ''An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes'', approved March 2, 1945 [59 Stat. 18], as modified by section 5141 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 [121 Stat. 1253].

(b) The Federal Highway Administration is exempt from the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 303 and 23 U.S.C. 138 for any highway project to be constructed in the vicinity of the Dallas Floodway, Dallas, Texas.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, $690,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

Of the amounts made available for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General under this heading in Public Law 111–117, $1,800,000 are rescinded: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amount under this heading.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For an additional amount for ''Federal Payment to the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia'', $700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

Of the funds provided under this heading for ''Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service'' in title IV of division D of Public Law 111–8, $700,000 are rescinded: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amounts under this heading.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

FINANCIAL CRISIS INQUIRY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission established pursuant to section 5 of the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–21), $1,800,000, to remain available until February 15, 2011: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amount under this heading.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Operating Expenses'' for necessary expenses and other disaster-response activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'', $15,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2014, for aircraft replacement.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Disaster Relief'', $5,100,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $5,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''United States Citizenship and Immigration Services'' for necessary expenses and other disaster response activities related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $10,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 601. Notwithstanding the 10 percent limitation contained in section 503(c) of Public Law 111–83, for fiscal year 2010, the Secretary of Homeland Security may transfer to the fund established by 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, up to $20,000,000, from appropriations available to the Department of Homeland Security: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives 5 days in advance of such transfer.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 602. (a) The following unobligated balances made available pursuant to section 505 of Public Law 110–329 are rescinded: $2,200,000 from Coast Guard ''Operating Expenses''; $1,800,000 from the ''Office of the Secretary and Executive Management''; and $489,152 from ''Analysis and Operations''.

(b) The third clause of the proviso directing the expenditure of funds under the heading ''Alteration of Bridges'' in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2009, is repealed, and from available balances made available for Coast Guard ''Alteration of Bridges'', $5,910,848 are rescinded: Provided, That funds rescinded pursuant to this subsection shall exclude balances made available in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5).

(c) From the unobligated balances of prior year appropriations made available to the ''Office of the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding'', $700,000 are rescinded.

(d) Section 3002 shall not apply to the amounts in this section.

SEC. 603. The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall consider satisfied for Hurricane Katrina the non-Federal match requirement for assistance provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency pursuant to section 404(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170c(a).

SEC. 604. Funds appropriated in Public Law 111–83 under the heading National Protection and Programs Directorate ''Infrastructure Protection and Information Security'' shall be available for facility upgrades and related costs to establish a United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team Operations Support Center/Continuity of Operations capability.

SEC. 605. Two C–130J aircraft funded elsewhere in this Act shall be transferred to the Coast Guard.

SEC. 606. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including any agreement, the Federal share of assistance, including direct Federal assistance provided under sections 403, 406, and 407 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5140b, 5172, and 5173), for damages resulting from FEMA–3311–EM–RI, FEMA–1894–DR, FEMA–1906–DR, FEMA–1909–DR, and all other areas Presidentially declared a disaster, prior to or following enactment, and resulting from the May 1 and 2, 2010 weather events that elicited FEMA–1909–DR, shall not be less than 90 percent of the eligible costs under such sections.

SEC. 607. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary for the Transportation Security Administration shall issue a security directive that requires a commercial foreign air carrier who operates flights in and out of the United States to check the list of individuals that the Transportation Security Administration has prohibited from flying not later than 30 minutes after such list is modified and provided to such air carrier.

(b) The requirements of subsection (a) shall not apply to commercial foreign air carriers that operate flights in and out of the United States and that are enrolled in the Secure Flight program or that are Advance Passenger Information System Quick Query (AQQ) compliant.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Departmental Management'' for mine safety activities and legal services related to the Department of Labor's caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (''FMSHRC''), $18,200,000, which shall remain available for obligation through the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer such sums as necessary to the ''Mine Safety and Health Administration'' for enforcement and mine safety activities, which may include conference litigation functions related to the FMSHRC caseload, investigation of the Upper Big Branch Mine disaster, standards and rulemaking activities, emergency response equipment purchases and upgrades, and organizational improvements: Provided further, That the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to

Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other disaster-response activities relating to the earthquake, $220,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds may be transferred by the Secretary to accounts within the Department of Health and Human Services, shall be merged with the appropriation to which transferred, and shall be available only for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this paragraph may be transferred prior to notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available in this or any other Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse agencies for obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That funds may be used for the non-Federal share of expenditures for medical assistance furnished under title XIX of the Social Security Act, and for child health assistance furnished under title XXI of such Act, that are related to earthquake response activities: Provided further, That funds may be used for services performed by the National Disaster Medical System in connection with such earthquake, for the return of evacuated Haitian citizens to Haiti, and for grants to States and other entities to reimburse payments made for otherwise uncompensated health and human services furnished in connection with individuals given permission by the United States Government to come from Haiti to the United States after such earthquake, and not eligible for assistance under such titles: Provided further, That the limitation in subsection (d) of section 1113 of the Social Security Act shall not apply with respect to any repatriation assistance provided in response to the Haiti earthquake of January 12, 2010: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, such additional repatriation assistance shall only be available from the funds appropriated herein.

RELATED AGENCY

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Salaries and Expenses''$3,800,000, to remain available for obligation for 12 months after enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 8

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For a payment to Joyce Murtha, widow of John P. Murtha, late a Representative from Pennsylvania, $174,000: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to this appropriation.

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Capitol Police, General Expenses'' to purchase and install the indoor coverage portion of the new radio system for the Capitol Police, $12,956,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That the Chief of the Capitol Police may not obligate any of the funds appropriated under this heading without approval of an obligation plan by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

CHAPTER 9

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army'', $242,296,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Air Force'', $406,590,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, such funds may be obligated and expended to carry out planning and design and military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law.

FAMILY HOUSING OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $7,953,000.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

For an additional amount for ''Compensation and Pensions'', $13,377,189,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amount under this heading.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 901. (a) Of the amounts made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs under the ''Construction, Major Projects'' account, in fiscal year 2010 or previous fiscal years, up to $67,000,000 may be transferred to the ''Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund'' account: Provided, That any amount transferred from ''Construction, Major Projects'' shall be derived from unobligated balances that are a direct result of bid savings: Provided further, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts that were designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

(b) Section 3002 shall not apply to the amount in this section.

CHAPTER 10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $1,261,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That the Secretary of State may transfer up to $149,500,000 of the total funds made available under this heading to any other appropriation of any department or agency of the United States, upon concurrence of the head of such department or agency and after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, to support operations in and assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan and to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

For an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction support, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $65,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That up to $3,700,000 of the funds made available in this paragraph may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'': Provided further, That up to $290,000 of the funds made available in this paragraph may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading ''Repatriation Loans Program Account''.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'' for necessary expenses for oversight of operations and programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, $3,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for ''Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance'' for necessary expenses for emergency needs in Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $79,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities'' for necessary expenses for emergency security related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $96,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for ''International Broadcasting Operations'' for necessary expenses for emergency broadcasting support and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'' for necessary expenses for oversight of operations and programs in Afghanistan and Pakistan, $3,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013.

For an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'' for necessary expenses for oversight of emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That up to $1,500,000 of the funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

GLOBAL HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL

For an additional amount for ''Global Health and Child Survival'' for necessary expenses for pandemic preparedness and response, $45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2011.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Disaster Assistance'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $460,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'', $1,620,000,000, to remain available

until September 30, 2012, of which not less than $1,309,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Afghanistan and not less than $259,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Pakistan: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available, after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, subject to the requirements of section 904(e) in this chapter, and for a United States contribution to an internationally managed fund to support the reintegration into Afghan society of individuals who have renounced violence against the Government of Afghanistan.

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $770,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, up to $120,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of the Treasury for United States contributions to a multi-donor trust fund for reconstruction and recovery efforts in Haiti: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, up to $10,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading ''United States Agency for International Development, Funds Appropriated to the President, Operating Expenses'' for administrative costs relating to the purposes provided herein and to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the heading ''Development Credit Authority'' for the purposes provided herein: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this or any other Act: Provided further, That funds made available to the Comptroller General pursuant to title I, chapter 4 of Public Law 106–31, to monitor the provision of assistance to address the effects of hurricanes in Central America and the Caribbean, shall also be available to the Comptroller General to monitor relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be made available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State to reimburse any accounts for obligations incurred for the purpose provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

For an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'' for necessary expenses for assistance for Jordan, $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' for necessary expenses for assistance for refugees and internally displaced persons, $165,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for ''International Affairs Technical Assistance'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $7,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, up to $60,000 may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $1,034,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Iraq of which $450,000,000 is for one-time start up costs and limited operational costs of the Iraqi police program, and $200,000,000 is for implementation, management, security, communications, and other expenses related to such program and may be obligated only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Iraq supports and is cooperating with such program: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this chapter for assistance for Iraq shall not be subject to the limitation on assistance in section 7042(b)(1) of division F of Public Law 111–117: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, not less than $169,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Afghanistan and not less than $40,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Pakistan: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $175,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Mexico for judicial reform, institution building, anti-corruption, and rule of law activities, and shall be available subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' for necessary expenses for emergency relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction aid, and other expenses related to Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, $147,660,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to enactment of this Act.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', $100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012, of which not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Pakistan and not less than $50,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES

SEC. 1001. Funds appropriated in this chapter may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414(a)(1)).

ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 1002. (a) Funds appropriated in this chapter for the following accounts shall be made available for programs and countries in the amounts contained in the respective tables included in the report accompanying this Act:

(1) ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs''.

(2) ''Economic Support Fund''.

(3) ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement''.

(b) For the purposes of implementing this section, and only with respect to the tables included in the report accompanying this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, may propose deviations to the amounts referred in subsection (a), subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SPENDING PLANS AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

SEC. 1003. (a) SPENDING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors, shall submit reports to the Committees on Appropriations detailing planned uses of funds appropriated in this chapter, except for funds appropriated under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance''.

(b) OBLIGATION REPORTS.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Broadcasting Board of Governors, shall submit reports to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until September 30, 2012, on obligations, expenditures, and program outputs and outcomes.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available in this chapter shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations and section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except for funds appropriated under the headings ''International Disaster Assistance'' and ''Migration and Refugee Assistance''.

AFGHANISTAN

SEC. 1004. (a) The terms and conditions of sections 1102(a), (b)(1), (c), and (d) of Public Law 111–32 shall apply to funds appropriated in this chapter that are available for assistance for Afghanistan.

(b) Funds appropriated in this chapter and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are available for assistance for Afghanistan may be obligated only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that prior to the disbursement of funds, representatives of the Afghan national, provincial or local government, local communities and civil society organizations, as appropriate, will be consulted and participate in the design of programs, projects, and activities, and following such disbursement will participate in implementation and oversight, and progress will be measured against specific benchmarks.

(c)(1) Funds appropriated in this chapter may be made available for assistance for the Government of Afghanistan only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Afghanistan is—

(A) cooperating with United States reconstruction and reform efforts;

(B) demonstrating a commitment to accountability by removing corrupt officials, implementing fiscal transparency and other necessary reforms of government institutions, and facilitating active public engagement in governance and oversight of public resources; and

(C) respecting the internationally recognized human rights of Afghan women.

(2) If at any time after making the determination required in paragraph (1) the Secretary receives credible information that the factual basis for such determination no longer exists, the Secretary should suspend assistance and promptly inform the relevant Afghan authorities that such assistance is suspended until sufficient factual basis exists to support the determination.

(d) Funds appropriated in this chapter and in prior Acts that are available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available to support reconciliation with, or reintegration of, former

combatants only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) Afghan women are participating at national, provincial and local levels of government in the design, policy formulation and implementation of the reconciliation or reintegration process, and women's internationally recognized human rights are protected in such process; and

(2) such funds will not be used to support any pardon, immunity from prosecution or amnesty, or any position in the Government of Afghanistan or security forces, for any leader of an armed group responsible for crimes against humanity, war crimes, or other violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(e) Funds appropriated in this chapter that are available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available to support the work of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Electoral Complaints Commission in Afghanistan only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the Independent Electoral Commission and Electoral Complaints Commission have independence from the executive branch and there are adequate checks and balances on Presidential appointments to such commissions; and

(2) the central Government of Afghanistan has taken steps to ensure that women are able to exercise their rights to political participation, whether as candidates or voters.

(f)(1) Not more than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a strategy to address the needs and protect the rights of Afghan women and girls, including planned expenditures of funds appropriated in this chapter, and detailed plans for implementing and monitoring such strategy.

(2) Such strategy shall be coordinated with and support the goals and objectives of the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan and the Afghan National Development Strategy and shall include a defined scope and methodology to measure the impact of such assistance.

PAKISTAN

SEC. 1005. (a) Funds appropriated in this chapter and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' and ''Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund'' shall be made available—

(1) in a manner that promotes unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians adversely affected by the conflict; and

(2) in accordance with section 620J of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and the Secretary of State shall inform relevant Pakistani authorities of the requirements of section 620J and of its application, and regularly monitor units of Pakistani security forces that receive United States assistance and the performance of such units.

(b)(1) Of the funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for Pakistan, $5,000,000 shall be made available through the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State, for human rights programs in Pakistan, including training of government officials and security forces, and assistance for human rights organizations.

(2) Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act and prior to the obligation of funds under this subsection, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a human rights strategy in Pakistan including the proposed uses of funds.

(c) Of the funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for Pakistan, up to $1,500,000 should be made available to the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for the lease of aircraft to implement programs and conduct oversight in northwestern Pakistan, which shall be coordinated under the authority of the United States Chief of Mission in Pakistan.

IRAQ

SEC. 1006. (a) The uses of aircraft in Iraq purchased or leased with funds made available under the headings ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' and ''Diplomatic and Consular Affairs'' in this chapter and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the United States Chief of Mission in Iraq.

(b) The terms and conditions of section 1106(b) of Public Law 111–32 shall apply to funds made available in this chapter for assistance for Iraq under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement''.

HAITI

SEC. 1007. (a) Funds appropriated in this chapter and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are available for assistance for Haiti may be obligated only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that prior to the disbursement of funds, representatives of the Haitian national, provincial or local government, local communities and civil society organizations, as appropriate, will be consulted and participate in the design of programs, projects, and activities, and following such disbursement will participate in implementation and oversight, and progress will be measured against specific benchmarks.

(b)(1) Funds appropriated in this chapter under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' may be made available for assistance for the Government of Haiti only if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Haiti is—

(A) cooperating with United States reconstruction and reform efforts; and

(B) demonstrating a commitment to accountability by removing corrupt officials, implementing fiscal transparency and other necessary reforms of government institutions, and facilitating active public engagement in governance and oversight of public resources.

(2) If at any time after making the determination required in paragraph (1) the Secretary receives credible information that the factual basis for making such determination no longer exists, the Secretary should suspend assistance and promptly inform the relevant Haitian authorities that such assistance is suspended until sufficient factual basis exists to support the determination.

(c)(1) Funds appropriated in this chapter for bilateral assistance for Haiti may be provided as direct budget support to the central Government of Haiti only if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the United States and the Government of Haiti have agreed, in writing, to clear and achievable goals and objectives for the use of such funds, and have established mechanisms within each implementing agency to ensure that such funds are used for the purposes for which they were intended.

(2) The Secretary should suspend any such direct budget support to an implementing agency if the Secretary has credible evidence of misuse of such funds by any such agency.

(3) Any such direct budget support shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) Funds appropriated in this chapter that are made available for assistance for Haiti shall be made available, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner that emphasizes the participation and leadership of Haitian women and directly improves the security, economic and social well-being, and political status of Haitian women and girls.

(e) Funds appropriated in this chapter may be made available for assistance for Haiti notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for section 620J of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and provisions of this chapter.

HAITI DEBT RELIEF

SEC. 1008. (a) For an additional amount for ''Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank'', ''Contribution to the International Development Association'', and ''Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development'', to cancel Haiti's existing debts and repayments on disbursements from loans committed prior to January 12, 2010, and for the United States share of an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, to the extent separately authorized in this chapter, in furtherance of providing debt relief for Haiti in view of the Cancun Declaration of March 21, 2010, a total of $212,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2012.

(b) Up to $40,000,000 of the amounts appropriated under the heading ''Department of the Treasury, Debt Restructuring'' in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to cancel Haiti's existing debts and repayments on disbursements from loans committed prior to January 12, 2010, to the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and for the United States share of an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank in furtherance of providing debt relief to Haiti in view of the Cancun Declaration of March 21, 2010.

HAITI DEBT RELIEF AUTHORITY

SEC. 1009. The Inter-American Development Bank Act, Public Law 86–147, as amended (22 U.S.C. 283 et seq.), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

''SEC. 40. AUTHORITY TO VOTE FOR AND CONTRIBUTE TO AN INCREASE IN RESOURCES OF THE FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS; PROVIDING DEBT RELIEF TO HAITI.

''(a) VOTE AUTHORIZED.—In accordance with section 5 of this Act, the United States Governor of the Bank is authorized to vote in favor of a resolution to increase the resources of the Fund for Special Operations up to $479,000,000, in furtherance of providing debt relief for Haiti in view of the Cancun Declaration of March 21, 2010, which provides that:

''(1) Haiti's debts to the Fund for Special Operations are to be cancelled;

''(2) Haiti's remaining local currency conversion obligations to the Fund for Special Operations are to be cancelled;

''(3) undisbursed balances of existing loans of the Fund for Special Operations to Haiti are to be converted to grants; and

''(4) the Fund for Special Operations is to make available significant and immediate grant financing to Haiti as well as appropriate resources to other countries remaining as borrowers within the Fund for Special Operations, consistent with paragraph 6 of the Cancun Declaration of March 21, 2010.

''(b) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—To the extent and in the amount provided in advance in appropriations Acts the United States Governor of the Bank may, on behalf of the United States and in accordance with section 5 of this Act, contribute up to $252,000,000 to the Fund for Special Operations, which will provide for debt relief of:

''(1) up to $240,000,000 to the Fund for Special Operations;

''(2) up to $8,000,000 to the International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD); and

''(3) up to $4,000,000 for the International Development Association (IDA).

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To pay for the contribution authorized under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury $212,000,000, for the United States contribution to the Fund for Special Operations.''.

MEXICO

SEC. 1010. (a) For purposes of funds appropriated in this chapter and in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are made available for assistance for Mexico, the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (3) of section 7045(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009 (division H of Public Law 111–8) shall apply and the report required in paragraph (1) shall be based on a determination by the Secretary of State of compliance with each of the requirements in paragraph (1)(A) through (D).

(b) Funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'' that are available for assistance for Mexico may be made available only after the Secretary of State submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing a coordinated, multi-year, interagency strategy to address the causes of drug-related violence and other organized criminal activity in Central and South America, Mexico, and the Caribbean, which shall describe—

(1) the United States multi-year strategy for the region, including a description of key challenges in the source, transit, and demand zones; the key objectives of the strategy; and a detailed description of outcome indicators for measuring progress toward such objectives;

(2) the integration of diplomatic, administration of justice, law enforcement, civil society, economic development, demand reduction, and other assistance to achieve such objectives;

(3) progress in phasing out law enforcement activities of the militaries of each recipient country, as applicable; and

(4) governmental efforts to investigate and prosecute violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(c) Of the funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', up to $5,000,000 may be made available for armored vehicles and other emergency diplomatic security support for United States Government personnel in Mexico.

EL SALVADOR

SEC. 1011. Of the funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', $25,000,000 shall be made available for necessary expenses for emergency relief and reconstruction assistance for El Salvador related to Hurricane/Tropical Storm Ida.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

SEC. 1012. Of the funds appropriated in this chapter under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', $15,000,000 shall be made available for necessary expenses for emergency security and humanitarian assistance for civilians, particularly women and girls, in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

SEC. 1013. Funds appropriated in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for science and technology centers in the former Soviet Union may be used to support productive, non-military activities that engage scientists and engineers who have no weapons background, but whose competence could otherwise be applied to weapons development, notwithstanding sections 503 and 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102–511), and following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY

SEC. 1014. For fiscal year 2011 and thereafter, the President is authorized to accept the statute of, and to maintain membership of the United States in, the International Renewable Energy Agency, and the United States' assessed contributions to maintain such membership may be paid from funds appropriated for ''Contributions to International Organizations''.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL PERSONNEL

SEC. 1015. (a) Funds appropriated in this chapter for the United States Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General (OIG) may be made available to contract with United States citizens for personal services when the Inspector General determines that the personnel resources of the OIG are otherwise insufficient.

(1) Not more than 5 percent of the OIG personnel (determined on a full-time equivalent basis), as of any given date, are serving under personal services contracts.

(2) Contracts under this paragraph shall not exceed a term of 2 years unless the Inspector General determines that exceptional circumstances justify an extension of up to 1 additional year, and contractors under this paragraph shall not be considered employees of the Federal Government for purposes of title 5, United States Code, or members of the Foreign Service for purposes of title 22, United States Code.

(b)(1) The Inspector General may waive subsections (a) through (d) of section 8344, and subsections (a) through (e) of section 8468 of title 5, United States Code, and subsections (a) through (d) of section 4064 of title 22, United States Code, on behalf of any re-employed annuitant serving in a position within the OIG to facilitate the assignment of persons to positions in Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Haiti or to positions vacated by members of the Foreign Service assigned to those countries.

(2) The authority provided in paragraph (1) shall be exercised on a case-by-case basis for positions for which there is difficulty recruiting or retaining a qualified employee or to address a temporary emergency hiring need, individuals employed by the OIG under this paragraph shall not be considered employees for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, or chapter 84 of such title, and the authorities of the Inspector General under this paragraph shall terminate on October 1, 2012.

TECHNICAL CLARIFICATION

SEC. 1016. The second proviso of section 7081(d) of division F, Public Law 111–117, shall be amended before ''this Act'' by inserting ''title III of'', and by striking '', directly or indirectly,''.

AUTHORITY TO REPROGRAM FUNDS

SEC. 1017. Of the funds appropriated by this chapter for assistance for Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan, up to $100,000,000 may be made available pursuant to the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, for assistance in the Middle East and South Asia regions if the President finds, in addition to the requirements of section 451 and certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations, that exercising the authority of this section is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the reprogramming of such funds, which shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the funding limitation otherwise applicable to section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to this section: Provided further, That the authority of this section shall expire upon enactment of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2011.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR AFGHANISTAN RECONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

SEC. 1018. (a) Of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Department of State, Administration of Foreign Affairs, Office of Inspector General'' and authorized to be transferred to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction in title XI of Public Law 111–32, $7,200,000 are rescinded.

(b) For an additional amount for ''Department of State, Administration of Foreign Affairs, Office of Inspector General'' which shall be available for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction for reconstruction oversight in Afghanistan, $7,200,000, and shall remain available until September 30, 2011.

CHAPTER 11

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Of the amounts provided for Safety Belt Performance Grants in Public Law 111–117, $15,000,000 shall be available to pay for expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary, with respect to traffic and highway safety under subtitle C of title X of Public Law 109–59 and chapter 301 and part C of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code, and for the planning or execution of programs authorized under section 403 of title 23, United States Code: Provided, That such funds shall be available until September 30, 2011, and shall be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations in fiscal year 2011.

Of the amounts made available for Safety Belt Performance Grants under section 406 of title 23, United States Code, $15,000,000 in unobligated balances are permanently rescinded: Provided, That section 3002 shall not apply to the amounts under this heading.

CONSUMER ASSISTANCE TO RECYCLE AND SAVE PROGRAM

(RESCISSION)

Of the amounts made available for the Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Program, $44,000,000 in unobligated balances are rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

For an additional amount for the ''Community Development Fund'', for necessary expenses related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure, housing, and economic revitalization in areas affected by severe storms and flooding from March 2010 through May 2010 for which the President declared a major disaster covering an entire State or States with more than 20 counties declared major disasters under title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–383): Provided, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State or unit of general local government at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these

funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used by a State or locality as a matching requirement, share, or contribution for any other Federal program: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursable by, or for which funds are made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall not adversely affect the amount of any formula assistance received by a State or subdivision thereof under the Community Development Fund: Provided further, That a State or subdivision thereof may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds or guarantees (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), upon a request by a State or subdivision thereof explaining why such waiver is required to facilitate the use of such funds or guarantees, if the Secretary finds that such waiver would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register any waiver of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver: Provided further, That the Secretary shall obligate to a State or subdivision thereof not less than 50 percent of the funding provided under this heading within 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For an additional amount, in addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, for ''Economic Development Assistance Programs'', to carry out planning, technical assistance and other assistance under section 209, and consistent with section 703(b), of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3149, 3233), in States affected by the incidents related to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount, in addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', $13,000,000, to remain available until expended, for responding to economic impacts on fishermen and fishery-dependent businesses: Provided, That the amounts appropriated herein are not available unless the Secretary of Commerce determines that resources provided under other authorities and appropriations including by the responsible parties under the Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq., are not sufficient to respond to economic impacts on fishermen and fishery-dependent business following an incident related to a spill of national significance declared under the National Contingency Plan provided for under section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605).

For an additional amount, in addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, for ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'', for activities undertaken including scientific investigations and sampling as a result of the incidents related to the discharge of oil and the use of oil dispersants that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon, $7,000,000, to remain available until expended. These activities may be funded through the provision of grants to universities, colleges and other research partners through extramural research funding.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, for food safety monitoring and response activities in connection with the incidents related to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the ''Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses'' for increased inspections, enforcement, investigations, environmental and engineering studies, and other activities related to emergency offshore oil spill incidents in the Gulf of Mexico, $29,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds may be transferred by the Secretary to any other account in the Department of the Interior to carry out the purposes provided herein.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities'', $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for litigation expenses resulting from incidents related to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for ''Science and Technology'' for a study on the potential human and environmental risks and impacts of the release of crude oil and the application of dispersants, surface washing agents, bioremediation agents, and other mitigation measures listed in the National Contingency Plan Product List (40 C.F.R. Part 300 Subpart J), as appropriate, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the study shall be performed at the direction of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That the study may be funded through the provision of grants to universities and colleges through extramural research funding.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

DEEPWATER HORIZON

SEC. 2001. Section 6002(b) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2752) is amended in the second sentence:

(1) by inserting '': (1)'' before ''may obtain an advance'' and after ''the Coast Guard'';

(2) by striking ''advance. Amounts'' and inserting the following: ''advance; (2) in the case of discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon, may, without further appropriation, obtain one or more advances from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund as needed, up to a maximum of $100,000,000 for each advance, the total amount of all advances not to exceed the amounts available under section 9509(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509(c)(2)), and within 7 days of each advance, shall notify Congress of the amount advanced and the facts and circumstances necessitating the advance; and (3) amounts''.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 3001 No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

EMERGENCY DESIGNATION

SEC. 3002. Unless otherwise specified, each amount in this Act is designated as an emergency requirement and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to sections 403(a) and 423(b) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 3003. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2010 only, all funds received from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. §§1001 et seq.) shall be deposited in the Treasury, of which—

(1) 50 percent shall be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to States within the boundaries of which the leased land and geothermal resources are located;

(2) 25 percent shall be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to the counties within the boundaries of which the leased land or geothermal resources are located; and

(3) 25 percent shall be deposited in miscellaneous receipts.

(b) Section 3002 shall not apply to this section.

SEC. 3004. (a) Public Law 111–88, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, is amended under the heading ''Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians'' by—

(1) striking ''$185,984,000'' and inserting ''$176,984,000''; and

(2) striking ''$56,536,000'' and inserting ''$47,536,000''.

(b) Section 3002 shall not apply to the amounts in this section.

SEC. 3005. Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 105–312) is amended by striking ''2008'' and inserting ''2011''.

SEC. 3006. For fiscal years 2010 and 2011—

(1) the National Park Service Recreation Fee Program account may be available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of contracts for National Park Service projects funded by Public Law 111–5 and for associated administrative costs when no funds are otherwise available for such purposes;

(2) notwithstanding section 430 of division E of Public Law 111–8 and section 444 of Public Law 111–88, the Secretary of the Interior may utilize unobligated balances for adjustments and changes within the original scope of projects funded through division A, title VII, of Public Law 111–5 and for associated administrative costs when no funds are otherwise available;

(3) the Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that any unobligated balances utilized pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be derived from the bureau and account for which the project was funded in Public Law 111–5; and

(4) the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to making any charges authorized by this section.

SEC. 3007. (a) Section 205(d) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2304(d)) is amended by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''11 years''.

(b) Section 3002 shall not apply to this section.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010''.

Amend the title so as to read: ''Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes''.

AMENDMENT NO. 4174

(Purpose: To provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.)

Mr. REID. Mr President, I have an amendment at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 4174.

Mr. REID. Mr President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, today the Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 4899, the FEMA supplemental as passed by the House on March 24 and marked up by the Senate Appropriations Committee on Thursday, May 13. As my colleagues may be aware, several attempts were made to proceed to the House-passed bill, but there were objections to proceeding.

Because of the delay in acting upon the House bill, the vice chairman and I agreed that we should consider all of the supplemental provisions in the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee that are pending before the Congress instead of just the FEMA portion as proposed by the House. The committee concurred in this recommendation and forwarded the bill to the full Senate by a unanimous vote of 30 to 0.

This bill contains $45.4 billion in discretionary spending and $13.4 billion in spending on mandatory programs. This amount is the same as the amount requested by the President. I want to point out to all of my colleagues that the bill does not include funding for the settlements between the Federal Government and African American-farmers and Native Americans.

While I am strongly in favor of funding these settlements, these items are, in fact not in the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee. We have been informed by the leadership that these matters will be addressed elsewhere. I understand and expect that funding for these two settlements will be approved by the Congress and forwarded to the White House before the Memorial Day recess.

The recommendations that Vice Chairman COCHRAN and I are presenting to you on behalf of the appropriations Committee reflect the collective efforts of each of our subcommittees. The main parts of the bill include $33.5 billion in Department of Defense funding to cover the cost of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, combat terrorism, and respond to the earthquake in Haiti. An additional $6.5 billion is provided for the State Department and other agencies in support of these and related efforts.

The bill also includes $68 million in the first payment to cover Federal responsibilities resulting from the oilspill in the gulf. We recognize that additional funding and new legislative authorities are likely to be required in response to the oilspill. The amount we recommend results from our review of the budget amendment which was only submitted to the Administration the day before the committee markup. We are confident that the sums recommended are necessary but recognize more action will be needed in the coming months.

As requested, the committee is also recommending $5.1 billion for FEMA'S disaster relief efforts. Everyone should be aware that the Federal Emergency Management Agency is out of funding for disaster relief. Even this sum is below what we anticipate will be required before the end of this year. However, the recommended sum is the amount sought by the Administration. The committee was unable to identify additional offsets to increase the total funding for FEMA.

In addition to these, the committee has identified rescissions and other savings within the Administration's request to address many natural disasters for which the Administration did not request assistance.

Two weeks ago, more than 40 counties in Tennessee were underwater. Rhode Island suffered through a once in a 500-year storm in March. A disaster was declared by the President in January for fisheries in Alaska. Tornadoes have tormented the Midwest and South. We have dams in need of emergency repair in the Northwest and an urgent requirement to address mine safety, but no funds have been requested to address these needs. Nothing has been offered to offset the enormous cost of clean-up and reconstruction for the States and communities which have suffered.

In total, the committee has provided more than $425 million to address the disaster related shortfalls that were not requested by the Administration. This is a mere pittance when compared to the $1 or $2 billion that is needed now to meet these needs, but it was that we could identify so late in the fiscal year to help meet these legitimate emergency costs.

Some will say, ''Well, surely there are other offsets.'' I do not deny there are unobligated funds, but unobligated does not mean unneeded. For example, last week we identified a program with $8.3 billion unobligated, the Joint Strike Fighter. The contract award for the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter has been delayed by months. Accordingly, the funding remains unobligated. Surely those that want to cut unobligated balances to offset the cost of this bill do not want us to rescind funds for this new fighter.

We are told that some of our colleagues would like to send members of the National Guard to the border using unobligated balances to pay that cost.

Well, I would point out that we have more than $2.6 billion in unobligated balances in funding that the Congress has appropriated over the past 3 years to purchase additional equipment for our National Guard and Reserve Forces. I suppose we could reallocate funds from that account to cover the cost of stationing additional National Guard troops on the border, But I doubt the proponents of such an amendment would support that. Moreover, like funding for the Joint Strike Fighter, the amount provided for National Guard equipment is needed even if it has not yet been spent.

In recent months the rhetoric on Federal spending has focused solely on how much money has been spent rather than on what was necessary and what is still required. Many Senators question why we bailed out Wall Street. Others ask why we used Federal funds to ''prime the pump'' of our economy through the Recovery Act. I, for one, believe both were necessary to forestall an economic depression. Over the past few months as the stock market has rebounded and we have seen the beginnings of job creation, I am more confident than ever that the Congress acted wisely.

But I want to inform all my colleagues that this bill is neither a bailout nor a stimulus. Instead, it is the minimum necessary to support our troops in harm's way and to meet emergency domestic and international requirements. The vice chairman and I agreed that the bill recommended by the committee would stay within the amounts requested by the Administration, even though we know more could be justified for these purposes.

I recognize that many Senators on both sides of the aisle believe we simply should not spend more, but I say to you the Nation still has legitimate needs and a responsibility to act. We cannot stop investing in our Nation simply because of high deficits. This is a time for fiscal austerity but not for cutting legitimate spending needs. I can assure my colleagues this bill is both austere and responsible.

The items in this bill are all either fully offset or bona fide emergencies. Many items are both emergency and offset to stay within the budget request. As chairman of this committee, I believe there are many more items which could be justified; but, to maintain necessary support for this bill, Vice Chairman COCHRAN and I committed to holding the line on spending. The committee met that objective.

I want to thank Vice Chairman COCHRAN and his staff for their dedication and cooperation. This bill has been written in a completely bipartisan fashion, with input from all the chairmen and ranking members of our 12 subcommittees. I thank all members of the committee for their enormous contributions to this bill.

Let me be clear. FEMA is out of money. More than 40 States have been told that they must wait for funds to cover disaster bills. Communities throughout the Northeast and Southeast are waiting for funds in this bill to begin rebuilding after devastating floods. We have an urgent requirement to respond rapidly to the devastating effects of the oilspill in the gulf. Funding for all of these cannot wait while

some might seek to delay action on this bill.

But most importantly, next week, the Nation will honor those who sacrificed their lives in defense of our country. As I have said on many occasions, my colleagues should be mindful that less than 1 percent of our population has volunteered to wear our country's uniform, to serve the rest of us. They defend our freedom, our way of life. They are called upon ever more frequently to leave their families behind and report to dangerous and inhospitable locations. Willingly, they do so.

The Senate owes them a debt of gratitude for their patriotism and sacrifice. I can think of no better way to honor those who serve today and those who have gone before than by passing this bill expeditiously so that it can be forwarded to the House for action.

I urge all Members to work with Vice Chairman COCHRAN and me to support this bill and secure its quick passage.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the distinguished Senator from Hawaii, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in presenting this supplemental appropriations bill to the Senate. The central purposes of the bill are to fund the military and diplomatic surge in Afghanistan, to respond to natural disasters in this country and in Haiti, and to address the immediate challenges we face from the oilspill in the Gulf of Mexico.

It has been 5 months since the President announced his strategy to achieve stability in Afghanistan. Central to that strategy is the addition of some 30,000 troops into the theater, together with a significant increase in aid and diplomatic resources to the region. Congress has the responsibility and the duty to carefully review and consider the President's request for these supplemental appropriations and approve the expenditure of the funds that are necessary for a successful outcome, one that serves the interests of the United States.

We must be mindful, however, that more than half of the additional troops called for in the President's plan have already arrived in Afghanistan. Spring and summer offenses are being mounted now and in the coming months will become critical to our chances for success. It is also important that we act on the President's request in a timely manner. We should not procrastinate or drag our feet. We should not force the Pentagon to juggle accounts, delay procurements, and otherwise take actions that will detract from our efforts in the field.

The committee has spent several months, as the distinguished chairman pointed out, carefully examining the supplemental request made by the Department of Defense and the State Department. Secretary Gates and Secretary Clinton have testified before the committee in support of these requests. The committee members and staff have met with other government officials and outside groups to refine the committee's recommendations.

While this bill includes many of the supplemental requests made by the President, some of his proposals were deemed premature, unwarranted, or inappropriate for inclusion in an emergency supplemental appropriations bill. The committee also heard from both Democratic and Republican Senators about urgent needs not addressed in the President's supplemental request. The chairman and I, as well as the various subcommittee chairmen and ranking members, have worked to address those needs. We have limited the total cost of the bill to the amount requested by the President, and we have kept the bill focused on its central purposes.

In some parts of the country, recent natural disasters have left communities in desperate need of Federal assistance, but with flood waters still receding and damage assessments not yet complete, it has been difficult to respond to all of the requests we have received. The chairman and I will continue to work with Senators representing those communities to see that the Federal response is appropriate and addresses the most critical needs.

For those of us who represent the gulf coast region, our States are dealing with a different kind of disaster. While it is not a natural disaster, it is a very serious event that will have very serious consequences for the natural environment as well as for local economies throughout the region. We cannot predict now and we cannot now know what the long-term impacts of this spill will be. While the Federal Government is intimately involved in the response and cleanup efforts, clearly the parties responsible for the spill must bear the ultimate cost of cleanup and associated damages. The President submitted an oilspill supplemental proposal 1 day prior to the committee's consideration of this bill. The proposal contained funding requests prompted by the spill but not directly tied to the Deepwater Horizon event. It also included broader policy proposals that would restructure the oilspill liability regime currently in place. The committee has had very little time to review these proposals. We have decided to recommend funding only items that are within the committee's jurisdiction that will address urgent needs.

We do not suggest that the committee has arrived at the perfect solution. There may be other proposals that should be included in this legislation. There may be recommendations included by the committee that should be reconsidered based on additional analysis. I look forward to working with our colleagues from the gulf coast and all Senators to address this unfortunate event.

During consideration of this bill in committee, several members identified additional funding needs or policy matters they intend to raise during floor debate. Members not on the committee will surely have amendments as well, and we look forward to working with all Senators to improve this bill where we can. But it is clear that adding additional costs to this bill will exacerbate our Nation's fiscal imbalance and potentially jeopardize our ability to rapidly get needed resources to our men and women in harm's way in Afghanistan, Iraq, and in other parts of the world. This bill recommends $46 billion in discretionary appropriations and another $13 billion in mandatory funds. No matter how important the purposes, that is a significant amount of money. I expect amendments will be offered to offset some or all of these costs.

The disaster relief fund of the Federal Emergency Management Agency is currently allocating funds for immediate needs only. The fund owes more than $1.5 billion to States for projects already approved to assist communities recovering from disasters. Going into hurricane season, the fund has less than $900 million available to respond to disasters. One way or the other, we must take action to capitalize the fund.

We also must act with a sense of urgency to provide the resources needed to succeed in Afghanistan and Iraq. We should consider those requirements carefully. But I believe we will poorly serve our men and women in the field if we allow internal tactical battles to unduly delay delivery of a bill to the President, or if we burden this bill with other costs or legislative matters that are unrelated and controversial.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Hawaii and able members of his staff for their work on this bill and moving it to this point through the committee. I hope our colleagues who have amendments will contact us so we can help arrange for consideration of those in a timely manner.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 4173

(Purpose: To establish 3 year discretionary spending caps)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I won't discuss any further the amendment I am going to call up. It was offered by Senator MCCASKILL and me 2 or 3 weeks ago. We reached as high as 59 votes for it, one short of passage. It is an amendment that would put a statutory limit on spending, making it more difficult to violate the limits we put by requiring a two-thirds vote to break that limit except in time of war and emergency.

I ask at this time to call up amendment No. 4173.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator wish to set aside the pending amendment?

Mr. SESSIONS. I now ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SESSIONS], for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL, proposes an amendment numbered 4173.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I thank the Acting President pro tempore and yield the floor.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAUFMAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business but to extend the time to up to 45 minutes.

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

Mr. KYL. Thank you, Mr. President. I would say, since I do not see a Member of the majority on the floor, if there is a concern with that later, and somebody wishes to slip me a note, I would be happy to try to accommodate my schedule to the majority's schedule.

NEW START CONCERNS

Mr. President, what I wish to speak to today is the START treaty which has been submitted by the administration for consideration by the Senate.

The President signed the treaty on April 8 of this year, submitted it to the Senate for ratification on May 13, and 2 weeks ago the Foreign Relations Committee began hearings on the treaty.

In the consideration of past treaties, the Senate has taken great care to consider the entire record of relevant documents and to seek the views of a wide variety of experts, and I am sure that will be done in this case as well.

According to a report from Senator THUNE, who is the head of the Republican Policy Committee:

[On] the original START, almost 430 days passed between the time President George H.W. Bush signed it—

That was July 31, 1991—

and the U.S. Senate provided its consent to the treaty [on October 1, 1992]. As for the Treaty of Moscow, which is to terminate if New START is ratified, it was signed on May 24, 2002 and ratified by the Senate more than nine months later on March 6, 2003.

That treaty, by the way, is only three pages long. So it is not surprising that it takes some time. What is surprising to me is that some have seemed intent on rushing the treaty that has been sent to us. According to Congressional Quarterly:

A congressional aide who briefed reporters on the treaty said Thursday that Senate Foreign Relations [Committee] Chairman John Kerry [of Massachusetts] intended to complete hearings ''in time for the Senate to take up the treaty before the August recess, if it so chooses.''

I am not aware of any similar precedent for so rushing such a treaty of this complexity, and I am not sure why the rush would be necessary. I wish to remind my colleagues, the White House assured us there would be no problem when it permitted the treaty to expire by not seeking its extension. The reason is expressed in a Joint Statement, which said as follows:

Recognizing our mutual determination to support strategic stability between the United States of America and the Russian Federation, we express our commitment, as a matter of principle, to continue to work together in the spirit of the START Treaty following its expiration, as well as our firm intention to ensure that a new treaty on strategic arms enter into force at the earliest possible date.

So what did these 65 words mean? Well, Deputy Secretary of Defense Lynn told us they meant that:

In this interim period of START's expiration earlier in the month, our two countries have agreed to continue observing the spirit of the treaty's terms.

Spokesman Kelly said they mean that ''both sides pledged not to take any measures that would undermine the strategic stability that START has provided during this period between the expiration of the START treaty.''

So the idea that we are potentially disadvantaged every day the treaty goes unratified seems to me to be untrue, unless the Joint Statement does not mean what we were told it means. Certainly, there is no reason the Senate should not take the time it needs to perform its due diligence. The Constitution did not, after all, entrust to this body the requirement to perform the process of advise and consent on treaties, and did not set the extraordinarily high threshold of 67 votes to achieve ratification because it intended the Senate to merely rubberstamp a treaty.

I remind my colleagues of the recommendation of Dr. James Schlesinger, who the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said in a recent hearing has been called ''the former Secretary of Everything.'' Dr. Schlesinger said:

First, the Senate will wish to scrutinize the Treaty carefully, as it has previous arms control agreements. This reflects the many changes as compared to START I.

Of course, the treaty is more than just the treaty text, protocols, and annexes, which we have only recently received. There are other things we have not yet received. Again, quoting from Senator THUNE's report:

For example, the Secretary of State is required by statute to submit a verifiability assessment of the treaty, and past practice has been for the intelligence community to submit a National Intelligence Estimate concerning the verifiability of such matters. These two documents will be critical to Senate evaluation of the treaty.

Another set of documents that will be critical to the Senate's evaluation of New START, particularly the verification issue, is the annual report the President is to complete assessing other nations' compliance with their arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament commitments. This annual report is due on April 15 of each year, with the last one submitted in August 2005—meaning the White House is now five reports behind.

So in this case, the verifiability assessment will be prepared by the Assistant Secretary for Verification, Rose Gottemoeller, who also happened to be our lead negotiator on the treaty. I am not certain if she will recuse herself from drafting the document, due to the obvious conflict of interest, but Senators must surely understand this.

On the matter of the NIE, Senators must carefully review the record of the proceedings of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, which will file a report or submit a letter on the treaty. The NIE is important. It is not simply a statement on the verifiability of the treaty or at least it should not be. To be useful, it will provide an analysis of how the treaty informs our understanding of Russia's nuclear forces. It will analyze cheating scenarios and the likelihood we will detect them. This is an important document and one that will take time to put together.

Another document promised, but not yet sent to the Senate, is the nuclear force posture. Senators will, of course, want to know how the triad will be composed during the 10 years of the treaty before we consider it. It is not sufficient to merely trust that the 700 deployed launchers called for in the treaty will be sufficient. We need to see the force posture and we need to see the analysis that supports it.

I joined with my colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee who have requested access to the treaty negotiating record. I remind my colleagues that 22 U.S.C. section 2578 requires the Secretary of State to maintain a negotiating record of treaties to which the United States is a party. Obviously, Congress did not enact this requirement merely for the sake of doing it. Congress, obviously, intended to be able to have access to the record.

There is a long history on this subject involving great disputes between the Senate, its committees, and its National Security Working Group—or its predecessor, the Arms Control Observer Group—which, incidentally, I cochair along with Senator BYRD, and the Executive on the INF and the START I treaty. I remind my colleagues of a statement made by Sam Nunn, the

former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, when he was serving in this body in 1986:

Mr. President, in my opinion, the administration's rejection of our request for Senate access threatens a basic institutional interest of the U.S. Senate—its constitutional role in the treaty process.

I agree with the former chairman of the Armed Services Committee that it is important for the Senate to have access to this negotiating record.

Finally, let me say, I come to this very serious process with an open mind. I supported the START II treaty and the Moscow Treaty. I opposed the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Not all arms control agreements are the same. And just because they were negotiated, it does not follow they are in our best interest. So we need to examine the record and this treaty carefully.

Today, I want to identify some areas of concern I believe Senators will want to focus on as they begin to consider the treaty. These are not objections. They are matters of concern we will want to investigate:

One, the required nuclear modernization plan; two, limits on U.S. nuclear force levels and force structure; three, impact on U.S. missile defenses; four, verification under the new treaty; five, the impact of the treaty on the disparity between United States and Russian nuclear force levels, especially regarding tactical nuclear weapons; six, the Bilateral Consultative Commission; and, seven, the impact of the treaty on prompt global strike.

Perhaps we should consider an eighth category and a new metric by which to evaluate the treaty. Secretary Clinton stated on March 18 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

I am not suggesting that this treaty alone will convince Iran or North Korea to change their behavior, but it does demonstrate our leadership and strengthens our hand as we seek to hold these and other governments accountable.

I suggest the administration may want to carefully consider whether it wants the Senate to evaluate the treaty on that basis. What real progress has been made on nonproliferation since the President signed the treaty? Is the latest Security Council resolution an indication of the value of the New START?

While the U.N. Security Council has not adopted a resolution yet with respect to Iran, the announcement by the administration on May 18 included no reference to any sanctions that would close the noose around the IRGC, around Iran's energy sector, especially refined petroleum products, and Iran's banking sector, and all the other revenue streams that feed Iran's illegal nuclear weapons program and its terrorism apparatus.

Most of what is in the draft resolution—for example, references to the Iranian Central Bank—are in the preamble. The administration has told us that preambles are not binding. So which is it? Are preambles binding or is the draft resolution a bunch of words with little effect?

Also very troubling is the disclosure that the resolution does not prohibit the sale to Iran by Russia of the S–300 antiaircraft missile system. Not including the S–300 in the draft Security Council resolution is unfortunate confirmation that the administration has not ''reset'' relations with Russia in any meaningful way. In fact, the Moscow-based Kommersant Online reported this morning—and I quote—''Moreover, according to the terms of the deal, Washington is also lifting its objections to the sale to Iran of Russian S–300 antiaircraft missile systems.'' I cannot stress how important this issue is. Under no circumstances can the administration permit Russia to think the United States is not opposed to this transfer. If Russia proceeds with this transfer, not only will the Russian entities involved have to be sanctioned under U.S. law, but United States-Russia relations will be in a grave state of crisis.

It would appear the reason Russia agreed to the weak U.N. sanctions resolution is it will not affect any of its ties with Tehran. At the same time, it has announced it will embark on nuclear cooperation with Syria, as it announces, for example, the planned activation of the Bushehr reactor next August. What is the administration's reaction? We have learned it will roll back proliferation sanctions on Russian entities. Could this possibly be a quid pro quo for Russia's support for the draft resolution? I thought the START treaty was supposed to ensure their support. Nor has the President's ''leading by example,'' touted by Secretary Clinton, affected even NATO member Turkey and hemispheric member Brazil. The administration was obviously blindsided by Brazil and Turkey, working instead with Iran on an alternative plan.

So it is fair to ask: What progress has been made on nonproliferation that the administration can point to that suggests the START treaty is a meaningful tool in keeping States such as Iran and North Korea from violating their nuclear nonproliferation treaty obligations?

Let me turn back directly to START and begin the seven items I mentioned, beginning with the first: the modernization plan. This is the plan that section 1251 of last year's Defense Authorization Act required be submitted at the same time the treaty was sent to us for its ratification.

The key goal of most arms control agreements is to achieve strategic stability. The New START treaty was negotiated on the premise of numeric stability, but there are a number of underlying factors required, a foundation upon which to base that stability. For the United States, it is the confidence provided by both the current U.S. nuclear warheads and delivery systems and by the weapons complex and its capacity to sustain and modernize those nuclear warheads. For this reason, 41 Senators wrote to President Obama last December, highlighting the direct link between nuclear force reductions under the treaty and modernization of the U.S. nuclear weapons complex.

What are some of the factors that affect its strategic stability, beyond the treaty numbers? Well, first, the weapons we deploy must be safe, secure and, most critically, for stability they must be reliable. Given the age of our current weapons, averaging close to 30 years, we must be extremely diligent about monitoring those deployed weapons through our surveillance programs.

We also have warheads that require life extensions such as the W76, which is underway, and soon, I hope, the B61. Without life extension, these weapons will soon cease to be capable of protecting our country. We must be looking to the future stockpile with new approaches, including life extension, using a full spectrum of options responsive to future needs. To achieve this will require a strong science, technology, and engineering workforce in our national laboratories and military complex that maintains critical skills and is resolute in its determination to solve the complicated problems at hand.

We must make an intense, unified push to restore a viable production capacity for nuclear warheads. Herein lives the greatest chink in our armor. As former Secretary Schlesinger recently testified:

The Russians have a live production base. They turn over their inventory of nuclear weapons every 10 years. We do not.

Finally, we cannot neglect the delivery systems that carry these nuclear weapons. They are also aging and they also are prey to neglect and loss of critical capabilities.

The section 1251 plan was to address the issues I have just highlighted. We have received this classified report, and we are in the process of reviewing the statements of the administration to ensure that modernization is, in fact, adequately addressed.

The administration has outlined in this report a plan to provide, over the next decade, $80 billion for nuclear weapon activities and about $100 billion for delivery system activities. To be clear, most of this money is not new. In fact, the bulk of the money covers current spending levels plus inflation for the decade. While this is a needed improvement from the grossly inadequate fiscal year 2010 budget submission, we do not yet know how much the administration intends to commit to modernization and how it will be spent.

It has been well advertised that there is a renewed emphasis by the administration on sustaining our stockpile and modernizing the infrastructure. Congress has long recognized the need for this extra attention, for example, calling for the Stockpile Management Program and the section 1251 plan requirement in the fiscal year 2010 National

Defense Authorization Act. But after reviewing the fiscal year 2011 budget input, I am concerned the administration has not done all it should.

The fiscal year 2011 budget weapons activities part of the budget of $7 billion is a 10-percent increase over fiscal year 2010, with a 26-percent increase in the category of Directed Stockpile Work. This looks good on paper. The question is the substance. The fiscal years 2007 through 2009 plans from NNSA predicted that the fiscal year 2011 budget should be, on average, $7 billion—exactly what the administration asked for this year. What we need to know is how much in addition to the $7 billion for NNSA weapon activities over the next 10 years.

A cursory review of the numbers recommended in the section 1251 plan shows the proposed funding is, in fact, barely keeping up with inflation. In fiscal year 2010, Congress provided roughly $6.4 billion for the current nuclear weapons account at NNSA. If the fiscal year 2010 budget is assumed as a new 10-year baseline, that would be $64 billion of the $80 billion proposal for nuclear weapons activities at NNSA, assuming no increase for inflation or increased costs of modernization. If you assume a standard rate of inflation of 3 percent to cover cost-of-living adjustments in salaries and increased material costs using the fiscal year 2010 appropriations as the baseline, then holding that budget constant would require a total of $75.6 billion over the 10-year period. If a 2-year rate of inflation is used, then the increase is about $8 billion over the next 10 years.

Unfortunately, we know the fiscal year 2010 budget is not a sustainable baseline. The Senate Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee noted in its committee report last year that:

> The committee does not believe this level of funding is adequate to support modernization of the complex including critical investment in infrastructure and scientific capabilities.

So our stockpile is aging, refurbishments are behind schedule, the Cold War infrastructure is falling apart, and the critical science and technology skills that underwrite our nuclear deterrence are atrophied. But rather than seeing a new commitment to this problem, the budget request and the 1251 plan seem to be based on a plan—the fiscal year 2010 budget—that wasn't making much progress as it was.

It appears to me this plan was based not so much on what is needed but what funding the administration was willing to make available. In this case, it seems to be what funding Secretary Gates could sacrifice from his budget because that is how the additional money for this year came about. Why was the administration only willing to find funding authority in the DOD budget, the one department of the Federal Government engaged in fighting two wars? Secretary Gates had to transfer money from his budget over to the Energy Department budget.

As important as the amount of money available is the freedom to pursue all options available to ensure the safety, security, and reliability of our highly complex nuclear stockpile. The Nuclear Posture Review restricts options for modernizing existing warheads by stating:

> In any decision to proceed to engineering development for warhead LEPs—

That is, life extension projects—

> the United States will give strong preference to options for refurbishment or reuse. Replacement of nuclear components would be undertaken only if critical Stockpile Management Program goals could not otherwise be met and if specifically authorized by the President and approved by Congress.

The 1251 plan tries to deal with this overly restrictive limitation by stating:

> The Laboratory Directors will ensure that the full range of life extension program approaches, including refurbishment, reuse, and replacement of nuclear components are studied.

But it still reiterates that there is a ''policy preference for refurbishment and reuse in decisions to proceed from study to engineering development.''

Why would our nuclear scientists spend time and limited resources and risk their careers studying the full range of options if, when they make their recommendations, the President requires that they prove the impossible; namely, that replacement must be the only choice? Why isn't the standard instead what is the best course of action?

The Perry-Schlesinger Commission noted the importance of flexibility when it reported to Congress last May. It stated there are:

> . . . options along a spectrum . . . in between are various options to utilize existing components and design solutions while mixing in new components and solutions as needed. Different warheads may lend themselves to different solutions along this spectrum. The decision on which approach is best should be made on a case-by-case basis as the existing stockpile of warheads ages.

The bipartisan commission of six Republicans and six Democrats determined that:

> So long as modernization proceeds within the framework of existing U.S. policy, it should encounter minimum political difficulty.

Well, the NPR changes that policy, and the section 1251 plan reiterates the NPR language after initially suggesting scientists will be given complete latitude. I believe this will have a chilling effect on the scientists' work and that this issue must be resolved.

Similarly, we have questions concerning the administration's commitment to maintaining and modernizing nuclear delivery systems. While the administration suggests in the Nuclear Posture Review and the 1251 plan that it will maintain a nuclear triad, there is no funding in that plan for follow-on strategic systems, other than a replacement for our aging nuclear ballistic missile submarines. In fact, the 1251 plan notes that the administration will not even make a decision regarding a next generation bomber and a follow-on ICBM until 2013 and 2015, respectively. Likewise, rather than commit to a new nuclear cruise missile, the administration instead announces that a study is being done to determine if it will be replaced. Finally, the 1251 plan is silent on funding needed to develop and deploy conventional prompt global strike capabilities which, according to the Nuclear Posture Review, are to play a larger role in our strategic posture.

The notional nuclear force structure under New START suggested in the 1251 plan lacks sufficient detail. It calls for up to 420 ICBMs, up to 60 strategic bombers, and no more than 240 SLBMs. It would be helpful to know exactly how U.S. forces will be configured, how we might expect Russia to configure its nuclear forces, both strategical and tactical, and then have a net assessment to determine whether the United States is still capable of carrying out its deterrence missions, especially providing nuclear security guarantees to allies and partners.

With regard to New START limitations and force structure, the New START treaty limits the number of deployed strategic delivery systems to 700. Since the United States today deploys approximately 800 delivery systems, this will require a reduction of some 180 ICBMs, SLBMs, and/or strategic bombers to reach the treaty limitations—more if we deploy conventional global strike missiles, since, by the terms of the treaty, these must be counted as nuclear as well.

The Russians, on the other hand, are already below the 700 figure. So this is the first time that at least I am aware the United States will agree to launcher limitations that will require the United States to reduce its forces but require no reductions by Russia. It is fair to ask what the United States got for this concession.

Moreover, because a bomber counts as only one delivery system and one warhead no matter how many bombs or cruise missiles are loaded on it, the Russians are able legally to field more than 1,150 warheads limited by the treaty. While this may appear to advantage both sides, I do not fear U.S. cheating—we would not—but the Russians could, and because of weak verification tools in the treaty, I am not sure we will know. This is another reason to await the NIE before making a decision on the treaty.

Let me quote from the Heritage Foundation analysis on this point. It says:

> In fact, despite Obama administration claims to the contrary, New START's counting rules and apparent lapses will permit increases in Russian strategic force levels above the 1,700 to 2,200 deployed warhead limit of the Moscow Treaty.

I am not going to quote the remainder of this analysis, but I would ask unanimous consent that the statement, as I submit it for the RECORD, contain the remainder of this analysis.

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

According to a Heritage Foundation analysis:

In fact, despite Obama Administration claims to the contrary, New START's counting rules and apparent lapses will permit increases in Russian strategic force levels above the 1,700–2,200 deployed warhead limit of the Moscow Treaty. RIA Novosti, an official news agency of the Russian Federation, already has reported that given New START's counting rules, Russia will be able to retain 2,100 strategic nuclear warheads under New START, not 1,550. Russia will be able to deploy even higher numbers under New START if it follows through on-announced modernization programs, particularly the new heavy bomber. In addition Russia could deploy strategic nuclear systems that were limited or prohibited under START I, but appear not to be limited whatsoever under New START.

If Russia exploits the legal lapses in New START, there is no actual limit in the new Treaty on the number of strategic nuclear warheads that can be deployed. The number of Russia's strategic nuclear warheads would be limited only by the financial resources it is able to devote to strategic forces, not by New START warhead ceilings—which would be the case without this new Treaty.

Mr. KYL. The bottom line is, there were concessions by the United States. The Russian conventions are essentially strictly based on their financial situation, not by any New START warhead ceilings. So what I think we should ask is why did we agree to it and what did we get in return.

Additionally, what will the U.S. nuclear force structure look like after eliminating these 180 U.S. strategic delivery systems? I have already talked about it, but I wish to explain why this is an important requirement for Senators to consider before we vote on the treaty.

The administration has provided some initial information as a basis for future planning. It could retain up to 420 ICBMs, up to 60 strategic bombers, and deploy no more than 240 SLBMs at any time. We will require further details about where these reductions will be made and how this force structure fares against our most likely prediction about how the Russians will design their nuclear forces.

An issue of concern is that while the United States intends to deploy only single-warhead ICBMs under the administration's new NPR, the treaty appears to be driving the Russians to deploy multiple-warhead missiles for their ICBM force. Land-based multiple-warhead missiles have long been considered destabilizing because they place a premium on striking first for fear of losing a large proportion of one's warheads by a preemptive strike by the other side. For this reason, MIRVs were to be banned by the START II treaty that never entered into force. Now, 80 percent of Russia's ICBM force will be road mobile and MIRVed. In light of this, it is curious to hear the administration now argue that New Start will increase strategic stability.

Assuming the U.S. nuclear force structure is survivable, the next question is whether it is sufficient for deterrence purposes—especially the more difficult mission of extending nuclear guarantees to allies and partners.

As I said, the New Start treaty limits deployed strategic delivery systems to 700. A September 2008 white paper by the Defense and Energy Departments suggests a force of approximately 900 delivery systems is necessary for deterrence purposes, and in congressional testimony last summer, Admiral Mullen and General Cartwright expressed concerns with force levels below 800. How, then, can 700 be the correct number? Again, Senators must see the analysis themselves to make a decision on this. I don't see how a mere assurance in an unclassified committee hearing can be sufficient on a matter like this.

As to missile defense, despite being told consistently from the very beginning of negotiations that missile defense will be addressed only in the preamble of the treaty, we now discover that article V contains a direct restriction on U.S. missile defense activities—i.e. neither party can convert ICBM or SLBM launchers into launchers for missile defense interceptors. In fact, just prior to the treaty's public release, Under Secretary of State Ellen Tauscher said the following: ''But there is no limit or constraint on what the United States can do with its missile defense systems.'' Now, this begs two questions: 1, did Ms. Tauscher not know what was in the treaty her subordinates were negotiating; or 2, did whoever wrote Ms. Tauscher's talking points think Senators wouldn't notice an entire article of the treaty text?

Some administration officials have tried to explain this away by saying that, since this administration has no current plans to do so, it's not a constraint. That stands the English language on its head. This concession to the Russian Federation will establish a dangerous precedent with respect to including missile defense limitations in future offensive arms control agreements. Why did the U.S. side feel it necessary to concede this point? What did we get in return? Again, this is why it is important to see the full negotiating record.

When viewed together, the treaty's preamble, the Russian unilateral statement on missile defense, and remarks by senior Russian officials provide the potential for Russia to essentially blackmail the U.S. against increasing its missile defense capabilities by threatening to withdraw from the treaty.

The preamble states that ''current strategic defensive arms do not undermine the viability and effectiveness of the strategic offensive arms of the parties.'' Does this suggest that moving beyond ''current'' systems could provide grounds for withdrawal?

The Russians note in their unilateral statement that the treaty ''can operate and be viable only if the United States of America refrains from developing its missile defense capabilities quantitatively or qualitatively,'' and also link American missile defense capabilities to the treaty's withdrawal clause. Shouldn't we read this as an attempt to exert political pressure to forestall continued development and deployment of U.S. missile defenses? The preamble doesn't have to be legally binding to be influential.

Even more disturbing is the administration's decision to limit U.S. missile defenses to be effective only against a ''limited attack,'' thus exempting Russian capabilities from the reach of our missile defenses. Since the U.S. unilateral statement makes quite clear that the administration intends to deploy only ''limited'' missile defenses to deal with ''limited attack,'' the administration has left itself no room to respond to strategic surprise or a disintegration of the current strategic relationship with key nuclear powers, let alone an accidental launch. Let me quote from the text of the U.S. unilateral statement:

The United States missile defense systems would be employed to defend the United States against limited missile launches, and to defend its deployed forces, allies and partners against regional threats. The United States intends to continue improving and deploying its missile defense systems in order to defend itself against limited attack and as part of our collaborative approach to strengthening stability in key regions.

Here is something else that's troubling. General Jones, in a May 12, 2010, letter to me wrote, ''Russian unilateral statement is both beyond the control of the Administration and not binding or limiting in any way on current or planned U.S. missile defense programs.'' I will repeat that because it is important: ''not binding or limiting in any way on current or planned U.S. missile defense programs.''

What about a program that is not current or planned? Our unilateral statement must lead one to ask whether the Russian statement was answered by the U.S. statement, in effect saying, ''you don't worry about our missile defense because we won't make it effective against you.'' What if a future administration decides to return to the concept of actually protecting America from any nuclear attack even from Russia?

The Russians will have the right to rely on these statements for at least the ten years of the treaty's operation. These statements may become the new baseline in future arms control negotiations between the United States and the Russian Federation. Ronald Reagan enunciated the vision of U.S. missile defense, which I believe is as true today as it was in 1983:

What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack, that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies? But isn't it worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is.''

I am concerned that when Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov warned, on March 28, that ''the treaty and all the obligations it contains are valid only within the context of the levels which are now present in the sphere of strategic defensive systems,'' it means the Russians will threaten to pull out of START if we deploy additional ground-based interceptors in Alaska or if we deploy the SM–3 block IIB missile in Europe, as the administration promised.

There is something fundamentally disturbing about entering into a treaty with the Russians when we have such a divergence in view over a substantial issue like missile defense. At the very least this likely sets the stage for misunderstanding and confrontation as the United States continues its missile defense activities, particularly in Europe. Remember, the goal of the treaty was supposed to be stability from a common understanding and agreement on core principles.

Those who have rushed to embrace the treaty must confront this reality and the administration must be required to square the circle.

On verification, Secretary Gates testified that this treaty provides ''a strong verification regime . . . which provides a firm basis for monitoring Russia's compliance with its treaty obligations.'' I certainly have a great deal respect for Secretary Gates, but I'm not sure how he can know that yet. Has he seen the NIE on the treaty? Or the State Department verifiability assessment? And, even if treaty noncompliance can be verified, what have we lost in intelligence as a result of the weakening of the verification compared to the START treaty?

Independent assessments of the treaty suggest important new gaps in monitoring. For example, the treaty no longer requires on-the-ground, continuous monitoring of Russia's missile manufacturing facility and permits Russia to withhold telemetry of many of its missile tests, undermining our ability to know how many missiles are being produced and, perhaps, limiting our ability to understand what new capabilities are being developed. The administration has blamed the Bush administration for this, and I have asked for the evidence in letters to the Secretary of State, including a December 4, 2009, letter. So far the administration has been unwilling to substantiate this allegation—which it could do by responding to my letters and inquiries on the matter.

The ability to monitor compliance with the terms of the treaty is important, but as important is whether our intelligence community can monitor the status of Russian strategic nuclear forces. What new capabilities is Russia developing? Is Russia building and stockpiling additional missiles and warheads that could provide it a breakout capability? Will we be able to maintain confidence in our assessment of Russian forces throughout the 10-year period of the treaty? According to Secretary Gates, ''And I think what you are likely to hear from them [the Intelligence Community] is that they have high confidence in their ability to monitor this treaty until toward the end of the 10-year term, when their confidence level will go to moderate.''

What is the impact of a judgment like that when we know Russia is increasing its reliance on its nuclear forces, conducting war games involving simulating raids against NATO allies like Poland, and modernizing almost every element of its strategic and tactical nuclear forces? For example, Russia is, in fact, deploying a new multipurpose attack submarine that can launch long range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads against land targets at a range of 5,000 kilometers—just barely missing the threshold to be considered a strategic weapon under the New START treaty. Of course, a tactical nuclear weapon has a strategic effect if it is detonated above a U.S. or allied city.

We will need the intelligence community to consider these important factors before we can fully evaluate the treaty; I look forward to a thorough NIE that rigorously analyzes our ability to monitor Russian nuclear forces. And, I am sure the Intelligence Committee will hold numerous hearings to flesh out these issues.

As to the impact the treaty has on U.S. and Russian nuclear force levels, especially regarding tactical nuclear weapons, the administration argues that New Start will ''increase'' or ''provide'' strategic stability, but has yet to explain why the 10–1 disparity in tactical nuclear weapons doesn't upset that strategic stability, especially at lower levels of strategic nuclear forces. As former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger recently testified, ''the significance of tactical nuclear weapons rises steadily as strategic nuclear arms are reduced.''

The Strategic Posture Commission estimates Russia may have approximately 3,800 operational tactical nuclear warheads, and that the combination of new warhead designs and precision delivery systems ''opens up new possibilities for Russian efforts to threaten to use nuclear weapons to influence regional conflicts.''

Likewise, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Michele Flournoy, has observed that the Russians are ''actually increasing their reliance on nuclear weapons and the role of nuclear weapons in their strategy.'' There is a fine line—actually, no line at all except as to how they are delivered—between strategic and tactical weapons.

If the Russians intend to use nuclear weapons to influence regional conflicts, then shouldn't we try to understand the impact of their numbers in the context of declining U.S. strategic nuclear weapons required by the treaty? In other words, what will be the effect of Russian tactical nuclear weapons on strategic stability and our ability to extend deterrence into various regions? We should understand this before agreeing with the administration's contention that this treaty increases stability.

The administration's retort is that they understand the importance of dealing with the disparity in tactical nuclear weapons, but that we must first ratify New Start before getting to Russian tactical nuclear weapons in the next treaty. But what leverage will we have left? And why should we think a ''next treaty'' that further reduces our weapons will be in our rational interest?

And if tactical weapons are as important as most seem to believe, why didn't we make them a priority in this treaty? Because the Russians didn't want to talk about them? Why was that enough to demur? How hard did we push? Again, this is why Senators need to see the negotiating record, and why they shouldn't make up their minds on the treaty until they do.

BCC—Bilateral Consultative Commission

One of the matters the administration will have to address before the Senate could consider ratification is the role of the Bilateral Consultative Commission in the treaty. As Ambassadors Edelman and Joseph observe in their May 10th National Review Online article:

> A preliminary reading of the Treaty Protocol suggests that the U.S. and Russian commissioners could reach secret agreement on changes to ensure the 'viability and effectiveness' of the treaty. These changes could create additional limits on missile defense that would appear to be beyond the reach of the Senate's responsibility to advise and consent.

Obviously, that is not acceptable. This matter will have to be thoroughly vetted during the hearings and presumably be dealt with in the resolution of ratification. While there may have been similar provisions in past treaties, the Senate should insist on a reasonable check on such an open-ended provision in the resolution of ratification.

Now to the conventional prompt global strike or PGS. Although tactical nuclear weapons were not addressed in this treaty, the United States conceded to Russian demands to place limits on our conventional prompt global strike capabilities by counting conventionally armed strategic ballistic missiles under the limits for delivery systems. At the very least, this will require a one-for-one reduction in U.S.-deployed nuclear weapons for each conventional ICBM it intends to deploy. This is yet another reason Senators need to see the force posture before they can make up their minds on the treaty.

The treaty also sets the stage for further limitations on U.S. conventional strike capabilities in the preamble by noting that the parties are ''mindful of the impact of conventionally armed ICBMs and SLBMs on strategic stability.'' Does any Senator imagine the Russians will not raise objections when

the United States begins the serious development of prompt global strike capabilities, as called for by the Nuclear Posture Review?

Moreover, the administration must be candid when it testifies about issues such as PGS missile defense. It cannot continue to state that the treaty does not limit PGS or missile defenses when it clearly does.

In conclusion, Secretary Gates and Secretary Clinton have predicated their support for the treaty on their answer to the question: Are we better off with an agreement or without it? They suggest that without the agreement, we would lack the ability to limit and monitor Russian strategic forces.

My response is twofold:

First, the existing 2002 Moscow Treaty already limits Russian warheads. True, the Moscow Treaty relied on the now-expired START treaty's verification procedures, but these could have been extended by mutual consent. The Russians refused or the administration did not bother to ask. We will not know until the administration shares the negotiating record with us.

Second, I believe the better question is, Are we better off with this treaty or a treaty that did not include any references to missile defense or prompt global strike and which did contain limitations on Russian tactical nuclear weapons? These are issues for Senators to consider when they debate the resolution of ratification and amendments to it, whether they be reservations or conditions or otherwise.

In her opening statement at the May 18 Foreign Relations Committee hearing on New START, Secretary Clinton asserted that ''the choice before us is between this treaty and no treaty governing our nuclear security relationship with Russia.'' This assertion is obviously a false choice. It reflects sort of an ''our way or the highway'' approach, completely inconsistent with the responsibilities of the Senate. Since the administration did not consult the Senate for its advice before making its negotiating concessions, it should not now argue that the Senate has only the choice of voting for the treaty that we cannot amend and therefore must vote yes and that it would be impossible to negotiate another agreement. After all, isn't that what both sides did in walking away from the START II agreement? The Senate is not a rubberstamp.

We have the opportunity and responsibility to fully understand this treaty and understand whether it furthers the security of the American people. And we must consider it in the context of other considerations such as the nuclear modernization that goes hand-in-hand with consideration of the treaty. The administration will have to find a way, for example, to ensure the necessary funding for modernization before the Senate votes on the treaty.

Sergei Karagonov, chairman of the Russian Council on Defense and Foreign Policy, summarized the Russian view of the treaty saying:

> In the course of the negotiations, Russia reached almost all of the objectives it could possibly set.

I think that is a pretty good metric by which to evaluate the outcome of the treaty. Are we able to say the same thing for the United States? That is a question which will need to be answered affirmatively for the Senate to ratify the treaty.

We have just begun the process of evaluation and potentially ratification. I urge all of my colleagues to refrain from judgments before our process is complete. I do not doubt there are arguments in support of the treaty. The recitation of my concerns today should be taken as just that—concerns—hopefully to make the point that there are reasons for us to be careful and thoughtful and not jump to conclusions. I look forward to an exercise worthy of the Senate in the consideration of this important submission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

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

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER THOMAS WORTHAM IV

Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I come before this august body with a very heavy heart this afternoon. Last Friday night, just a few blocks from my home in Chicago, a terrible act of violence claimed the life of a young police officer. Thomas Wortham IV was a distinguished Chicago police officer. He was off duty on Wednesday night, so he went to visit his parents in a nice neighborhood called Chatham—in which I live only 2½ blocks away—to show them his new motorcycle.

Officer Wortham was used to putting his life on the line. In addition to being one of Chicago's finest, he recently served two tours in Iraq. He devoted himself to his community and to his country. He exhibited the same courage, valor, and selfless dedication wherever he went.

Thomas Wortham was a true American hero. He was the kind of person who keeps us safe and makes it possible for the rest of us to go about our lives free from fear; the kind of person who serves as an example to those around him and inspires others to give back.

But last Wednesday night, as he sat on his brandnew motorcycle outside of his parents' home, this remarkable young man was violently taken from us. After two tours in Iraq and endless hours patrolling the mean streets, Officer Wortham was struck down practically in his own backyard. Several young men tried to rob him, and he was shot in the struggle. His father, who is also a military veteran and retired police sergeant, heroically rushed to his defense and returned fire on those who attacked his son. But it was too late. Gun violence had already claimed Officer Wortham's life.

For all his heroism, for all the good he did for his community and his country, in the end Thomas Wortham IV was tragically killed where he should have been perfectly safe. There is no justice in this; there is no silver lining. This is just major outrage. It was a despicable, senseless act committed by dangerous people, all of whom must suffer the full consequences of the law.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in mourning Thomas Wortham IV, who was taken from us far before his time. Let us remember his selfless devotion to his community and to his country. Let us celebrate his heroism and honor his memory by living out his values in our daily lives.

I extend my deepest condolences to his family, whose pain far exceeds even the deep sense of loss felt by others in the Chicago community. This Nation stands with them today, just as their son stood with us in the sands of Iraq and the streets of Chicago.

As we lay this fallen hero to rest, let us do more than remember. Let us take action. This tragic murder reminds us of the gun violence pandemic that holds cities and towns across America in a vice grip. It can strike anywhere at any time, and it is tearing apart families, communities, and our own sense of security.

It is time to reclaim our future. It is time to stop the shooting and start to invest in education, violence prevention, and afterschool programs so we can keep guns out of the hands of criminals and keep kids from turning down the wrong path in the first place. This means creating jobs and cracking down on those who should not be able to buy guns. It means challenging our young people to aspire to a better life and giving them the tools to make the right choices so they do not end up on the road to violence.

This is not a political issue or a matter of dollars and cents. This is about the place where we live, work, and go to church, the places where our children play and go to school. Officer Wortham lived and died for these folks, for his friends and his neighbors and his countrymen. Even in a moment of tragedy, as we grieve this devastating loss, I believe we must summon the courage to walk in this young man's footsteps, to take up his cause as our own and lift up his noble example.

As I advised the parents when I met with them, let us take back our streets, our schools, our churches, and our children's future. Where Thomas Wortham IV fell, let us all rise in his place to confront this challenge and end the scourge of gun violence once and for all. Let us do that.

His family is also in mourning because retired Sergeant Wortham killed one of the offenders and shot the second one, who is now in critical condition in the hospital. Thank goodness for the Chicago Police Department and good detective work because the other two offenders are now in custody.

What we must do is stand and be counted when it comes to guns and

young people with guns in their hands and no jobs and no future and no hope. That is what we experience. In this legislation that is before this body, there is money that has to be provided for summer jobs for our youth.

Patrolman Wortham would not be the last person to expire through gun violence on our streets. I ask my colleagues to look at what we are doing and what we have to do and make sure we do our part to provide the resources and opportunity for our youth in these urban areas to have some hope, some direction, something on which to rely.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Department of State and Foreign Operations chapter of this supplemental totals $6.17 billion, which is the same as the President's request. The bulk of these funds are for emergency operations and programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Haiti.

Senator GREGG and I supported most of the President's requests, but we could not support them all and there were other items, like pandemic flu and assistance for disaster victims and refugees in other parts of the world, which we could not ignore.

We also provide additional assistance for Mexico, where drug-related violence spilling into the United States is a growing concern of many Senators, and for Jordan, a key ally in the Middle East.

We include language requiring a determination by the Secretary of State that the governments of Afghanistan and Haiti are taking necessary steps concerning transparency and corruption. We require consultation with local communities and a central role for women in decisions about assistance programs.

The funds in the State and Foreign Operations chapter of this bill are for programs that are strongly supported by both the Department of State and the Department of Defense, in countries where the United States has important national security interests.

I very much appreciate the way Senator GREGG and his staff worked with me and my staff on our chapter of this bill. At a time when it is popular to complain that Washington is ''broken,'' the Appropriations Committee continues to do important and necessary work in its traditional, bipartisan manner and I think this bill is an example of that.

I want to thank Chairman INOUYE and Vice Chairman COCHRAN for the support they have given us during this process. I would also ask that if Members have amendments to the State and Foreign Operations chapter that they inform Senator GREGG and me as soon as possible.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I would like to speak for a couple of minutes—I know the time at 4:45 is otherwise obligated; I will be briefer than that—about President Calderon's visit to the United States, his joint session speech to Congress, and a border security amendment I intend to offer, hopefully, as soon as tomorrow.

As you know, Mr. President, President Calderon addressed a joint session of Congress, and I was fortunate enough to have a very brief conversation with him in the anteroom before he came to the floor of the House, during which time I told him I admire his commitment to fight the drug cartels in Mexico.

During his remarks before the Congress and to the American people, President Calderon said some things I thought were very important for all of us to hear.

First of all, he said Mexico has gone ''all-in'' against the cartels—with increased commitments and personnel and equipment—and, unfortunately, is suffering significant losses and casualties in the fight. There have indeed been 23,000 Mexicans, approximately, since 2006, who have lost their lives in Mexico during these drug wars.

President Calderon also reminded us that Mexico is one of our most important trading partners, primarily as a result of NAFTA—the North American Free Trade Agreement. He pointed out that Mexico has, notwithstanding its other challenges, managed to keep its budget deficit low relative to its GDP—a record of fiscal discipline that should give us some embarrassment in Washington.

President Calderon acknowledged—and I think this is very important—that the lack of economic opportunities available in Mexico are a primary cause of illegal immigration into the United States.

While I admire some of the things President Calderon said, I do think he crossed a line he should not have crossed when he used this setting—a speech to a joint session of Congress and to the American people—to lecture Americans on our own State and Federal laws. For example, he criticized America's gun laws and seemed to suggest that we should somehow consider relinquishing our second amendment rights in order to help them disarm the cartels.

With all due respect to President Calderon, America's second amendment rights are not a proper subject of international negotiation with Mexico or any other nation.

Then President Calderon went on to criticize Arizona's immigration law last week on both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue—at the White House and at the Capitol—which I also believe was inappropriate under the circumstances.

There is no doubt there is fear and frustration all along the border—fear that the border violence that is raging just to the south is going to spill over into the United States, and frustration that Washington, DC—especially Congress and the President—is not doing enough about it. Arizona's law was written in response to this fear and frustration.

It is important to note—and this is a key fact that needs to be corrected on the record—that the Arizona Legislature amended their law to make clear that ethnic and racial profiling by law enforcement officials is strictly prohibited. That was a necessary and important change. But it doesn't appear President Calderon or many of the critics—including the President of the United States, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security—have actually even read the 10-page bill, which you can read online if you have access to the Internet. I have found it always helps in any discussion to actually know what you are talking about, to have actually read the bill so that you can have an intelligent conversation and perhaps then differ about policies.

But to misrepresent the contents of the bill, not having read it, is simply inexcusable.

To be sure, a patchwork of State laws is not the optimal way to fix our broken immigration system. We need sensible reforms at the national level. I am prepared to work in good faith with anyone committed to immigration laws that make sense in terms of our national security, in terms of the restoration of the rule of law, in terms of our economy and our values.

But some of the criticism of Arizona's law by the administration has been just simply misleading and counterproductive. Just last week we learned that a State Department representative—Michael Posner—actually apologized to China for the Arizona law, saying: ''We brought it up early and often.'' Early and often in talks with one of the most repressive regimes in the world? Unbelievable.

President Obama himself has set a bad example, repeatedly criticizing Arizonans for taking action while his own promises for immigration reform have gone unfulfilled.

The problem raging on our southern border is that the Federal Government needs to do more to improve our border security. That is something on which we can all agree and should all agree.

How bad is the situation? Well, this morning the El Paso Times reported:

> Mexican Federal police were attacked by a drive-by shooting during the weekend as Juarez surpassed 1,000 homicides for the year.

Ciudad Juarez—within several hundred feet of the city of El Paso in the United States—has lost 1,000 people to the drug wars just this year.

As I mentioned, it is estimated that 23,000 Mexicans have lost their lives in the drug wars during the last 3 years.

The fear is palpable on this side of the border. I must tell you, I have

never seen it quite this way. From Laredo, TX, to McAllen, TX, to El Paso—where people are accustomed to the novelty and the unique nature of our international border with Mexico, and they believe in maintaining those ties for economic and other reasons—people along the border in Texas, the longest section of the U.S.-Mexican border, are more apprehensive and concerned about what lurks just beyond the border. That fear ranges from cartels actively recruiting students in our public schools to gangs in order to help them with their drug-smuggling operations.

The Border Patrol has developed ''Operation Detour'' to show our students how the cartels treat the young people they recruit. The response to this video presentation has reportedly been powerful.

For example, in McAllen, TX, in the Rio Grande Valley, a 14-year-old girl made an emotional exit halfway during the presentation. She told the Border Patrol her father had recently been the victim of a cross-border abduction and her family was afraid to report the kidnapping to authorities for fear of retaliation from the cartel that took him.

In Rio Grande City, TX, another city in the Rio Grande Valley, kids were crying midway through the first video because the night before a classmate had died while running drugs.

Mr. President, our children are living in fear, but the White House's budget for border security shows it is living in denial. The President's budget request for fiscal year 2011 cuts the Secure Border Initiative by more than 25 percent, and we know the Department of Homeland Security is considering the elimination of the SBInet Program with no alternative or replacement in place.

The SBInet Program is a Secure Border Initiative. This is supposed to be the virtual fence that, along with boots on the ground and tactical infrastructure, are designed to help us contain and control movement of people across the border. Yet it has been cut by some 25 percent.

The President's budget also cuts the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program—or the HIDA Program—by over 12 percent.

The White House even wanted to make cuts—albeit modest—to the Border Patrol by about 181 agents, before those of us in Congress made clear this was simply unacceptable. Rather than cutting, we need to be growing the size of the Border Patrol and the boots on the ground.

Mr. President, the amendment I intend to offer at the first opportunity—hopefully, tomorrow morning—says border security is a priority, not an afterthought. This amendment will fix six priorities to improve border security.

First, it will fund additional equipment that can help protect our border, including helicopters and Predator drones. We have been fighting with the Federal Aviation Administration to try to get them to quit dragging their feet in authorizing the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to patrol our southern border, to help the Border Patrol and other law enforcement officials do their job. We are just beginning to see some headway, but they are incredibly undersourced with the lack of helicopters and the lack of additional Predator drones.

Second, my amendment will fund additional personnel in several law enforcement agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; Immigrations and Customs Enforcement; Custom and Border Protection; and the Counterdrug units of the National Guard.

The third thing my amendment will do will be to fund improvements for task forces and fusion centers that enhance interagency cooperation.

Fourth, it will fund additional personnel and facilities to improve detention and removal activities under Federal law.

And, fifth, it will create a $300 million grant program to assist State and local law enforcement officials who operate within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexican border. Because the Federal Government simply hasn't done enough in terms of border security, local and State law enforcement have had to step up, and they need the additional help that this grant program will provide to those local and State law enforcement agencies operating within 100 miles of the border.

Finally, my amendment will provide $100 million to fund infrastructure improvement at our ports of entry. This amendment is urgently needed, and I must add that it is fully funded. The total cost of my amendment is roughly $2 billion. This cost is fully offset using unspent stimulus funds because we know the White House predictions about the uses of those stimulus funds have been discredited.

Remember, we were told if we voted for a $787 billion unfunded—borrowed money—fund in order to get the economy moving again, unemployment would be kept to no more than 8 percent. Now, with unemployment at 9.9 percent, roughly, we know that stimulus program has been unsuccessful.

Two-thirds of the American people believe, according to Rasmussen—or I believe it is a Pew poll—the stimulus funds simply have not created or helped to retain jobs. We know during the period of time the White House predicted 3½ million jobs would be saved and created that 3 million jobs have been lost or destroyed by the recession.

This amendment represents a clear choice: a choice between funding the Nation's priorities, such as border security or funding the same failed stimulus strategy. It is a choice between paying for our Nation's priorities or adding more debt to our national credit card, already nearly maxed out at $13 trillion.

I would urge all my colleagues to support this amendment and help send the message to our border communities and across our country that the Federal Government acknowledges and accepts and embraces its responsibility to help keep them and our Nation safe.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RESTORING AMERICAN FINANCIAL STABILITY ACT OF 2010

MOTIONS TO INSTRUCT

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, under the previous agreement, I call up a motion to instruct conferees that I have at the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume the motions with respect to H.R. 4173, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4173) to provide for financial regulatory reform, to protect consumers and investors, to enhance Federal understanding of insurance issues, to regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion to instruct.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

The Senator from Kansas (Mr. BROWNBACK) moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on H.R. 4173 (the Restoring American Financial Stability Act) be instructed to insist that the final conference report include the House position relating to the exclusion for motor vehicle dealers from the rulemaking, supervisory, enforcement, or other authority granted to the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Agency, as such exclusion is contained in section 4205 of H.R. 4173, as passed by the House, and that the final conference report preserves the additional provisions, definitions, and protections provided to such motor vehicle dealers and servicemembers and their families in Senate amendment 3789, as further modified, to S. 3217.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I wanted the clerk to read the full motion to instruct conferees so my colleagues could understand the simplicity and directness of this motion. It is a very simple motion to instruct conferees to recede to the House position in regard to auto dealers in the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The House considered this in committee, and two-thirds of the committee members—half the Democrats, all the Republicans—voted to exclude the retail auto dealers from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. That is the way they voted. It came up

on the House floor, and it was defeated as far as to put the auto dealers in the regulatory process, so it was excluded in the House—full consideration at the committee; at the full House level, excluded.

What we are asking, now that this bill has passed, is in the motion to instruct our conferees, the Senate conferees, in going with the financial regulatory reform bill, to recede to the House position regarding the auto dealers.

I think this is a good motion to instruct conferees. I think it is something we ought to do. I think it is something that will be very helpful. I make this simple point to my colleagues: Under the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 100 percent of all auto loans will still be covered. If you vote for the Brownback instruction, if we recede to the House position, 100 percent of the auto loans will still be covered. We are saying in this, and the House position says: If you actually loan the money—if you are GMAC, if you are some other financiers up the street, you are under the CFPB. If you are simply the retail storefront, which is what the auto dealers are, you are not covered under the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. You are not covered if you are just the storefront arm of this, but 100 percent of the loans are covered.

If you are an auto dealer and you make the actual loan yourself and it is your money you are lending, you are covered under the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. If you are simply the storefront operation out here doing this, you are not covered.

The auto dealers are asking for this. They do not want the additional cost and burden of this regulation on them. They are the quintessential Main Street business throughout the country. There is not a single auto dealer on Wall Street—none of them, not one. You can go up there today and try to buy a car and you cannot get one.

These are Main Street businesses, and they took it on the chin last year. We lost, last year alone, 1,700 dealerships across America resulting in the loss of approximately 88,000 jobs. Why would we want to put a duplicative set of regulations on top of them that are already covered upstream and they have already had these sorts of losses and difficulties in a Main Street business?

We need people to create 88,000 jobs, not to eliminate or lose 88,000 jobs. Franchised auto dealers are the retail outlets. They are the storefronts that process the paperwork for various well-known brands with large financial arms. Under the House provision that my motion instructs us to recede to, these financial arms would still be regulated, but the dealers who process the paperwork would not.

Additionally, even if my motion is agreed to, auto dealers would still be regulated by the FTC and various State laws, so consumers would still have protections to ensure the truth in lending still applies.

In fact, I have a couple of pages here of regs—excuse me, of regulatory entities that auto dealers still apply to. I ask unanimous consent this list be printed at the conclusion of my comments.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BROWNBACK. I want to also point out what typically happens. This is a letter I am going to read from the Dale Willey auto dealership in Kansas. Dale Willey, the auto dealership in Kansas, said this about the financing that happens. I am reading from this:

> Each month we have 3 to 5 buyers who tell our financial service members—

There are three to five people coming in, telling our financial service managers:

> if our dealership can match or beat their bank's or credit union's interest rate, they will then finance through our dealership. To match the buyer's offer of rate terms simply provides a convenience to our buyers. To offer a better term and/or at a better rate enhances the buyer's savings by doing business with our dealership.

In other words, this is a competitive situation that typically people go into.

I will read again from the letter:

> We have buyers also who are unable to secure a loan through their normal bank, credit union or lender, and yet we are able to submit the buyer's application to several of our lenders with which we have agreements, discovering that one or more are willing to make these loans to this buyer. Not only does this provide a convenience to the buyer, but it truly allows the buyer to secure a better level and lower operating cost vehicle than provided by their older current vehicle.

This is a competitive situation. It also positions people so that sometimes they are able to get loans they could not get on their own.

I want to address as well another situation that has come up in this debate that people have raised: that this protection is needed for military personnel in particular. A couple of weeks ago the Senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator REED of Rhode Island and BROWN of Massachusetts that creates the Office of Service Member Affairs at the CFPB.

My motion that we are voting on today, instructs the current regulatory authorities to work with this office when they detect abuses by auto dealers. So we are saying, if you detect an abuse by auto dealers, then this should be worked on particularly by the CFPB and this office of servicemember affairs.

I recently received a letter from the Under Secretary of the Army for Personnel and Readiness, Clifford Stanley. In it he writes this:

> DOD would welcome and encourage CFPA protection for servicemembers and their families with regard to unscrupulous automobile sales and financing practices, provided such protections would not limit access to legitimate products.

That is exactly what motion does. Military personnel would have strong protections by the CFPB but without the adverse effect of limiting their access to credit. If you want to protect the military and maintain all their options for buying a car, you should vote in favor of this motion.

I point out these matters because there has been a lot of discussion and debate going on about the auto dealers amendment throughout the proceedings of this entire bill, which has gone on for some period of time. This makes sense to do this the way the House did it. It makes sense for us to move forward with this motion to recede to the House position.

The House has established this position. They have thought it through, and 100 percent of auto loans will still be covered. It is just the auto dealership will not be the one that is covered, the upstream financer will, unless the auto dealership is loaning their own money, and then they will be covered.

If you are concerned about military personnel, there is a particular direction in here regarding military personnel. Again, any loans are covered. It is the upstream position that is covered, and it is where it should be. That is the actual person or group that is making the loan. That is the one that should be covered.

Instead of putting an additional burden on dealerships that have already lost lots of jobs, we are saying: No, let us recede to the House position.

I reserve the remainder of my time. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Brownback motion to recede to the House position.

EXHIBIT 1

LEGAL & REGULATORY GROUP, NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION, MCLEAN, VA.

FEDERAL CONSUMER PROTECTION REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

1. Anti-Discrimination

a. Equal Credit Opportunity Act—Federal Reserve Board (FRB) Reg B

Prohibits creditors from engaging in discriminatory practices against credit applicants; establishes guidelines for gathering, evaluating, and retaining credit information; and requires written notification when credit is denied.

b. Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)—Medical Information Rule (FRB Reg FF)

Generally prohibits creditors from obtaining and using medical information when determining an applicant's eligibility for credit; also restricts sharing medical information with affiliates.

2. Unfair & Deceptive Acts or Practices

a. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Act—FTC Credit Practices Rule

Requires creditors to provide written disclosures to cosigners before they sign a retail installment sales contract; also prohibits unfair credit practices, deceptive cosigner practices, and pyramiding late charges.

b. FTC Act—Unfair & Deceptive Acts & Practices

Generally prohibits businesses from engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

3. Credit Disclosures

a. Truth In Lending Act (FRB Reg Z)

Imposes disclosure, advertising, and other requirements on consumer credit sales.

b. Federal Consumer Leasing Act (FRB Reg M)

Imposes disclosure, advertising, and other requirements on consumer leasing.

4. Financial Privacy

a. FCRA—Obtaining Credit Reports

Requires that businesses have and certify a permissible purpose to obtain a consumer's credit report and imposes restrictions on a creditor's ability to purchase prescreened lists of customers from consumer reporting agencies for credit solicitation purposes.

b. FCRA—FTC Prescreen Opt-Out Disclosure Rule

Requires that creditors provide prescreened customers to whom they send credit solicitations with a long and short form notice with instructions on how to opt-out of future prescreened solicitations from creditors.

c. FCRA—Affiliate Information Sharing

Restricts the disclosure of credit report information.

d. FCRA—FTC Affiliate Marketing Rule

Restricts using credit report information to market to the customers of an affiliate.

e. Gramm Leach Bliley Act (GLB)—FTC Privacy Rule

Requires financial institutions to provide finance and lease customers with a notice that accurately describes the institution's privacy policy and restricts the disclosure of customers' personal information.

5. Accuracy of Credit Reports

a. FCRA—FTC Address Discrepancy Rule

Requires users of credit reports to develop procedures to ensure that credit reports ordered from consumer reporting agencies that contain a ''Notice of Address Discrepancy'' pertain to the correct customer.

b. FCRA—Adverse Action Notices

Requires users of credit reports to notify customers in writing when adverse action is taken against them based in whole or in part on information contained in a credit report.

c. FCRA—Risk-based Pricing Notices

Requires users or credit reports to notify customers in writing when they obtain credit on unfavorable credit terms (relative to the user's other credit customers).

6. Identity Theft

a. GLB Act—FTC Safeguards Rule

Requires financial institutions to develop a comprehensive written program to protect their customer information.

b. FCRA—FTC Disposal Rule

Requires users of credit reports to develop procedures to properly dispose of credit report information.

c. FCRA—FTC Red Flags Rule

Requires creditors and financial institutions to develop a written program that contains procedures to identify, detect, and respond to ''red flags'' indicating the possibility of identity theft.

d. FCRA—Fraud & Active Duty Alerts

Requires users of credit reports who receive a fraud or active duty alert on a credit report to develop procedures to verify the customer's identity before extending credit to the customer.

e. FCRA—Credit & Debit Card Truncation

Requires persons to truncate the expiration date and all but the last 5 numbers on electronically printed credit and debit card receipts given to cardholders at the point of sale.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, the Restoring American Financial Stability Act is supposed to regulate Wall Street, not Main Street. It is Wall Street whose greed brought us the economic crisis. That is why I am voting for the Brownback motion to instruct conferees to support the House provision regarding the regulation of auto dealers.

We need a tough financial reform bill that focuses on the abuses that led to the economic crash. This bill is intended to primarily regulate major institutions that deal nationally and globally and to improve government coordination to ensure that there is an early warning and an early response system in place to prevent a future crisis like the one we were faced with in 2008. Automobile dealers were not part of the problem that led us to where we are today and therefore should not be subject to this legislation.

We must make sure that laws that are already on the books are being implemented and enforced. Under current law, car dealers are subject to extensive Federal regulation. Dealers' retail financing activity is regulated by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission, and car dealers are subject to tough Federal laws, including the Truth in Lending Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act. Those laws must be enforced. Predatory lending practices must be stopped, and there are tools in place to do so.

I believe that auto dealers are best regulated by State and local consumer protection agencies. Main Street should be regulated by people who are closer to its daily activities. Governors and attorneys general must make sure that consumers are protected from bad actors. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau should focus on Wall Street, not Main Street, and should not be used to increase unnecessary regulations on small businesses.

During debate on the Brownback amendment, it became clear that the men and women of our military have been targeted by unscrupulous auto dealers. This is an outrage. I never want to see our military personnel being taken advantage of. Our service men and women have dedicated their lives to this country, and we have a responsibility to make sure they, and their families, are treated with respect and that we do everything we can to reduce their increasing stress. That is why I voted to create an Office of Service Member Affairs within the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to educate the men and women of our military, and their families, to make better informed financial decisions and to strengthen coordination of consumer protections for members of our military. We must crack down on those who are taking advantage of our military families and communities. However, I do not think we need a new regulatory structure to do so. A Washington regulatory agency is not the best suited to regulate outside of military bases in Maryland or North Carolina.

As I said on the floor when we began debate of this bill, now is our opportunity to pass real financial reform that puts in place the strongest consumer financial protections and ensures the greed of Wall Street doesn't trump the needs of Main Street. That is why I support the House provision on the regulation of auto dealers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, how much time remains for my friend from Kansas?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 1 minute 56 seconds.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, let me begin by saying that SAM BROWNBACK and I are good friends. We have a different point of view in this matter. But that in no way at all should be reflected in our relationship with each other, as we have served together for many years. I fundamentally disagree with him about this.

Instructing conferees is an interesting motion in many ways. As we will be going to conference with the other body, I will be delighted to listen to these various ideas. But this is a matter which does deserve to be protected.

First of all, let me say that when it comes to automobile dealers, they are no different than community banks or other financial institutions; the overwhelming majority are good people and do a good job. But we do not pass laws in this country because a majority of the people commit crimes. We pass laws for the minority who can abuse their relationship with customers or with people. That is no different in this particular case at all.

So this is not about whether you like automobile dealers or do not like them. The simple question is: The second largest purchase that most Americans make is the purchase of an automobile. We do not buy stocks. We do not buy fancy institutions and so forth. We buy a home and we buy an automobile, and they are expensive undertakings.

So the question is very simply: We have established in our legislation, for the first time in the history of our country, a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that will watch out for the average American citizen when it comes to financial practices. We have a Consumer Product Safety Commission. We have the Food and Drug Administration which protects you against products that you ingest, so you have some ability to respond if they do you harm.

If you buy a lawn mower or you buy any other consumer product, we have a place you can go to get a recall when that product does injury or could do injury to you. Yet we have no place in this country, where you can be ruined by a financial product, to get you any redress.

So this legislation, for the first time in our Nation's history, establishes a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to watch out for bad mortgages, car loans, watch out for other financial activities in which the average individual may engage.

As I said, one of the most principal activities that people engage in as consumers is the purchase of an automobile. So we are trying to protect people. If we are going to say to community banks and to credit unions and other financial institutions: You must comply with these rules, they will be

enforced at the local level. But you have a community bank on one corner, a credit union on the other corner and a car dealer on the third corner and all three would like to compete for that business. To the credit union and the community bank we say: You have to comply with rules that protect consumers. But you, Mr. Auto Dealer over here, you do not have to do that. You can go off and do exactly as you want.

That is a mistake and why we have insisted that these provisions include automobile dealers. So I rise in opposition to this proposal.

A lot is said in this body about our men and women who serve in uniform. We all believe that, just as those heroes stand for us every single day, in bodies such as this we ought to stand for them. I wish to focus my remarks on what happens to men and women in uniform today because it is that constituency alone that ought to be reason to defeat this motion.

As we considered financial reform, then, we strove to heed the words of groups such as the Military Coalition, a consortium of over 30 nationally prominent military and veterans organizations, representing more than 5.5 million current and former servicemembers and their families, including such groups as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Guard Association, the Military Officers Association, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and many others.

All these groups have written a letter in which they say, in part: The most significant financial obligation for the majority of servicemembers is auto financing.

It is also the place where servicemembers are most likely to be taken advantage of. Recently, the New York Times reported on one case, that of Matthew Garcia, a 25-year-old Army specialist who was recently subjected to a trick called yo-yo financing by an unscrupulous car dealer, just as he was preparing to deploy for Afghanistan.

According to the story in the press, Specialist Garcia, stationed at Fort Hood, TX, bought an automobile at a used car lot, signed up for a loan at a 19.9 percent interest rate. That would be bad enough, but that is not the worst of it, the high rate of interest. The problem came when Specialist Garcia drove the car home.

The dealer called Specialist Garcia several days later to say the financing contract had actually fallen through and demanded an additional $2,500 in cash from Specialist Garcia. To make sure he paid up, the dealer blocked the soldier's car so no one could leave.

That is the way some—a few but some—auto dealers are treating our men and women in uniform. It is not enough that I tell you this story or one story in the press account. Under Secretary of Defense Stanley—in fact, my good friend, Senator BROWNBACK, quoted from the letter from Clifford Stanley. But listen to the operative sentence in the letter from Under Secretary Stanley:

> The Department's position as stated in my letter to Assistant Secretary Barr remains unchanged. The Department of Defense would welcome and encourage the CFPA protections for Servicemembers and their families with regard to unscrupulous automobile sales and financing practices provided such protections would not limit access to legitimate products.

Which they do not at all. So we are hearing from Under Secretary of Defense Stanley, in which he says: ''Bait and switch'' financing, falsification of loan applications, failure to pay off liens on trade-in vehicles, ''packing'' loans with items whose price bears little, if any, relationship to their real cost, and discriminatory lending are the kinds of problems members of our Armed Forces and their families face when dealing with financing their cars with car dealers.

In fact, Secretary Stanley reports that 72 percent of military counselors and attorneys surveyed had cited problems with auto dealer abuses in just the past 6 months alone, 72 percent cited it as a major problem. The Department of Defense is telling us that our men and women in uniform are at risk of being ripped off, as they are every single day.

That is why, of course, we adopted, 98 to 1, by the way, the amendment offered by SCOTT BROWN, our colleague from Massachusetts, and JACK REED, our colleague from Rhode Island. That amendment said we must have an office of servicemember affairs in the consumer bureau. Why did we establish that office there? What is the principal obligation that these service men and women get into that causes so much difficulty? It is automobiles sales. That is why we put it in.

What an irony it would be that we vote 98 to 1 to say we ought to establish that office within the consumer financial bureau and then turn around and adopt the Brownback amendment or insist upon it in a conference report, which basically exempts every one of these auto dealers from having to comply with the consumer protection laws. That would be an irony beyond ironies in a way, to on one hand say: We want to help you and protect you and then, on the other hand, take away the major organizations out there that do the most damage to them.

The Brownback motion would steal away this protection from our Armed Forces by creating a loophole for the exact sector of the financial services industry in which servicemembers are most vulnerable, and that is in auto sales. Let me be clear. All of us have relationships with auto dealers. I have a wonderful relationship with the people in my State of Connecticut whom I have worked closely with over the years.

All of us support those businesses. As I said at the outset of these remarks, the overwhelming majority of them do a good job and do not engage in unscrupulous behavior. But the laws are not written for the many, they are written for the few out there who do take advantage of these young men and women.

As we know from the evidence supplied by our military organizations and others who have written, rarely do they ever get involved in a matter such as a Banking Committee matter, to have the Under Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Army, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Order of the Purple Heart, and the Officers Association, all of them, 30 organizations saying: Do not do this.

Yet we are about to turn around and undo the efforts we have made to see to it that these young men and women, whom we all talk about in Memorial Day speeches, and so forth—what a great job they do for our country, and then turn around, in the one area they get taken to the cleaners on day after day, which is in this one particular area, and to exempt them entirely from the consideration of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

The community bankers oppose this. The credit unions oppose this as well. They want a level playing field. They would like to compete for that business. They have to comply with the rules. How can you turn around and say to that community bank or that credit union: You have to live with these rules, but the guy on the other corner does not have to do so. How is that fair when it comes to financing, as I said have said, the second largest purchase that anyone would make, that most people make in their lives?

So it is unfair, it seems to me, to have two sets of rules for the same product. That is what we would be doing if this amendment were adopted, and, of course, the conferees were required to insist upon supporting language in the House bill. Military leaders such as Michael Donley, the Secretary of the Air Force, support this approach because, in his words:

> Protection from unprincipled automobile lending enables our Airmen to concentrate on their primary mission—to fly, fight and win in air, space, and cyberspace.

Advocates such as Holly Petraeus, wife of GEN David Petraeus, the director of the Better Business program for military families, at a press conference, strongly supports the protections we have in this bill. They know the hardships military families face and believe it should not be compounded by shady lenders.

By the way, it is not just our servicemembers who suffer from lending abuse in this sector as well. There is a long and sad history of racial discrimination in auto lending. For example, African-American borrowers who are charged more than 2.5 times the amount in subjective rate——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time on the motion has expired.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent for 1 additional minute and provide 1 additional minute for my friend from Kansas as well.

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

Mr. DODD. Let me, if I can, because my friend from Kansas cited this, about separating out the financing from the lenders. There was a court case. Listen to what one of these witnesses, involved in that distinction, had to say. Some argue that auto dealer financing operations are not the lenders, they are merely processing the paperwork.

According to court testimony of a former finance and insurance manager from a Tennessee auto dealer:

The standard industry practice is to prepare the financing documents so that the customer is not alerted in any manner that the person with whom he is dealing has the ability to control the customer's price of credit. This allows the finance arranger to present himself as the ally of the customer, which further relaxes and disarms the customer. The nature of the transaction creates the perfect opportunity for a dealer to obtain a large kickback from an unsuspecting customer by subjectively inflating their interest rates.

This is not a time to do so much damage, in my view, to these young men and women in uniform.

I ask unanimous consent that several letters we have from the various military organizations in opposition to the Brownback amendment be printed in the RECORD.

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

INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY BANKERS OF AMERICA®,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD C. SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND SENATOR SHELBY: On behalf of the Independent Community Bankers of America and its nearly 5,000 member banks, I write to oppose Sen. Brownback's amendments SA 3789 and SA 3790 to the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010 to exempt most automobile dealers from the jurisdiction of the proposed Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

ICBA believes the CFPB should be focused on the under-regulated financial services providers rather than highly-regulated community banks. When automobile dealers offer financing to customers—generally as a conduit for manufacturers' captive finance arms—the dealers provide consumers loans and leases that are second only to home mortgages in importance to most families. Yet, their financing activities are not subjected to the same level of regulatory scrutiny as the auto lending activities of community banks. Exempting automobile dealers would create a gaping loophole in the CFPB and would give automobile dealers—as well as the manufacturers' captive finance arms that provide financing through them—a competitive advantage over community banks and reduce consumer choice in auto loans.

I urge you to oppose exemptions to the CFPB for non-depository lenders, including automobile dealers.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CAMDEN R. FINE,
President & CEO.

THE MILITARY COALITION,
Alexandria, VA, April 15, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
Chairman, Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD C. SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND RANKING MEMBER SHELBY: The Military Coalition, a consortium of nationally prominent military and veterans organizations, representing more than 5.5 million current and former servicemembers and their families and survivors, would like to express our opposition to Senator Brownback's amendment to the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010. Senator Brownback's amendment would exclude auto dealers and their lending practices from the financial reform bill.

The most significant financial obligation for the majority of servicemembers is auto financing. Including the auto dealers financing and sales in the financial reform bill will provide greater protections for our servicemembers and their families.

Providing a ''carve-out'' for auto dealers does just the opposite—it will allow unscrupulous dealers to continue to take advantage of servicemembers and their families.

In a recent letter from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD P&R) to the Department of the Treasury's Assistant Secretary for Financial Institutions (attached), Dr. Clifford Stanley states that the Department of Defense would welcome protections provided to servicemembers and their families with regard to unscrupulous automobile sales and financing practices.

Additionally, Dr. Stanley highlights the extent of the problem in a recent informal polling of installation attorneys and personal financial managers/counselors. Of the 659 counselors and attorneys who responded, 72% stated that they counseled servicemembers in the past six months on one or more unscrupulous practices (e.g., ''bait and switch'' financing, falsification of loan documents, failure to pay-off liens, and ''packing loans'') when covering auto financing with their client.

Again, the Coalition wishes to reiterate our collective opposition to any ''carve-out'' of auto dealership financing from the financial reform bill and we thank you for your attention to this important issue impacting military members and their families.

Sincerely,

Air Force Association, Air Force Sergeants Association, Air Force Women Officers Associated, American Logistics Association, AMVETS (American Veterans), Army Aviation Association of America, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Association of the United States Army, Association of the United States Navy, Chief Warrant Officer and Warrant Officer Association, U.S. Coast Guard, Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service, Inc., Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, Fleet Reserve Association, Gold Star Wives of America, Inc., Iraq & Afghanistan Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, Marine Corps League, Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, Military Officers Association of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, National Guard Association of the United States, National Military Family Association, National Order of Battlefield Commissions, Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, Non Commissioned Officers Association, Reserve Enlisted Association of the United States, Society of Medical Consultants to the Armed Forces, The Retired Enlisted Association, United States Army Warrant Officers Association, United States Coast Guard Chief Petty Officers Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

MAY 19, 2010.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR: We are writing to voice our opposition to the modified version of Senator Brownback's Amendment #3789, which would exempt auto dealers from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The changes made to the amendment do nothing to stop automobile dealers from engaging in fraudulent or abusive practices. Instead, the revised amendment provides financial education for military families who are targeted by unscrupulous dealers with these tactics.

While good financial counseling can help consumers make smart purchasing decisions, it is no substitute for vigorously enforcing the law to prevent unfair and deceptive practices. In fact, the modified Brownback Amendment #3789 would shift the burden onto the military and individual Service members to avoid being defrauded by car dealers, rather than protecting our troops and all Americans with a new consumer agency that polices auto dealer financing and enforces already existing consumer protection laws.

Senator Brownback's modification requires the Federal Reserve and the Federal Trade Commission—two agencies that to date have failed to adequately protect consumers from abusive auto lending practices—to work with the Office of Service Member Affairs to ensure that ''Service members and their families are educated and empowered to make better informed decisions regarding consumer financial products and services offered by motor vehicle dealers.'' However, many of the scams perpetrated on our troops cannot be eliminated through education, since fraud by its very nature is designed to deceive and is often perpetrated without the consumer's knowledge or awareness. For example, some car dealers engage in ''powerbooking,'' a scam in which the victim does not have access to the documents the dealer submits to the finance company and therefore has no knowledge of the phantom add-ons the auto dealer claims are part of the vehicle. Some dealers falsify loan applications, in which case the victim does not have access to the loan documents that falsifies pay stubs and statements of income. In another scam, the auto dealer promises to pay off the lien on the victim's trade-in at the time of sale, but does not, so the consumer is unknowingly left with the responsibility to pay off the new car as well as the car that was traded in. There is no way for the victim to know in advance that the dealer doesn't intend to pay off the lien. Senator Brownback's modified amendment would do nothing to stop these abuses.

The modified Brownback Amendment maintains the status quo that has failed to adequately protect U.S. troops and the American consumer from auto scams up until now. The Office of Service Member Affairs would in no way have the authority to actually require the Federal Reserve to issue meaningful new rules and/or require the FTC to enforce the already existing rules.

We urge the Senate to vote no on the Brownback auto dealer exemption.

Sincerely,

FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION.
MILITARY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

NAVY MARINE CORPS RELIEF SOCIETY.
CENTER FOR RESPONSIBLE LENDING.
CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSUMER ADVOCATES.
NATIONAL CONSUMER LAW CENTER (ON BEHALF OF ITS LOW-INCOME CLIENTS).

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, May 10, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND RANKING MEMBER SHELBY: On behalf of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), I am writing in opposition to the Brownback amendments (SA 3789 and SA 3790) to S. 3217, the Restoring American Financial Stability Act, which would exempt auto dealers from the bill. CUNA is the largest credit union advocacy organization in the United States, representing nearly 90 percent of America's 7,800 state and federally chartered credit unions and their 92 million members.

As we have said from the beginning of this debate, consumers of financial products provided by unregulated entities need greater protections. One of the ways that the legislation seeks to provide these greater protections is through the creation of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (BCFP), which is intended to be the exclusive federal rulemaking entity for laws designed to protect consumers of financial products. Excluding any non-depository institution provider of financial products, including auto dealers, from the rules promulgated by the BCFP would defeat the purpose of creating the new consumer regulator, would put credit unions at a competitive disadvantage in the new regulatory regime, and could cause confusion for consumers of financial products.

We encourage the Senate to reject amendments, including the Brownback amendments, which would upset the balance of the consumer protection title by exempting any currently unregulated providers of financial services from the Bureau's rules.

On behalf of America's credit unions, thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

DANIEL A. MICA,
President & CEO.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing regarding the legislation before the Senate which would establish the Consumer Financial Protection Agency (CFPA) and delineate the limits of its authority.

I understand that an amendment may soon be introduced that would exempt automobile dealerships from any financial oversight under the CFPA. The Army would have strong concerns with any such amendments.

Over the years, many of our Soldiers have fallen victim to predatory lending practices and have entered into contracts for prohibitively expensive financial products promoted by some unscrupulous car dealerships and lenders. Though the Army does educate our Soldiers about buying cars in our normal financial education curriculum, the fact remains that junior enlisted Soldiers—many of whom are drawing a regular paycheck for the first time in their lives and are inexperienced in financial matters—remain an easy target for dishonest brokers. We owe them the protection and oversight that would be afforded by the CFPA.

In an era of persistent conflict and multiple deployments, our Soldiers and their Families are under increasing stress. In surveys conducted by the Department of Defense, finances rank among the primary causes of stress for most military Families. As auto loans are often the most significant financial obligations of our Soldiers—particularly within the junior enlisted grades—we believe that greater government oversight of auto financing and sales for our Soldiers will help protect them and reduce unnecessary financial strain on our already overburdened Army Families.

Soldiers who are distracted by financial issues at home are not fully focused on fighting the enemy, thereby decreasing mission readiness. Protection from unprincipled auto lending enables our Soldiers to concentrate on their primary mission—protecting our great Nation.

Thank you for your continued support of our Soldiers and their Families.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. MCHUGH.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA,
Washington, DC, May 12, 2010.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR: On behalf of the National Council of La Raza (NCLR)—the largest national Latino civil rights and advocacy organization in the United States—I urge you to oppose Senator Carper's (D–DE) Amendment #3949 to the ''Restoring American Financial Security Act of 2010'' (S. 3217). Amendment #3949 undermines sustainable and meaningful consumer protection. We call on the Senate to vote for ordinary families who benefit from having extra cops on the beat, rather than for banks seeking to avoid enforcement for violations of consumer protection, equal credit, and fair lending laws.

Communities of color have been hit hard by predatory lending in all forms. Now our families are struggling with rising household debt, record-high foreclosure rates, and the erosion of their financial safety net. They need a strong Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to level the playing field by enforcing our nation's consumer protection laws. Moreover, since individuals will not have a right to enforce the CFPB rules themselves, they will need law enforcement, including their state attorneys general, to enforce the rules.

The Carper amendment raises two serious concerns:

1. Attorney General Enforcement—The amendment takes state cops off the predatory lending beat, weakening the already compromised enforcement provisions in the bill. It would prevent state attorneys general from enforcing CFPB rules against national banks and federal thrifts and could weaken their ability to enforce other laws. Under another provision of the bill, the CFPB will have no enforcement authority against 98% of banks, making it that much more critical that attorneys general be able to enforce the federal rules on behalf of the state's residents. This amendment would leave enforcement for most banks entirely up to bank regulators, whose lax enforcement led to this crisis in the first place.

2. State Law Preemption—The amendment would prevent states from addressing new bank abuses not yet covered by federal protection before they spread nationally. It would remove a critical provision that requires the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) to consider whether a state law addresses problems not covered by federal law before it gives banks a free pass to ignore that law. The Senate compromise provision in the bill already gives the OCC, an agency with a history of open hostility to consumer protection, far too much power to wipe out state consumer protection laws. The provision should not be weakened further.

States are first responders that can stop local abuses from spreading to become a national problem. Their laws are most important when there is a gap in federal law. Moreover, before bringing an enforcement action, attorneys general already must consult with the CFPB and bank regulators, and the CFPB may intervene or clarify its rules, ensuring consistency in enforcement standards.

Anyone who violates the law should be held accountable. Do not give banks that violate specific CFPB rules a special pass against vigilant enforcement. Should you have any questions, please contact Graciela Aponte, Wealth-Building Legislative Analyst.

Sincerely,

JANET MURGUÍA,
President and CEO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, well, if this motion to instruct did what Senator DODD had suggested, I would probably vote against it as well. It does not.

I appreciate my colleague from Connecticut, who is obviously a great persuader, does a great job, and whom I share a great friendship with and great admiration for and who has served this body very well.

The problem is, if we have three places sitting here—we have a community banker, we have a credit union, and we have an auto dealer—all three are still covered. They are all three still covered if they make the loan. If they originate, if they make the loan, they put the money out there, all three are covered.

What we are saying in this motion is, if it is your money that you are loaning, you are covered. But if you are simply writing paper or trying to help someone upstream and options for the person who is coming in and you are saying: We have option A, B or C, from this credit union, from that bank or from GMAC, whichever it may be, they are not covered.

The authors of the bill want to put belts and suspenders on auto financing. Why would we double regulate in this particular area when we are already going to have the cost and the burden of doing it? And on top of all that, we already have a set of regulations in this field.

My colleague talked about yo-yo and bait-and-switch financing. They are illegal at the State level now. State attorneys general are going after these people now, and they should, particularly if it targets military personnel. That person who walks into a dealership in my State or some other State

will be covered by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. It is going to be at an upstream location, but it is covered. One hundred percent of them are covered. Why would we put this extra cost and expense on the retail operation that is not loaning the money? They are not doing this.

If my colleagues are concerned about this area, do this. If they are concerned about having overregulation and overreach by Washington, support my motion. The loan is still covered, and we are not having this double coverage of belts and suspenders on auto loans that is going to hurt the ability of people to get loans, and it is going to drive up the cost of auto financing. It is going to hurt Main Street businesses that we lost 1,700 of last year and that lost us 88,000 jobs. I thought this bill was targeted at Wall Street, not at Main Street where we didn't have this problem going on. We haven't had this problem within auto loans as far as causing the financial meltdown. The regulation is already there. The regulation will be there. This extra regulation is not needed.

I ask my colleagues to support Main Street on this one. Support the local auto dealers out there, those who are working with the community, trying to help the community thrive and survive, instead of putting a double dose of regulation on top of them that is going to hurt the business, hurt auto sales, hurt financing opportunities.

I urge support for the Brownback motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. DODD. All time has expired on BROWNBACK?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I call up the Hutchison-Hagan motion to instruct conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on H.R. 4173 (the Restoring American Financial Stability Act) be instructed to insist that the final conference report ensure that proprietary trading restrictions do not prevent insurance company affiliates of depository institutions from engaging in such trading as part of the ordinary business of insurance, especially insurance company affiliates serving military service members and their families, as such restrictions would result in higher costs and significant inconveniences to those sacrificing in service to our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask to be notified at the end of 5 minutes so I may yield the floor to Senator HAGAN for the rest of the time.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, the Hutchison-Hagan motion to instruct is trying to narrow the definition that falls under the Volcker rule and the underlying bill. I believe our amendment would have passed overwhelmingly if we had been able to get it up before cloture was invoked. I appreciate there was a lot going on last week, but this is the way we hope to be able to assure that our amendment is a part of the final bill. The Volcker rule contained in the measure before us seeks to restrict or ban risky proprietary trading at depository institutions. As currently written, the rule brings about some unintended consequences that could be disastrous for our financial system and to a special class of customers—American service men and women. The major problem with the current language is that its reach extends beyond the bounds of the depository institution to a bank's affiliates and subsidiaries, including insurance companies. For diversified financial institutions that serve as one-stop shops of banking and insurance products, especially those serving our military service men and women and their families, the extension of the Volcker rule's proprietary trading restrictions to a depository institution's insurance company affiliates threatens their ability to address the special financial needs of the U.S. military community. The Hutchison-Hagan motion to instruct conferees seeks to ensure that the Volcker rule's proprietary trading restrictions do not extend to the normal operations of insurance affiliates of insured depository institutions so that we can preserve convenient access to the full spectrum of financial services for the U.S. military community.

It is important to note that the proprietary trading that insurance entities engage in is significantly different from the proprietary trading that is the target of the Volcker rule.

First, insurance companies use premiums to fund trades, not customer deposits. Thus, insurers are trading their own funds, not those of depositors. Insurance company trades are generally low risk, focus on long-term payment of claims and profitability, and are already heavily regulated by State insurance regulators. Simply put: Proprietary trading is essential to the life insurance and property and casualty insurance business. Proprietary trading is what allows insurers to offer annuities and other insurance products that can protect consumers in the long term.

The motion to instruct is narrowly drafted. We have worked with the majority staff as well as the minority staff of the Banking Committee to assure that the drafting is in line with what we all intend to do. It doesn't speak to the Volcker rule's impact on depository institutions at all. It merely seeks to allow regulated insurance entities to continue to operate as they currently do in a manner that ensures payment of claims and annuities for years to come.

I urge my colleagues to support the Hutchison-Hagan motion. We have worked on this for several weeks together. I believe this bipartisan motion to instruct will be overwhelmingly approved because so many people have heard from their constituents.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America, the Air Force Sergeants Association, the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, and the TIAA CREF, a national financial services organization dedicated to serving the financial needs of those who work in the academic, medical, and cultural fields, all in support of our amendment and our motion to instruct.

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

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Selma, TX, May 3, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD C. SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND RANKING MEMBER SHELBY: I write on behalf of the Non Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America (NCOA), representing active duty, enlisted service members of all military services, the United States Coast Guard, associated Guard and Reserve Forces, retirees and veterans of all components. NCOA has strong concerns regarding the impact of the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010's (S. 3217) ''Volcker Rule'' provisions on NCOA members and for that matter, the entire U.S. military community.

NCOA is dedicated to providing for service members and their families through every stage of their military career from enlistment to eventual separation, retirement and continuing to provide services to veterans' surviving family members. We understand and respect the achievements and sacrifices made by all service members and their families and are committed to ensuring that the military community has access to the ''one stop shop'' providers of financial services necessary to address their unique banking and insurance needs. This ease of access to essential financial resources is crucial to minimize the financial stresses and other burdens accompanying military life.

S. 3217's Volcker Rule, as currently proposed, threatens this essential access to one stop shop providers of financial services for NCOA members and their families. Limiting thc provision's proprietary trading restrictions by excluding the insurance affiliates of insured depository institutions is necessary to maintain access to financial products and services that meet the unique needs of the military community. Making this small change to the Volcker Rule language will ensure that the financial stability of enlisted service members and their families is not put in jeopardy. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this issue and its

impact on NCOA members and the entire U.S. military community.

Sincerely,

H. GENE OVERSTREET,
12th Sergeant Major of the United States Marine Corps (Ret.), President.

AIR FORCE SERGEANTS ASSOCIATION,
Temple Hills, MD, April 29, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD C. SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND RANKING MEMBER SHELBY: I am writing on behalf of the Air Force Sergeants Association (AFSA), the global, 120,000 member strong organization dedicated to all enlisted grades of Air Force Active Duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve Command, retired, veteran and family members. AFSA has strong concerns regarding the impact of the so called ''Volcker Rule'' provisions in the American Financial Stability Act of 2010, S. 3217, on AFSA members and the entire enlisted military community.

AFSA members and their families have made many sacrifices in order to invest their lives in the cause of freedom. They require access to ''one stop shop'' providers of financial services to address their unique banking and insurance needs. Ease of access to essential financial resources is particularly crucial today as our American military community faces the financial stresses and other burdens accompanying multiple deployments and frequent and costly relocations during times of active conflict. S. 3217's Volcker Rule provisions, as currently drafted, will prevent financial services providers from offering both banking and insurance products to AFSA members and their families tailored to their specific financial needs.

Making a small change to the bill's current language to ensure the Volcker Rule's proprietary trading restrictions are not extended to the insurance affiliates of insured depository institutions would allow one stop shop providers of financial products and services to continue meeting the unique needs of the military community. If the language is not corrected, this ease of access to important financial resources by American servicemen, women and their families will be in jeopardy. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this issue and its impact on AFSA's membership and the entire U.S. military community.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. ''DOC'' MCCAUSLIN,
CMSgt, USAF, Retired, Chief Executive Officer.

NAVAL ENLISTED RESERVE ASSOCIATION,
Falls Church, VA, May 5, 2010.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. RICHARD C. SHELBY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DODD AND RANKING MEMBER SHELBY: I am writing on behalf of the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association (NERA), a voluntary, nonprofit organization of active duty and retired enlisted reservists and other dedicated persons committed to promoting and maintaining the Navy Reserve, United States Marine Corps Reserve, and United States Coast Guard Reserve. NERA has strong concerns regarding the impact of the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010's (S. 3217) ''Volcker Rule'' provisions on NERA members and the entire U.S. military community.

NERA is dedicated to protecting the individual rights, benefits, and privileges our American servicemen and women have earned through their commitment to military service and their access to ''one stop shop'' providers of financial services that understand their unique banking and insurance needs. Ease of access to essential financial resources for active duty and retired enlisted reservists and their families is crucial to minimizing the financial stresses and other burdens accompanying military life.

S. 3217's Volcker Rule provisions, as currently drafted, threaten this essential access to comprehensive financial services for NERA members and the entire enlisted community. Making a small change to the Volcker Rule language to ensure that the proprietary trading restrictions are not extended to the insurance affiliates of insured depository, institutions would allow one stop shop providers of financial products and services to continue meeting the financial needs of NERA members and their families.

If the Volcker Rule language is not corrected, the entire military community's access to essential financial resources will be in jeopardy. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

SENIOR CHIEF NICK MARINE,
U.S. Navy (Ret.) National President.

TIAA-CREF,
Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

Hon. KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON,
U.S. Senate, Washington DC.

DEAR SENATOR HUTCHISON: On behalf of TIAA-CREF, a national financial services organization dedicated to serving the financial needs of those who work in the academic, medical, and cultural fields, I write to express our support for your amendment (SA 4055) to the financial services regulatory reform legislation, which is likely to be offered as a motion to instruct conferees on Monday, May 24th.

TIAA-CREF is pleased to serve 3.7 million individual participants, and we endeavor to assist them to and through retirement. Passage of your amendment will send a strong message that insurers should continue to be able to make appropriate investments on behalf of their participants to adequately provide for their retirement savings.

Thank you for proposing this significant improvement to the legislation. If our company can be of additional assistance to you or your staff in this endeavor, please do not hesitate to contact me or Langston Emerson, Director of Federal Government Relations.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. KENIRY,
Senior Vice President, Government Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I rise in support of the motion to instruct offered by my colleague from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON. I thank the Senator from Texas for her leadership on this issue of importance to members of the military in our States and across the country. Section 619 of the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010 bans certain activities not only at depository institutions but also at bank affiliates, including insurance affiliates. In doing so, section 619 inadvertently jeopardizes access to the important financial resources offered by diversified financial institutions to service men and women and their families. Section 619 bans proprietary trading, but proprietary trading by insurance entities is significantly different than the risk that comes with banks' proprietary trading. Insurance companies use premiums to trade funds, not the consumer deposits that this provision targets. Insurance trades are generally low risk and focus on long-term payment of claims and are already heavily regulated by State insurance regulators.

Servicemembers and their families rely on the ability of diversified financial service firms to provide both insurance and banking services under one roof. I am concerned that section 619 may force military members to change their current financial service providers and possibly subject the service men and women to unnecessary cost and burdens. That is why Senator HUTCHISON and I have worked for several weeks to correct this oversight, and why I introduced amendment 3799 with Senators HUTCHISON, CARPER, CORNYN, BEGICH, WEBB, BURR, and ISAKSON. Amendment 3799 was a narrow change that addressed the issue. To my knowledge, it was not opposed by anyone. While amendment 3799 was not voted on, Senator HUTCHISON's motion to instruct provides clear guidance to the conferees to ensure that proprietary trading restrictions do not prevent insurance company affiliates of depository institutions from engaging in such trading as part of the ordinary business of insurance.

It is critical that we adopt this motion so that diversified financial institutions may continue to provide low-cost and convenient access to diversified financial services for those sacrificing in service to our country. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this motion.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I commend both of my colleagues, Senator HUTCHISON and Senator HAGAN, my good friends from Texas and North Carolina. They have done a great job and deserve our thanks for the work they have put into this proposal. I am supportive of the motion to instruct. As a conferee, I will have something to say about this, I presume, in the conference. I thank them for their efforts. They have laid this out pretty well. I don't need to take a lot of time. I have some further remarks that lay out why I think this is a good proposal. I appreciate very much their efforts in this regard.

I am prepared to yield back time on this matter and urge colleagues to support the Hutchison-Hagan motion to the financial reform package. It is a good proposal, one that deserves all of our support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the committee. He has been supportive of this amendment from the beginning. Senator HAGAN and I can say that we have regularly communicated with the chairman, and maybe he would even consider that we have hounded him to death. But nevertheless, I know he was helping us all along. We worked on the drafting to assure that the language met both the minority and majority requirements. I am pleased he has worked with us on this amendment. I thank Senator HAGAN as well for being such a staunch cosponsor of this amendment.

I yield back my time and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. DODD. Have the yeas and nays been ordered on both motions?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have not.

Mr. DODD. I don't see my colleague from Kansas but I know he wants the yeas and nays.

I ask for the yeas and nays on the Brownback motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DODD. I ask for the yeas and nays on the Hutchison-Hagan motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask the distinguished chairman, when we start the vote at 5:30, it will be the Brownback motion first and then Hutchison-Hagan.

Mr. DODD. BROWNBACK would come first and then the Hutchison-Hagan motion.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The question is on agreeing to the Brownback motion to instruct conferees.

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SHAHEEN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 163 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Alexander	Enzi	Menendez
Barrasso	Graham	Mikulski
Bayh	Grassley	Murkowski
Begich	Gregg	Murray
Bennett	Hagan	Nelson (NE)
Bond	Hatch	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Hutchison	Pryor
Brown (MA)	Inhofe	Reid
Brownback	Johanns	Risch
Bunning	Kerry	Roberts
Burr	Klobuchar	Rockefeller
Cardin	Kohl	Sessions
Cochran	Kyl	Shaheen
Collins	Landrieu	Shelby
Conrad	Lautenberg	Snowe
Corker	LeMieux	Specter
Cornyn	Lieberman	Thune
Crapo	Lugar	Vitter
DeMint	McCain	Voinovich
Ensign	McConnell	Wyden

NAYS—30

Akaka	Dorgan	Leahy
Baucus	Durbin	Levin
Bennet	Feingold	Reed
Bingaman	Feinstein	Sanders
Brown (OH)	Franken	Stabenow
Burris	Gillibrand	Tester
Cantwell	Harkin	Udall (CO)
Carper	Inouye	Udall (NM)
Casey	Johnson	Webb
Dodd	Kaufman	Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—10

Byrd	Lincoln	Warner
Chambliss	McCaskill	Wicker
Coburn	Merkley	
Isakson	Schumer	

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

VOTE ON HUTCHISON MOTION TO INSTRUCT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to instruct, offered by the Senator from Texas. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 87, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 164 Leg.]

YEAS—87

Akaka	Ensign	McConnell
Alexander	Enzi	Menendez
Barrasso	Feinstein	Merkley
Baucus	Franken	Mikulski
Bayh	Gillibrand	Murkowski
Begich	Graham	Murray
Bennet	Grassley	Nelson (NE)
Bennett	Gregg	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Hagan	Pryor
Bond	Harkin	Reed
Boxer	Hatch	Reid
Brown (MA)	Hutchison	Risch
Brown (OH)	Inhofe	Roberts
Brownback	Inouye	Rockefeller
Burr	Johanns	Sessions
Burris	Johnson	Shaheen
Cardin	Kaufman	Shelby
Carper	Kerry	Snowe
Casey	Klobuchar	Specter
Cochran	Kohl	Stabenow
Collins	Kyl	Tester
Conrad	Landrieu	Thune
Corker	Lautenberg	Udall (CO)
Cornyn	Leahy	Udall (NM)
Crapo	LeMieux	Vitter
DeMint	Levin	Voinovich
Dodd	Lieberman	Webb
Dorgan	Lugar	Whitehouse
Durbin	McCain	Wyden

NAYS—4

Bunning	Feingold
Cantwell	Sanders

NOT VOTING—9

Byrd	Isakson	Schumer
Chambliss	Lincoln	Warner
Coburn	McCaskill	Wicker

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, while I opposed the motion to instruct offered by the Senator from Kansas, Mr. BROWNBACK, I did so with reluctance. The vast majority of auto dealers in Wisconsin do not engage in the kinds of behavior that have been held up as a reason to oppose the Senator's motion, or the amendment he had previously offered to the financial regulatory reform bill. Our dealers are wonderful corporate citizens, who have contributed significantly to our communities and our State.

Some of that excellent track record stems from Wisconsin's tough consumer protection laws that not only safeguard consumers, but also protect those firms that treat their customers fairly from the fly-by-night operators who seek to gain a competitive advantage over honest dealers at the expense of the consumer. Had Wisconsin's consumer laws and history of vigorous enforcement been reflected in other States across the Nation, there would have been a stronger argument for carving out an exception in the bill for a specific set of firms, as is proposed by the motion to instruct.

Even though I opposed the motion to instruct, supporters of the motion are right when they note that auto dealers, who are almost uniformly small businesses, should not be treated the same as the large financial institutions that are the focus of much of this bill. That is why I supported the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine, Ms.

SNOWE, to extend the Regulatory Flexibility Act provisions to the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. That approach will not only address some of the concerns of the Senator from Kansas but also other small businesses that may fall under the oversight of that new bureau.

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, I would like to express my support for amendment No. 3809, which was offered by the Senator from Hawaii to the financial regulatory reform bill. His amendment would have stricken a provision in the financial reform legislation that allows the Securities and Exchange Commission to use fee revenues to fund its own operations without undergoing the annual appropriations process.

While the President's budget request does not endorse ''self-funding'' for the SEC, I understand the Commission itself supports the idea because it generally raises more fee revenue each year than Congress appropriates for the agency. Under self-funding, the SEC might receive more money without the challenges of the annual appropriations process by keeping all the fees it receives in the form of offsetting collections.

While I appreciate that the appropriations process subjects the Commission to competition from other government programs, it is precisely that process that imposes discipline on Federal agencies and helps distill needs from wants. Self-funding would effectively exempt the SEC from Congressional budgetary oversight. Congress has important constitutional responsibilities for directing Federal spending and providing necessary oversight over the executive branch. The Commission has offered no compelling evidence that it cannot perform its statutory functions under the current budget structure or that its performance warrants being exempted from that structure.

The Appropriations Committee has consistently responded to the resource requests of the SEC, recognizing its important enforcement role. Congress appropriated $906 million for the SEC in fiscal year 2008, $960.1 million in fiscal year 2009 and $1.11 billion in fiscal year 2010. The fiscal year 2010 appropriation level provided by Congress was $85 million over the President's budget request.

The President's appropriation request for the Commission for fiscal year 2011 is $1.25 billion, an increase of $139 million over the prior year's approved funding. As with all agencies, the chairman and I will carefully consider this request and work with the members of the committee to ensure that the funding provided to the Commission will enable it to carry out its important mission.

If the SEC were to self-fund using fee revenues, the Securities and Exchange Commission is on track to set fees at levels sufficient to raise $1.7 billion in collections in fiscal year 2011, an increase of $220 million over fee collections in fiscal year 2010. This change would increase the SEC budget by $590 million in fiscal year 2011, when compared with the appropriated funding level in fiscal year 2010. It also represents an increase of $490 million over the President's appropriation request for the SEC for fiscal year 2011.

It seems to me that, now more than ever, congressional oversight is needed to regulate the regulators and to hold accountable those regulators who fail to do their jobs correctly. The SEC made many mistakes during the financial crisis, including failing to bring an enforcement action against Stanford Financial for over 12 years after learning about the Stanford scheme. Recent reports by the SEC inspector general and others show that these problems were caused by mismanagement at the SEC and not by any funding shortages. Shouldn't Congress demand even more accountability of the SEC, rather than allowing the SEC to freely spend a greatly expanded budget?

The financial downturn and its aftermath have highlighted the need for increased oversight and transparency throughout the financial system. They also have highlighted the need for increased congressional oversight. The annual budget and appropriations process ensures that Congress plays an active role in the oversight of important agencies, such as the SEC.

Under the financial reform bill, the SEC will face new challenges as it takes on additional responsibilities. I am committed in my role as vice chairman of the Appropriations Committee to work with the administration and the SEC to ensure that all resource requests receive appropriate consideration. The Appropriations Committee has a history of responding to such requests and at times has provided additional resources based on the committee's assessment of the agency's needs. In addition, if for some reason the fees that the SEC collects are insufficient to support its mission, it is likely that the SEC would be back before the Congress, requesting additional resources.

While the SEC may believe that the fees it collects provide a path to a dependable funding stream, I believe the appropriations process—which is grounded in the Constitution and subject to scrutiny not only by the Appropriations Committee but by extension by the entire Senate and the Congress—is the path to dependable funding with appropriate checks and balances to ensure that funding decisions are made in the best interest of the taxpayers. With our Nation's fiscal situation as precarious as it is, Congress should not be putting yet another Federal agency on auto-pilot.

Even though the Senator from Hawaii's amendment was not considered prior to the Senate's completing action on the financial reform bill, I hope the managers of the bill will duly consider the views of the amendment's sponsors and drop the SEC self-funding provision from the bill in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I wish to take a few minutes to express my views on the bill overall and also to express my appreciation to an awful lot of people who worked very hard on this legislation over the last year and a half, not just over the last 4 weeks this bill has been the subject of Senate debate.

Last week, the Senate voted to pass this historic and comprehensive Wall Street reform legislation. Over the weekend, the New York Times wrote:

> With the Senate's passage of financial regulation, Congress and the White House have completed 16 months of activity that rival any other since the New Deal in scope or ambition.

I argue that it is not the scope of our mission that we will remember when we look back on this period in our Nation's history. Instead, I believe we will remember the scope of the challenge with which we have been confronted, the weight of the burden we have been asked to lift off the backs of the American people, and the difficult work we had to do to get the job done.

Our Nation was founded on principles of religious freedom and representative government, but our history reveals that one of the most truly American principles is that of self-determination. In America, if you work hard and play by the rules, there is no limit to what you can achieve. That idea is so central to our national character that it is tempting to take it for granted. We rarely think about the foundation upon which that promise rests, but that foundation is there. It is real. It is made up of laws and rules and regulations and institutions. It is the charge of human beings, and thus it can fail.

We all know what was lost when that foundation did fail 2 years ago—millions of jobs, millions of homes, trillions in household wealth and retirement savings. But what we very nearly lost was that principle of self-determination. Small business owners who turned a good idea into a real business that employs real people suddenly found that despite having done nothing wrong, they could no longer find the credit they needed to survive. Homeowners who had put their backs into earning enough to own a piece of this country suddenly found that, despite having done nothing wrong, they had been ripped off by an unscrupulous lender. And people across America who got up early every day to go do a job that barely put enough food on the table found that they were being let go, not because they had done something wrong but because of the mistakes of a banker they never met, a corporate hotshot who had never had any trouble feeding his family.

Over the many months, we looked at the foundation closely, and the closer we looked, the more cracks we saw. And the American people, never quick to lose faith, began to doubt whether the promise of our free markets and

abundant wealth would still hold for them and their children.

Our task in this institution, in writing and passing this bill, was not just to restore stability to our financial system or save our economy from further turmoil. Our task was to restore power to the uniquely American principle of self-determination. I believe that, in the view of history, we will be judged to have succeeded. And that effort means more to me and I presume more to this body than any political consideration ever could.

Of course, our work is not quite finished. We must now work with our colleagues in the other body in conference. In that conference, I will fight to make sure the strengths of the bill that came out of this institution are reflected in the legislation we will send to the President's desk.

At the heart of what makes our bill effective is its focus on the small business owners, investors, and consumers who are, in turn, at the heart of our prosperity. There is no interest more special than the public interest, and that is reflected in our legislation.

Our Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rejects the notion that individual lobbies should enjoy special protections. We took special precautions to ensure that small businesses are not unnecessarily pulled into the regulatory regime. And we listened carefully to concerns about creating an unfettered bureaucracy, ensuring that the powers it has are matched by strong oversight. But we rejected carve-outs and loopholes because the only special interests whose voice should be heard at this bureau is that of the American consumer. We took steps to ensure that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's funding will be independent and reliable so that its mission cannot be compromised by political maneuvering.

In conference, I will do what I can to defend these important principles. I will also fight for our bill's approach to ending too-big-to-fail bailouts, an approach that is the result of hard work and good, bipartisan compromise on the part of many Senators.

Further, our bill includes lasting and durable protections against more taxpayer bailouts and the possibility of yet another widespread economic crisis.

We have said all along that there needs to be a way for big firms to fail without incurring taxpayer expense or threatening the foundation of our economy. We have found that way, and we have ensured it will last for a long time. We have also included the Volcker rule to help ensure that the biggest firms are as stable as possible.

We also have found a way to bring into the sunlight an entire market sector that for too long has grown in the shadows. Our bill has very strong protections for the derivatives market, and, like the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, we have rejected carve-outs for special interests because those carve-outs would weaken protections against economic instability.

Our bill also takes on the issue of Federal Reserve governance, mandating a General Accounting Office audit of the Fed's response to the financial crisis, changing the president of the New York Fed to a Presidential appointment, and making other improvements—increasing transparency at the Fed without threatening its independence or its ability to do important work of conducting monetary policy.

Our bill strengthens the Securities and Exchange Commission, improving whistleblower protections and empowering shareholders and investors.

Our bill, finally, reforms the credit rating agencies, allowing greater access to information, including an agency's track record, methodology, and the limitations of its ratings.

This is a very strong bill. If you want to call it ambitious, that is fine, but I think that is missing the point. Everything in this bill is a response to the pain we have seen in our Nation and to the worry Americans have that it could all happen again.

If the bill is comprehensive—and I believe it is—that is because the challenge was also comprehensive. We can no more let the principle of economic self-determination crumble than we can the principles of religious freedom or representative government on which our Nation has been founded and built. That is why I have fought as hard as I have, along with my colleagues on the Banking Committee and so many others in this Chamber—Democrats and Republicans—over the last month the legislation was on the floor of this body. That is why we will continue to fight for this strong legislation until it is signed into law by the President of the United States.

As I said at the outset of these remarks, obviously those who get to speak at these lecterns, to debate in this Hall, receive the notoriety for good or real as a piece of legislation such as this moves through the legislative process. There are literally dozens of people who work every day, over the weekends, long into the evening to make sure legislation is comprehensive, well thought out, balanced, and fair.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of the people on our committee staff, legislative counsels, the floor staff, and the Republican floor staff, and thank them for their tremendous work over this last month. They do a tremendous job on behalf of the American public every single day, seeing to it that which we conduct here is done in a fair, open process that reflects well on this institution. Along with Ed Silverman, Amy Friend, Jonathan Miller, Dean Shahinian, and Julie Chon—I hesitate to go down the whole list. I thank all of them for their tremendous work, and I want the record to reflect their names. It is the least we can do. I can literally cite paragraphs about every one of them, the work they conducted to bring us to this point in the legislative process. I am grateful to them and the floor staff, Republicans and Democrats, who make this place work all day. The American public owes them a great debt of gratitude for what they do.

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

THANK-YOU LIST

COMMITTEE STAFF

Ed Silverman, Amy Friend, Jonathan Miller, Dean Shahinian, Julie Chon, Charles Yi, Marc Jarsuliq, Lynsey Graham Rea, Catherine Galicia, Matthew Green, Deborah Katz, Mark Jickling, Donna Nordenberg, Levon Bagramian, Brian Filipowich, Drew Colbert, Misha Mintz-Roth, Lisa Frumin, William Fields, Beth Cooper, Colin McGinnis, Neal Orringer, Kirstin Brost, Peter Bondi, Sean Oblack, Erika Lee, Joslyn Hemler, Dawn Ratliff, And all of their families.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSELS

Laura Ayoud, Rob Grant, Allison Wright, and Kim Albrecht Taylor.

THE DEMOCRATIC FLOOR STAFF

Led by Lula Davis.

THE REPUBLICAN FLOOR STAFF

Led by David Schiappa.

LEADER RIED'S STAFF

Randy DeValk, Gary Myrick, Mark Wetjen.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

REMEMBERING SERGEANT BRANDON PAUDERT AND OFFICER BILL EVANS

• Mrs. LINCOLN. Madam President, I extend my heartfelt condolences to the family and loved ones of Sergeant Brandon Paudert, 39, and Officer Bill Evans, 38, of West Memphis, who were tragically killed last week while protecting their community. Both officers were part of West Memphis' Crime Interdiction Unit, which regularly patrols 1–40 and where they eventually lost their lives during a routine traffic stop.

For these two men, law enforcement was a family affair. Paudert was the

son of West Memphis Police Chief Bob Paudert. Officer Evans comes from a long line of police officers and was a third-generation policeman. He also has a brother in the West Memphis Police Department. Evans' father, father-in-law, and grandfather were also law enforcement officers.

I was honored to attend a visitation ceremony in West Memphis for Sergeant Paudert and Officer Evans. It was clear from the outpouring of emotion and condolences that these two officers were beloved members of the West Memphis community and will be greatly missed.

My heart goes out to the children and family members of these officers. Through their sadness, I pray that they can be proud knowing that these men made the ultimate sacrifice protecting their fellow Arkansans while in the line of duty.

Along with all Arkansans, I recognize the courage, bravery, and dedication of our Arkansas law enforcement officers, who risk their lives each day to keep our citizens safe. We must honor and remember these law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, as well as the family members, friends and fellow officers they left behind. I thank these public servants for their service and sacrifice.●

EGYPT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I would like to raise the important issue of human rights and democratic reform in our partnership with Egypt. I am very concerned by Egypt's recent extension of its emergency law—which has been in place continuously since 1981—yet again, for another 2 years. Since 2005, President Hosni Mubarak and his government have repeatedly pledged to end the use of the emergency law, but it continues to be extended. Although some changes were apparently announced with the extension, these were little more than cosmetic and will do nothing to improve the deeply repressive environment this law enables. Emergency laws, if they are ever appropriate, are intended for exceptional circumstances, not continuous application for decades.

Furthermore, numerous concerns have been raised about violations of human rights and civil liberties under Egypt's emergency law. The extension also comes ahead of parliamentary and Presidential elections, which may see new challenges emerge to the leadership structure. As Amnesty International's deputy director for the Middle East and North Africa stated recently, ''[w]e are particularly concerned that this extension comes as Egypt prepares for elections this year; the authorities are notorious for relying on the emergency powers to lock up their opponents.''

In a report on his visit to Egypt last year, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Martin Scheinin, acknowledged ''the right of a State to proclaim a state of emergency as a temporary measure determined by the exigencies of the situation'' but expressed his concern that ''Egypt has been almost continuously governed by emergency law, which includes far-reaching restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms, for more than 50 years.'' The dangers inherent in the law's continuing use are highlighted by its provisions and their apparent application.

Among other things, the law apparently allows preventive detention and enables individuals to be held indefinitely without being charged or brought to trial. Egyptian citizens do not enjoy the freedom to assemble or protest peacefully and, in fact, face arrest if they participate in such demonstrations. In fact, Mr. Sheinin has noted that special State Security Investigations officers ''in practice enjoy carte blanche in deciding on whom to arrest'' and have used the emergency law to arrest and detain human rights activists, journalists and internet bloggers who were critical of the government.

Human rights and civil liberties should not be sacrificed in the search for security, nor would doing so guarantee security. On the contrary, counterterrorism measures must ensure respect for political and civil rights and the rule of law if they are to be effective in the long term. Repression only yields more resentment, more opposition, and more alienation. As President Obama said during his 2009 Cairo speech, ''Governments that protect these rights are ultimately more stable, successful and secure. Suppressing ideas never succeeds in making them go away.''

I am pleased that the State Department and then the White House released public statements expressing regret at Egypt's extension of the emergency law, but they were insufficient in recognizing how critical political and democratic reform is both to security and stability within Egypt, as well as to the broader region. In order to genuinely address the very real concerns of radicalism, Egypt must expand its engagement with its citizens and provide them with greater openings to voice their concerns. Stifling the public feeds rather than prevents the growth of radicalism. In contrast, reducing corruption, improving governance, and building democratic institutions will go a long way toward reducing the appeal of extremism. The historic partnership between the United States and Egypt means we have an active and critical role to play in pressing for these reforms. We should use every opportunity to bring them up.

Egypt is an incredibly important country and a vital strategic partner of the United States. It is a nation of 80 million people that sits at the strategic crossroads between Africa and Asia. Egypt is a leader among Arab States and has played an important role in matters of peace and security in the Middle East, particularly in the area of Arab-Israeli peace. At the same time, Egypt continues to be heavily involved in affairs in North and East Africa, not least because of its reliance on water resources from the Nile River, where ongoing negotiations over the Nile Basin Initiative have escalated regional tensions between Egypt and its neighboring countries at a time when Egypt's own internal dynamics are fluid. Egypt's long history with Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is also of critical importance given South Sudan's upcoming vote on self-determination set for January 2011. Without question, successful political reform in Cairo would significantly enhance Egypt's leadership role throughout the Middle East and Africa and could help ensure constructive political engagement in these regions for years to come.

For all these reasons, it is in our interest to continue to pursue a strong working relationship with the Egyptian Government. But it is also in our interest to ensure that relationship is sustainable and strategic over the long-term. To do this, I believe we must engage more broadly with the Egyptian people and support efforts in the country to push for human rights and democratic reform. This is especially important in the coming months as Egypt prepares to hold parliamentary elections, which will be followed next year by a Presidential election. This period could be one of transition, possibly one of tumult. The Obama administration should begin engaging now with the Egyptian government and other stakeholders to make clear that we support a fair, free, and peaceful process. Continuing to provide uncritical support to an authoritarian regime undermines our credibility as champions of political and civil rights and creates tensions, particularly in the Muslim world, which are ripe for exploitation. Those tensions, in turn, threaten our own national security.

As I have noted before in this forum, we must be strong and consistent in advancing human rights, good governance, and the rule of law while also addressing security and economic concerns. And we should make sure that message is being reinforced by all U.S. Government officials and programs in Egypt.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the President Officer laid before the Senate message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations

which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL RELATIVE TO AN EXPEDITED PROCEDURE TO RESCIND UNNECESSARY SPENDING AND TO BROADLY SCALE BACK FUNDING LEVELS IF WARRANTED, TOGETHER WITH A SECTIONAL ANALYSIS—PM 57

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

To the Congress of the United Sates:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the ''Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010,'' along with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

This proposal will be another important step in restoring fiscal discipline and making sure that Washington spends taxpayer dollars responsibly. It will provide a new tool to streamline Government programs and operations, cut wasteful Government spending, and enhance transparency and accountability to the American people. The legislation will create an expedited procedure to rescind unnecessary spending and to broadly scale back funding levels if warranted. The legislation would require the Congress to vote up or down on legislation proposed by the President to rescind funding. This new, enhanced rescission authority will not only empower the President and the Congress to eliminate unnecessary spending, but also discourage waste in the first place.

Now more than ever, it's critical that taxpayer dollars are not wasted on programs that are ineffective, duplicative, or out-dated. In a time when American families and small business owners are conscious of every dollar and make sure that they manage their budgets wisely, the Federal Government can do no less. The American people expect and demand that we spend their money with the same discipline. Allowing taxpayer dollars to be wasted is both an irresponsible use of taxpayer funds and an irresponsible abuse of the public trust.

Recently, the Congress has taken welcome steps to curb wasteful spending. In 2007, when I served in the Senate, a bipartisan group worked together to eliminate anonymous earmarks and brought new measures of transparency to the process so Americans can better follow how their tax dollars are being spent. Consequently, we have seen progress—with earmarks declining since these reforms were passed, including during this past fiscal year.

In addition, my administration undertook a line-by-line review of the Budget, and put forward approximately $20 billion of terminations, reductions, and savings both for Fiscal Year 2010 and 2011. While recent administrations have seen between 15 to 20 percent of their proposed discretionary cuts approved by the Congress, for FY 2010, we worked with the Congress to enact 60 percent of proposed cuts.

Despite the progress we have made to reduce earmarks and other unnecessary spending, there is still more work to be done. The legislation I am sending to you today provides an important tool. The legislation allows the President to target spending policies that do not have a legitimate and worthy public purpose by providing the President with an additional authority to propose the elimination of wasteful or excessive funding. These proposals then receive expedited consideration in the Congress and a guaranteed up-or-down vote. This legislation would also allow the President to delay funding for these projects until the Congress has had the chance to consider the changes. In addition, this proposal has been crafted to preserve the constitutional balance of power between the President and the Congress.

Overall, the ''Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010'' provides a new way for the Congress and the President to manage taxpayer dollars wisely. That is why I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal, and look forward to working with the Congress on this matter in the coming weeks.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 24, 2010*.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1177. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of five United States Army 5-Star Generals, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry ''Hap'' Arnold, and Omar Bradley, alumni of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to coincide with the celebration of the 132nd Anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Command and General Staff College.

H.R. 5128. An act to designate the United States Department of the Interior Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the ''Stewart Lee Udall—Department of the Interior Building''.

H.R. 5327. An act to authorize assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile—defense system.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 21, 2010, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1782. An act to provide improvements for the operations of the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–120. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana urging local, state, and federal governmental agencies to work in close coordination, in order to minimize damage to Louisiana's natural resources caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and to utilize all available resources to protect and support Louisiana residents and businesses affected by the spill; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 61

Whereas, on April 20, 2010, the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig exploded and later sank in the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, the accident was reported to have been caused by a blowout, an uncontrolled release of gas or oil that forces its way up a well pipe and catches fire; and

Whereas, with fire still burning days later, Coast Guard officials continued the search for eleven missing crew members; and

Whereas, of the one hundred and fifteen crew members who were accounted for, seventeen suffered injuries that included burns, smoke inhalation, and broken bones; and

Whereas, since the explosion, approximately forty-two thousand gallons of oil per day have been leaking from the site into the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, the oil spill is moving closer and closer to environmentally sensitive coastal areas; and

Whereas, President Obama's administration has launched a full investigation into the oil rig explosion, with Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar indicating devotion and every available resource to a comprehensive investigation of the explosion with assistance to be given by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Minerals Management Service which share in jurisdiction for the investigation; and

Whereas, British Petroleum, which owns the oil rig operated by the Swiss drilling company Transocean, dispatched more than thirty ships, capable of skimming in excess of one hundred and seventy thousand barrels of oil per day; and

Whereas, several oceanographers have claimed that the magnitude of the oil spill is huge and could have an impact on marine life and oyster beds; and

Whereas, the Coast Guard is keeping a watchful eye on underwater activity from the sunken rig; and

Whereas, the Coast Guard has prepared to set fire to portions of the growing oil slick to keep the crude away from sensitive ecological areas; and

Whereas, without prompt and carefully coordinated action, the oil spill has the potential to become one of the worst in U.S. history, as it is up to forty-two miles by eighty miles wide, and ranges in thickness from a couple of molecules to the equivalent of layers of paint; and

Whereas, with the Louisiana shrimp season due to open in less than a month, geologists say the oil spill has the potential to delay or affect the 2010 season; and

Whereas, Governor Jindal has authorized state agencies to continue monitoring the oil spill, while the federal government begins work to protect the Pass-A-Loutre Wildlife Management and Breton National Wildlife Refuge areas; and

Whereas, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is working closely with state and federal agencies and British Petroleum to mitigate fish and wildlife resource impacts; and

Whereas, partners in the oil spill response effort include but are not limited to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, and the Oiled Wildlife Care Network; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby direct local, state, and federal governmental agencies to work in close coordination, in order to minimize damage to Louisiana's natural resources caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and to utilize all available resources to protect and support Louisiana residents and businesses affected by the spill; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office, the Govenor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, the Oiled Wildlife Care Network, the secretary of the United States Senate, the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of the Louisiana delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1562. A bill to provide for a study and report on research on the United States Arctic Ocean and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111–193).

S. 2856. A bill to allow the United States-Canada Transboundary Resource Sharing Understanding to be considered an international agreement for the purposes of section 304(e)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Rept. No. 111–194).

By Mr. BINGAMAN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 3099. A bill to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the American Falls Reservoir (Rept. No. 111–195).

S. 3100. A bill to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the Little Wood River Ranch (Rept. No. 111–196).

H.R. 934. A bill to convey certain submerged lands to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in order to give that territory the same benefits in its submerged lands as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa have in their submerged lands (Rept. No. 111–197).

H.R. 3689. A bill to provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to establish a Vietnam Veterans Memorial visitor center, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111–198).

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Select Committee on Intelligence:

Special Report entitled ''Report on the Attempted Terrorist Attack on Northwest Airlines Flight 253'' (Rept. No. 111–199). Additional views filed.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3066. A bill to correct the application of the Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act of 2009 (5 U.S.C. 5304 note) to employees paid saved or retained rates.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts):

S. 3396. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish within the Department of Energy a Supply Star program to identify and promote practices, companies, and products that use highly efficient supply chains in a manner that conserves energy, water, and other resources; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

S. 3397. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity credit to certain recently discharged veterans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3399. A bill to remove the limit on the anticipated award price for contracts awarded under the procurement program for women-owned small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 3400. A bill to ban the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use in public facilities of drop-side cribs in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. COBURN):

S. 3401. A bill to provide for the use of unobligated discretionary stimulus dollars to address AIDS Drug Assistance Program waiting lists and other cost containment measures impacting State ADAP programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEMIEUX:

S. 3402. A bill to encourage residential use of renewable energy systems by minimizing upfront costs and providing immediate utility cost savings to consumers through leasing of such systems to homeowners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 3403. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to exempt subsistence users in the State of Alaska from the prohibition on taking; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

S. 3404. A bill to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to require the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to take actions to improve environmental conditions in the vicinity of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel in Lake County, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 3405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate oil and gas company preferences; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HAGAN:

S. 3406. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the per-fiscal year calculation of days of certain active duty or active service used to reduce the minimum age at which a member of a reserve component of the uniformed services may retire for non-regular service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 537. A resolution designating May 2010 as ''National Brain Tumor Awareness Month''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEBB (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BOND, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Res. 538. A resolution affirming the support of the United States for a strong and vital alliance with Thailand; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. KOHL):

S. Res. 539. A resolution designating May 24, 2010, as ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day''; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 332

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 332, a bill to establish a comprehensive interagency response to reduce lung cancer mortality in a timely manner.

S. 455

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 455, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of 5 United States Army Five—Star Generals, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry ''Hap'' Arnold, and Omar Bradley, alumni of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to coincide with the celebration of the 132nd Anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Command and General Staff College.

S. 504

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 504, a bill to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 624

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 624, a bill to provide 100,000,000 people with first—time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

S. 981

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 981, a bill to support research and public awareness activities with respect to inflammatory bowel disease, and for other purposes.

S. 987

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 987, a bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

S. 1055

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 1055, a bill to grant the congressional gold medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

S. 1395

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1395, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow importation of polar bear trophies taken in sport hunts in Canada before the date on which the polar bear was determined to be a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

S. 1442

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1442, a bill to amend the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 to expand the authorization of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior to provide service—learning opportunities on public lands, establish a grant program for Indian Youth Service Corps, help restore the Nation's natural, cultural, historic, archaeological, recreational, and scenic resources, train a new generation of public land managers and enthusiasts, and promote the value of public service.

S. 1445

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1445, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and reduce the occurrence of sudden unexpected infant death and to enhance public health activities related to stillbirth.

S. 1553

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1553, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Future Farmers of America Organization and the 85th anniversary of the founding of the National Future Farmers of America Organization.

S. 1610

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1610, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the shipping investment withdrawal rules in section 955 and to provide an incentive to reinvest foreign shipping earnings in the United States.

S. 1611

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1611, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

S. 1619

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1619, a bill to establish the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities, to establish the Interagency Council on Sustainable Communities, to establish a comprehensive planning grant program, to establish a sustainability challenge grant program, and for other purposes.

S. 1802

At the request of Mr. BURRIS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1802, a bill to require a study of the feasibility of establishing the United States Civil Rights Trail System, and for other purposes.

S. 1859

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1859, a bill to reinstate Federal matching of State spending of child support incentive payments.

S. 3058

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 3058, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the special diabetes programs for Type I diabetes and Indians under that Act.

S. 3059

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3059, a bill to improve energy efficiency of appliances, lighting, and buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 3078

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3078, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Health Insurance Rate Authority to establish limits on premium rating, and for other purposes.

S. 3079

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3079, a bill to assist in the creation of new jobs by providing financial incentives for owners of commercial buildings and multifamily residential buildings to retrofit their buildings with energy efficient building equipment and materials and for other purposes.

S. 3102

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3102, a bill to amend the miscellaneous rural development provisions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to certain entities that will use the funds to make loans to consumers to implement energy efficiency measures involving structural improvements and investments in cost—effective, commercial off-the-shelf technologies to reduce home energy use.

S. 3171

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3171, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the approval of certain programs of education for purposes of the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program.

S. 3260

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3260, a bill to enhance and further research into the prevention and treatment of eating disorders, to improve access to treatment of eating disorders, and for other purposes.

S. 3329

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3329, a bill to provide triple credits for renewable energy on brownfields, and for other purposes.

S. 3341

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3341, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend eligibility for coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program with respect to certain adult dependents of Federal employees and annuitants, in conformance with amendments made by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 3371

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3371, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to mental health care counselors under the TRICARE program, and for other purposes.

S. 3395

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3395, a bill to provide cost-sharing assistance to improve access to the markets of foreign countries for energy efficiency products and renewable energy products exported by small- and medium-sized businesses in the United States, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 29

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 29, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 29, supra.

S. RES. 519

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 519, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the primary safeguard for the well-being and protection of children is the family, and that the primary safeguards for the legal rights of children in the United States are the Constitutions of the United States and the several States, and that, because the use of international treaties to govern policy in the United States on families and children is contrary to principles of self-government and federalism, and that, because the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child undermines traditional principles of law in the United States regarding parents and children, the President should not transmit the Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent.

S. RES. 531

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 531, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Hepatitis Awareness Month and World Hepatitis Day.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts):

S. 3396. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish within the Department of Energy a Supply Star program to identify and promote practices, companies, and products that use highly efficient supply chains in a manner that conserves energy, water, and other resources; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Supply Star Act of 2010 to drive widespread improvements in supply chain energy efficiency.

Companies today are facing pressure on many fronts—from customers, stockholders, business partners, and regulators—to improve their energy performance in hopes of maximizing profit, minimizing environmental impact, and shielding themselves against the price volatility of fuels. Nearly 90 percent of a company's energy use can come from its supply chains, making supply chain energy efficiency—encompassing raw materials, manufacturing, packaging, transport, use, and disposal of goods—of significant importance in the transition to a more energy efficient marketplace.

For these reasons, many: corporations are examining supply chain efficiency, not only in hopes of being better corporate citizens, but because it makes good business sense. Decreasing energy use in the supply chain can lead to significant cost reductions and increase competitiveness. However, these efforts face hurdles—especially in small companies—that limit their widespread implementation. Earlier this year, I attended the MIT Energy Conference in Boston, where these hurdles were discussed in some detail by an expert panel. The hurdles include a lack of information and analysis tools for important parts of far-flung supply chains, which often lie far upstream or downstream, and therefore out of sight, of a particular firm, as well as a lack of leverage with which to rive global suppliers toward more efficient practices. Overcoming these challenges requires significant resources and access to global information that is often not available to any one single firm. I was persuaded that efforts to address these challenges would have significant benefit to the country.

The Supply Star Act of 2010 would establish a Supply Star Program within the Department of Energy that builds on the Energy Star Program, as well as existing best practices in industry and the U.S. and international research communities to give companies access to the resources and information they need to successfully drive supply chain efficiency improvements.

The Supply Star Program would provide all companies, particularly small and medium sized businesses, with financing, technical support, training, and sector-wide networks to help significantly improve their supply chain efficiency. The program would also provide public recognition to those businesses that achieve the highest supply chain efficiency standards, rewarding them with a tangible and credible tool to use in external communications about all of their good work and giving consumers and businesses an easy way of seeking out good actors as they make purchasing decisions.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill and work to improve the energy efficiency of our economy.

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. 3396

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 ''Supply Star Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. SUPPLY STAR.

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after section 324A (42 U.S.C. 6294a) the following:

''SEC. 324B. SUPPLY STAR PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department of Energy a Supply Star program to identify and promote practices, companies, and, as appropriate, products that use highly efficient supply chains in a manner that conserves energy, water, and other resources.

''(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the program described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) consult with other appropriate agencies; and

''(2) coordinate efforts with the Energy Star program established under section 324A.

''(c) DUTIES.—In carrying out the Supply Star program described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) promote practices, companies, and, as appropriate, products that comply with the Supply Star program as the preferred practices, companies, and products in the marketplace for maximizing supply chain efficiency;

''(2) work to enhance industry and public awareness of the Supply Star program;

''(3) collect and disseminate data on supply chain energy resource consumption;

''(4) develop and disseminate metrics, processes, and analytical tools (including software) for evaluating supply chain energy resource use;

''(5) develop guidance at the sector level for improving supply chain efficiency;

''(6) work with domestic and international organizations to harmonize approaches to analyzing supply chain efficiency, including the development of a consistent set of tools, templates, calculators, and databases; and

''(7) work with industry, including small businesses, to improve supply chain efficiency through activities that include—

''(A) developing and sharing best practices; and

''(B) providing opportunities to benchmark supply chain efficiency.

''(d) EVALUATION.—In any evaluation of supply chain efficiency carried out by the Secretary, the Secretary shall consider energy and resource use throughout the entire lifecycle of a product, including production, transport, packaging, use, and disposal.

''(e) GRANTS AND INCENTIVES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants or other forms of incentives on a competitive basis to eligible entities, as determined by the Secretary, for the purposes of—

''(A) studying supply chain energy resource efficiency; and

''(B) demonstrating and achieving reductions in the energy resource consumption of commercial products through changes and improvements to the production supply and distribution chain of the products.

''(2) USE OF INFORMATION.—Any information or data generated as a result of the grants or incentives described in paragraph (1) shall be used to inform the development of the Supply Star Program.

''(f) TRAINING.—The Secretary shall use funds to support professional training programs to develop and communicate methods, practices, and tools for improving supply chain efficiency.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as are necessary.''.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity credit to certain recently discharged veterans; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the sacrifice of the thousands of men and women serving in harm's way overseas and to introduce legislation that will help these brave men and women when they return home.

I recently led a congressional delegation to Afghanistan. During my visit, I was deeply impressed by the service and dedication of our brave troops. These men and women work under the most difficult conditions.

They serve every day. Weekends, holidays, anniversaries, and birthdays. They serve 24 hours a days, seven days a week.

Our troops are some of the hardest working Americans. They patrol the mountains, fix trucks and fire artillery. They are not only warriors, but diplomats as well. They organize meetings known as shuras with local leaders and village elders. I was awestruck by our troops' professionalism, courage and tenacity.

Many of these troops are from Montana. Montanans volunteer for duty at among the highest rate in the country. Montana's military recruiting rates are roughly 50 percent higher than the national average. Tragically, Montana has the highest per capita rate of service members killed or injured fighting overseas since 9/11.

While in Afghanistan I met a young Army captain named Casey Thoreen. Casey commands an infantry company that is working to improve security in the Maiwand district of Kandahar Province.

A reporter recently wrote a piece about Casey that described him as the ''King of Maiwand'' because of his important efforts to improve the lives of those that live there.

Casey has developed close working relationships with the local district leader and other important power brokers. We couldn't dream of succeeding in Afghanistan without dedicated talented officers like this young man. Skilled efforts such as his are the lynchpin of our mission in Afghanistan.

My congressional colleagues and I have worked hard to give our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines all the tools necessary to succeed in combat. Now, more than ever, it is imperative that we give our troops the tools to succeed upon their return home.

President George Washington once said ''The willingness with which our young people are likely to serve in any war, no matter how justified, shall be directly proportional to how they perceive the veterans of earlier wars were treated and appreciated by their nation.''

President Washington's words are a serious reminder of our obligation to Casey and all of the brave men and women serving our country overseas. We have a solemn obligation to our veterans when they return home. And recent suicide statistics and veteran unemployment data make it clear that we have a long way to go.

For veterans between the ages of 20 and 24, the suicide rate is roughly two to four times higher than non-veterans the same age.

A recent survey found that only 13 percent of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans ''strongly agreed'' that their transition home was going well. And just 9 percent ''strongly agreed'' the needs of their family were being met.

The unemployment rate among veterans who have served in the military since September 2001 far exceeds that of their peers. According to the American Legion, nearly 15 percent of post 9/11 veterans are unemployed.

The rate of unemployment for veterans aged 18 to 24 is over 30 percent—nearly double the rate for non-veterans the same age. These numbers are unacceptable.

I want to applaud my friend and colleague, Senator PATTY MURRAY, for the important work she has done to address this problem. She recently introduced the Comprehensive Veterans Employment Act of 2010.

The bill seeks to allow the GI Bill to pay for on-the-job training and apprenticeships. I strongly support her efforts.

Senator MURRAY held a roundtable discussion on veterans' employment earlier this year. During the discussion she learned that some veterans were deliberately taking their military service off their resumes when applying for work. These veterans feared employers might think they suffered from post-traumatic stress due to time in combat.

This discussion is a telling sign that we need to do a better job of welcoming our troops home from war. I can't think of anything more important to readjusting to life back home than having meaningful employment.

Our veterans are national assets. The skills veterans have learned in the military are valuable in the civilian workplace and in communities across America.

History has proven this to be true. Just look to the boom years in the late 1940s and 1950s. America welcomed back millions of World War Two veterans into the workforce. The leadership and strength of our veterans fueled the unprecedented growth and strength of our Nation. I expect nothing less from this generation of veterans as well.

That is why Senator GRASSLEY and I are introducing the Veteran Employment Transition Act of 2010. This legislation will reward employers that hire any veteran who has recently completed their service in the military with up to a $6,000 tax credit.

The bill simplifies the administrative process that currently exists for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit for hiring a recently discharged veteran. Any recently discharged veteran with discharge paperwork is eligible. This includes those men and women who were activated by their states as members of the National Guard.

Enacting this legislation is just first step. I want to ensure all veterans understand the benefits of this tax credit. That is I am working with the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other Veteran Service Organizations to help veterans use this tax benefit as a tool to find good paying jobs.

The day after this bill becomes law, the VFW will notify their members on how to use the credit. The Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America will post a webcast to their members to explain how best to take advantage of this benefit.

The Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America will also publish a document online that a veteran can print and hand in with a resume when applying for a job. This document will explain to employers how they can take advantage of the credit if they hire the veteran.

Briefly, I want to thank my first Defenders of Freedom Fellow, Iraq veteran and Montana-native Charlie Cromwell. As a legislative fellow in my office, Charlie worked hard to create and advance this bill.

I created the Defenders of Freedom Fellowship so that Montana veterans could work on legislation that helps their fellow veterans. The legislation I am introducing today is the perfect example of what this fellowship was intended to accomplish.

I encourage all interested Montana veterans to contact my office for more information. It will take this kind of team work to provide the support our veterans need when they come home from war. It is an honor to introduce

this legislation and I look forward to its quick passage in the weeks to come.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3399. A bill to remove the limit on the anticipated award price for contracts awarded under the procurement program for women-owned small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today, during National Small Business Week, along with my colleague Senator GILLIBRAND, to introduce the Fairness in Women-Owned Small Business Contracting Act. This vital piece of legislation builds upon a bill I introduced last summer, the Small Business Contracting Programs Parity Act, S. 1489. The purpose of the bill is to remove the inequities involved in the women-owned small business contracting program.

As former Chair and now Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, I have long been a champion of women entrepreneurs and have urged both past and present administrations to implement the woman-owned small business, WOSB, Federal contracting program, which was enacted into law ten years ago. On March 4, 2010, the Small Business Administration, SBA, finally proposed a workable rule to implement the women's procurement program.

The SBA's new proposed rule clarifies that individual Federal agencies do not have to certify that they have engaged in past discrimination against women in order for their contracting officials to reserve contracts for WOSBs. The proposed rule also identifies 83 eligible industries under the program as those in which women-owned small businesses are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented. These initiatives will help increase opportunities and access by women to Federal procurement.

Although it is anticipated that the SBA will publish the final version of the women's procurement program by the end of the calendar year, the program will lack critical elements that the SBA's 8(a), historically underutilized business zones, and the service-disabled veteran-owned government contracting programs include. To remedy this, our bill will help provide tools women need to compete fairly in the federal contracting arena by allowing for receipt of non-competitive contracts, when circumstances allow. Moreover, the legislation would eliminate a restriction on the dollar amount of a contract that a WOSB can compete for, thus putting them on a level playing field with the other socioeconomic contracting programs.

Women-owned small businesses have yet to receive their fair share of the Federal marketplace. As I have stated many times, I am dismayed that our Nation has repeatedly failed to meet all but one of its statutory small business contracting goals. In fiscal year 2008, the Federal Government missed meeting its overall goal for small business contracting by almost 2 percent. But not only did the Federal Government miss its overall small business goal, depriving small businesses of over $10 billion, it has never achieved its goal of 5 percent for WOSB, achieving only 3.4 percent in fiscal year 2008. Our bill would greatly assist Federal agencies in achieving the small business goaling requirement for WOSBs.

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. 3399

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 ''Fairness in Women-Owned Small Business Contracting Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. PROCUREMENT PROGRAM FOR WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''who are economically disadvantaged'';

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (4)'';

(C) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(D) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) SOLE SOURCE CONTRACTS.—A contracting officer may award a sole source contract under this subsection to a small business concern owned and controlled by women under the same conditions as a sole source contract may be awarded to a qualified HUBZone small business concern under section 31(b)(2)(A).''.

SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT ON REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN.

Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(o) STUDY AND REPORT ON REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN.—

''(1) STUDY.—The Administrator shall periodically conduct a study to identify any United States industry, as defined under the North American Industry Classification System, in which women are underrepresented.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 5 years thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the results of each study under paragraph (1) conducted during the 5-year period ending on the date of the report.''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 537—DESIGNATING MAY 2010 AS ''NATIONAL BRAIN TUMOR AWARENESS MONTH''

Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 537

Whereas 62,000 Americans are diagnosed with a primary brain tumor each year and 150,000 more are diagnosed with a metastatic brain tumor that results from cancer spreading from another part of the body to the brain;

Whereas brain tumors are the leading cause of death from solid tumors in children under the age of 20 and are the third leading cause of death from cancer in young adults ages between the ages of 20 and 39;

Whereas brain tumors may be malignant or benign, but can be life-threatening in either case;

Whereas 612,000 Americans have been diagnosed and are living with a brain tumor;

Whereas the treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the fact that more than 120 different types of brain tumors exist;

Whereas the treatment of brain tumors presents significant challenges because of—

(1) the location of brain tumors in an enclosed bony canal;

(2) the difficulty of delivering treatment across the blood-brain barrier;

(3) the obstacles to complete surgical removal of the tumors; and

(4) the serious edema that results when the blood-brain barrier is disrupted;

Whereas brain tumors have been described as a disease that affects the essence of ''self'';

Whereas brain tumor research is supported by a number of private nonprofit research foundations and by institutes at the National Institutes of Health, including the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke;

Whereas important advances have been made in understanding brain tumors, including the genetic characterization of glioblastoma multiforme, 1 of the deadliest forms of brain tumor;

Whereas advances in basic research may fuel the research and development of new treatments;

Whereas daunting obstacles still remain to the development of new treatments, and no strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors exist;

Whereas a need for greater public awareness of brain tumors exists, including awareness of the difficulties associated with research on brain tumors and the opportunities for advances in brain tumor research and treatment; and

Whereas May, when brain tumor advocates nationwide unite in awareness, outreach, and advocacy activities, would be an appropriate month to recognize as National Brain Tumor Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2010 as ''National Brain Tumor Awareness Month'';

(2) encourages increased awareness of brain tumors to honor those individuals who have lost their lives to brain tumors, as well as those individuals who are living with brain tumors;

(3) supports efforts to develop better treatments for brain tumors that will improve the quality of life and their long-term prognosis of those individuals diagnosed with a brain tumor;

(4) expresses the support of the Senate for those individuals who are battling brain tumors, as well as the families, friends, and caregivers of those individuals; and

(5) urges a collaborative public-private approach to brain tumor research as the best means of advancing basic knowledge of, and treatments for, brain tumors.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to submit legislation with my colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator CASEY, to designate the month of May 2010 as National Brain Tumor Awareness Month.

An estimated 612,000 Americans have been diagnosed and are living with a brain tumor. Brain tumors do not discriminate. Primary brain tumors—those that begin in the brain and tend to stay in the brain—occur in people of all ages, but are statistically more frequent in children and adults. Metastatic brain tumors—those that begin as a cancer elsewhere in the body and spread to the brain—are more common in adults than in children.

Whether malignant or benign, brain tumors can be life threatening. They are the leading cause of death from solid tumors in children under the age of 20, and are the third leading cause of death from cancer in young adults between the ages of 20 and 39.

The treatment of brain tumors is complicated by the existence of more than 120 different types of brain tumors. Treatment is further complicated by the location of these tumors and other obstacles to their treatment or complete surgical removal.

While important advances have been made in understanding brain tumors, daunting obstacles remain to the development of new treatments. Moreover, there currently are no strategies for the screening or early detection of brain tumors.

Designation of the month of May 2010 as National Brain Tumor Awareness Month will help to increase awareness of the prevalence and nature of brain tumors and will also help to encourage efforts to develop better treatments that will improve the qualify of life and long-term prognosis for those individuals who are affected. It also gives us the opportunity to show support for all those individuals who may be battling a brain tumor, as well as for their families, friends and caregivers. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 538—AFFIRMING THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A STRONG AND VITAL ALLIANCE WITH THAILAND

Mr. WEBB (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. BOND, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 538

Whereas Thailand became the first treaty ally of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region with the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed at Sia-Yut'hia (Bangkok) March 20, 1833, between the United States and Siam, during the administration of President Andrew Jackson and the reign of King Rama III;

Whereas the United States and Thailand furthered their alliance with the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, (commonly known as the ''Manila Pact of 1954'') signed at Manila September 8, 1954, and the United States designated Thailand as a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally in December 2003;

Whereas, through the Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations, signed at Bangkok May 26, 1966, along with a diverse and growing trading relationship, the United States and Thailand have developed critical economic ties;

Whereas Thailand is a key partner of the United States in Southeast Asia and has supported closer relations between the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

Whereas Thailand has the longest-serving monarch in the world, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who is loved and respected for his dedication to the people of Thailand;

Whereas Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjaijva has issued a 5-point roadmap designed to promote the peaceful resolution of the current political crisis in Thailand;

Whereas approximately 500,000 people of Thai descent live in the United States and foster strong cultural ties between the 2 countries; and

Whereas Thailand remains a steadfast friend with shared values of freedom, democracy, and liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the support of the people and the Government of the United States for a strong and vital alliance with Thailand;

(2) calls for the restoration of peace and stability throughout Thailand;

(3) urges all parties involved in the political crisis in Thailand to renounce the use of violence and to resolve their differences peacefully through dialogue;

(4) supports the goals of the 5-point roadmap of the Government of Thailand for national reconciliation, which seeks to

(A) uphold and protect respect for and the institution of the constitutional monarchy;

(B) resolve fundamental problems of social justice systematically and with participation by all sectors of society;

(C) ensure that the media can operate freely and constructively;

(D) establish facts about the recent violence through investigation by an independent committee; and

(E) establish mutually acceptable political rules through the solicitation of views from all sides; and

(5) promotes the timely implementation of an agreed plan for national reconciliation in Thailand so that free and fair elections can be held.

SENATE RESOLUTION 539—DESIGNATING MAY 24, 2010, AS ''PRESCRIPTION DRUG DISPOSAL AWARENESS DAY''

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. KOHL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 539

Whereas in 2008, pharmacies in the United States filled 3,649,468,866 retail drug prescriptions;

Whereas in 2008, approximately 15,200,000 Americans 12 years of age and older reported having taken a prescription drug that had not been prescribed to them for recreational purposes in the previous year;

Whereas in 2006, approximately 26,400 deaths occurred in the United States from an unintentional drug overdose;

Whereas prescription drugs are involved in more overdose deaths annually than illegal drugs;

Whereas in 2007 and 2008, 55.9 percent of individuals 12 years of age and older who used pain relievers nonmedically in the past year had obtained the pain relievers from a friend or relative for free;

Whereas in 2007 and 2008, of the individuals 12 years of age and older who obtained nonmedical pain relievers from a friend or relative for free—

(1) 81.7 percent indicated that the friend or relative had obtained the drugs from just 1 doctor; and

(2) 1.6 percent reported that the friend or relative had bought the drugs from a drug dealer or other stranger;

Whereas the improper disposal of prescription drugs may result in chemicals contaminating the environment and water supply; and

Whereas collection programs may reduce the supply of unused, unwanted prescription drugs in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 24, 2010, as ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day'';

(2) recognizes the importance of prescription drug disposal programs to reduce the supply of unused, unwanted prescription drugs in the United States; and

(3) encourages each State to establish and promote a prescription drug collection program.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4173. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

SA 4174. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4899, supra.

SA 4175. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4176. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4177. Mr. DEMINT (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4178. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4179. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4180. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4181. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4182. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4183. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4184. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4185. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4186. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4187. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4188. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4189. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4190. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4191. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4192. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4193. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4194. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4195. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4196. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4197. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4198. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4199. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4173. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that includes any provision that would cause the discretionary spending limits as set forth in this section to be exceeded.

(b) LIMITS.—In this section, the term ''discretionary spending limits'' has the following meaning subject to adjustments in subsection (c):

(1) For fiscal year 2011—

(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), $564,293,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the nondefense category, $540,116,000,000 in budget authority.

(2) For fiscal year 2012—

(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), $573,612,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the nondefense category, $543,790,000,000 in budget authority.

(3) For fiscal year 2013—

(A) for the defense category (budget function 050), $584,421,000,000 in budget authority; and

(B) for the nondefense category, $551,711,000,000 in budget authority.

(4) With respect to fiscal years following 2013, the President shall recommend and the Congress shall consider legislation setting limits for those fiscal years.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the reporting of a bill or joint resolution relating to any matter described in paragraph (2), or the offering of an amendment thereto or the submission of a conference report thereon—

(A) the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget may adjust the discretionary spending limits, the budgetary aggregates in the concurrent resolution on the budget most recently adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, and allocations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, by the amount of new budget authority in that measure for that purpose and the outlays flowing there from; and

(B) following any adjustment under subparagraph (A), the Senate Committee on Appropriations may report appropriately revised suballocations pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to carry out this subsection.

(2) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—Matters referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

(A) OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENTS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013, that provides funding for overseas deployments and other activities, the adjustment for purposes paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that measure for that purpose but not to exceed—

(i) with respect to fiscal year 2011, $50,000,000,000 in new budget authority;

(ii) with respect to fiscal year 2012, $50,000,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(iii) with respect to fiscal year 2013, $50,000,000,000 in new budget authority.

(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013, that includes the amount described in clause (ii)(I), plus an additional amount for enhanced tax enforcement to address the Federal tax gap (taxes owed but not paid) described in clause (ii)(II), the adjustment for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that measure for that initiative not exceeding the amount specified in clause (ii)(II) for that fiscal year.

(ii) AMOUNTS.—The amounts referred to in clause (i) are as follows:

(I) For fiscal year 2011, $7,171,000,000, for fiscal year 2012, $7,243,000,000, and for fiscal year 2013, $7,315,000,000.

(II) For fiscal year 2011, $899,000,000, for fiscal year 2012, and $908,000,000, for fiscal year 2013, $917,000,000.

(C) CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND SSI REDETERMINATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013 that includes the amount described in clause (ii)(I), plus an additional amount for Continuing Disability Reviews and Supplemental Security Income Redeterminations for the Social Security Administration described in clause (ii)(II), the adjustment for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that measure for that initiative not exceeding the amount specified in clause (ii)(II) for that fiscal year.

(ii) AMOUNTS.—The amounts referred to in clause (i) are as follows:

(I) For fiscal year 2011, $276,000,000, for fiscal year 2012, $278,000,000, and for fiscal year 2013, $281,000,000.

(II) For fiscal year 2011, $490,000,000; for fiscal year 2012, and $495,000,000; for fiscal year 2013, $500,000,000.

(iii) ASSET VERIFICATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The additional appropriation permitted under clause (ii)(II) may also provide that a portion of that amount, not to exceed the amount specified in subclause (II) for that fiscal year instead may be used for asset verification for Supplemental Security Income recipients, but only if, and to the extent that the Office of the Chief Actuary estimates that the initiative would be at least as cost effective as the redeterminations of eligibility described in this subparagraph.

(II) AMOUNTS.—For fiscal year 2011, $34,340,000, for fiscal year 2012, $34,683,000, and for fiscal year 2013, $35,030,000.

(D) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013 that includes the amount described in clause (ii) for the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control program at the Department of Health & Human Services for that fiscal year, the adjustment for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that measure for that initiative but not to exceed the amount described in clause (ii).

(ii) AMOUNT.—The amount referred to in clause (i) is for fiscal year 2011, $314,000,000, for fiscal year 2012, $317,000,000, and for fiscal year 2013, $320,000,000.

(E) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IMPROPER PAYMENT REVIEWS.—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013 that includes $10,000,000, plus an additional amount for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments and unemployment improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the adjustment for purposes paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that measure for that initiative but not to exceed—

(i) with respect to fiscal year 2011, $51,000,000 in new budget authority;

(ii) with respect to fiscal year 2012, $51,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(iii) with respect to fiscal year 2013, $52,000,000 in new budget authority.

(F) LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP).—If a bill or joint resolution is reported making appropriations for fiscal year 2011, 2012, or 2013 that includes $3,200,000,000 in funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and provides an additional amount up to $1,900,000,000 for that program, the adjustment for purposes of paragraph (1) shall be the amount of budget authority in that

measure for that initiative but not to exceed $1,900,000,000.

(d) EMERGENCY SPENDING.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Congress designates as an emergency requirement in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this subsection.

(2) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this subsection, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report shall not count for purposes of this section, sections 302 and 311 of this Act, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term deficits), and section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress).

(3) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this subsection, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in paragraph (6).

(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''direct spending'', ''receipts'', and ''appropriations for discretionary accounts'' mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(5) POINT OF ORDER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(B) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(i) WAIVER.—Subparagraph (A) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(ii) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this paragraph shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this paragraph.

(C) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this paragraph.

(D) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subparagraph (A) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(E) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this paragraph, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(6) CRITERIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, any provision is an emergency requirement if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(i) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(ii) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(iii) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(iv) subject to clause (ii), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(v) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(7) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(e) LIMITATIONS ON CHANGES TO EXEMPTIONS.—It shall not be in order in the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, or conference report that would exempt any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts from being counted for purposes of this section.

(f) POINT OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.—

(1) WAIVER.—The provisions of this section shall be waived or suspended in the Senate only—

(A) by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; or

(B) in the case of the defense budget authority, if Congress declares war or authorizes the use of force.

(2) APPEAL.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the measure. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this section.

(3) LIMITATIONS ON CHANGES TO THIS SUBSECTION.—It shall not be in order in the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any bill, resolution, amendment, or conference report that would repeal or otherwise change this subsection.

SA 4174. Mr. REID proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE IV—PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE COOPERATION ACT OF 2009

SECTION 4001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Public Safety Employer-Employee Cooperation Act of 2009''.

SEC. 4002. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND POLICY.

The Congress declares that the following is the policy of the United States:

(1) Labor-management relationships and partnerships are based on trust, mutual respect, open communication, bilateral consensual problem solving, and shared accountability. Labor-management cooperation fully utilizes the strengths of both parties to best serve the interests of the public, operating as a team, to carry out the public safety mission in a quality work environment. In many public safety agencies, it is the union that provides the institutional stability as elected leaders and appointees come and go.

(2) State and local public safety officers play an essential role in the efforts of the United States to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist attacks, and to respond to natural disasters, hazardous materials, and other mass casualty incidents. State and local public safety officers, as first responders, are a component of our Nation's National Incident Management System, developed by the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate response to and recovery from terrorism, major natural disasters, and other major emergencies. Public safety employer-employee cooperation is essential in meeting these needs and is, therefore, in the National interest.

(3) The Federal Government needs to encourage conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration to aid and encourage employers and the representatives of their employees to reach and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, hours, and working conditions, and to make all reasonable efforts through negotiations to settle their differences by mutual agreement reached through collective bargaining or by such methods as may be provided for in any applicable agreement for the settlement of disputes.

(4) The absence of adequate cooperation between public safety employers and employees has implications for the security of employees and can affect interstate and intrastate commerce. The lack of such labor-management cooperation can detrimentally impact the upgrading of police and fire services of local communities, the health and well-being of public safety officers, and the morale of the fire and police departments. Additionally, these factors could have significant commercial repercussions. Moreover, providing minimal standards for collective bargaining negotiations in the public safety sector can prevent industrial strife between labor and management that interferes with the normal flow of commerce.

(5) Many States and localities already provide public safety officers with collective bargaining rights comparable to or greater than the rights and responsibilities set forth in this title, and such State and local laws should be respected.

SEC. 4003. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AUTHORITY.—The term ''Authority'' means the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

(2) CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYEE.—The term ''confidential employee'' has the meaning given such term under applicable State law on the date of enactment of this Act. If no such State law is in effect, the term means an individual, employed by a public safety employer, who—

(A) is designated as confidential; and

(B) is an individual who routinely assists, in a confidential capacity, supervisory employees and management employees.

(3) EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PERSONNEL.—The term ''emergency medical services personnel'' means an individual who provides out-of-hospital emergency medical care, including an emergency medical technician, paramedic, or first responder.

(4) EMPLOYER; PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCY.—The terms ''employer'' and ''public safety officer'' mean any State, or political subdivision

of a State, that employs public safety officers.

(5) FIREFIGHTER.—The term ''firefighter'' has the meaning given the term ''employee engaged in fire protection activities'' in section 3(y) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(y)).

(6) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term ''labor organization'' means an organization composed in whole or in part of employees, in which employees participate, and which represents such employees before public safety agencies concerning grievances, conditions of employment, and related matters.

(7) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term ''law enforcement officer'' has the meaning given such term in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b).

(8) MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEE.—The term ''management employee'' has the meaning given such term under applicable State law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act. If no such State law is in effect, the term means an individual employed by a public safety employer in a position that requires or authorizes the individual to formulate, determine, or influence the policies of the employer.

(9) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or a labor organization.

(10) PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER.—The term ''public safety officer''—

(A) means an employee of a public safety agency who is a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, or an emergency medical services personnel;

(B) includes an individual who is temporarily transferred to a supervisory or management position; and

(C) does not include a permanent supervisory, management, or confidential employee.

(11) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

(12) SUBSTANTIALLY PROVIDES.—The term ''substantially provides'', when used with respect to the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b), means compliance with each right and responsibility described in such section.

(13) SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEE.—The term ''supervisory employee'' has the meaning given such term under applicable State law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act. If no such State law is in effect, the term means an individual, employed by a public safety employer, who—

(A) has the authority in the interest of the employer to hire, direct, assign, promote, reward, transfer, furlough, lay off, recall, suspend, discipline, or remove public safety officers, to adjust their grievances, or to effectively recommend such action, if the exercise of the authority is not merely routine or clerical in nature but requires the consistent exercise of independent judgment; and

(B) devotes a majority of time at work to exercising such authority.

SEC. 4004. DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Authority shall make a determination as to whether a State substantially provides for the rights and responsibilities described in subsection (b).

(2) CONSIDERATION OF ADDITIONAL OPINIONS.—In making the determination described in paragraph (1), the Authority shall consider the opinions of affected employers and labor organizations. In the case where the Authority is notified by an affected employer and labor organization that both parties agree that the law applicable to such employer and labor organization substantially provides for the rights and responsibilities described in subsection (b), the Authority shall give such agreement weight to the maximum extent practicable in making the Authority's determination under this subsection.

(3) LIMITED CRITERIA.—In making the determination described in paragraph (1), the Authority shall be limited to the application of the criteria described in subsection (b) and shall not require any additional criteria.

(4) SUBSEQUENT DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A determination made pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain in effect unless and until the Authority issues a subsequent determination, in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph (B).

(B) PROCEDURES FOR SUBSEQUENT DETERMINATIONS.—Upon establishing that a material change in State law or its interpretation has occurred, an employer or a labor organization may submit a written request for a subsequent determination. If satisfied that a material change in State law or its interpretation has occurred, the Authority shall issue a subsequent determination not later than 30 days after receipt of such request.

(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any person or employer aggrieved by a determination of the Authority under this section may, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the determination was made, petition any United States Court of Appeals in the circuit in which the person or employer resides or transacts business or in the District of Columbia circuit, for judicial review. In any judicial review of a determination by the Authority, the procedures contained in subsections (c) and (d) of section 7123 of title 5, United States Code, shall be followed.

(b) RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In making a determination described in subsection (a), the Authority shall consider a State's law to substantially provide the required rights and responsibilities unless such law fails to provide rights and responsibilities comparable to or greater than the following:

(1) Granting public safety officers the right to form and join a labor organization, which may exclude management employees, supervisory employees, and confidential employees, that is, or seeks to be, recognized as the exclusive bargaining representative of such employees.

(2) Requiring public safety employers to recognize the employees' labor organization (freely chosen by a majority of the employees), to agree to bargain with the labor organization, and to commit any agreements to writing in a contract or memorandum of understanding.

(3) Providing for the right to bargain over hours, wages, and terms and conditions of employment.

(4) Making available an interest impasse resolution mechanism, such as fact-finding, mediation, arbitration, or comparable procedures.

(5) Requiring enforcement of all rights, responsibilities, and protections provided by State law and enumerated in this section, and of any written contract or memorandum of understanding between a labor organization and a public safety employer, through—

(A) a State administrative agency, if the State so chooses; and

(B) at the election of an aggrieved party, the State courts.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS.—If the Authority determines, acting pursuant to its authority under subsection (a), that a State substantially provides rights and responsibilities described in subsection (b), then this title shall not preempt State law.

(d) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Authority determines, acting pursuant to its authority under subsection (a), that a State does not substantially provide for the rights and responsibilities described in subsection (b), then such State shall be subject to the regulations and procedures described in section 4005 beginning on the later of—

(A) the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the date that is the last day of the first regular session of the legislature of the State that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(C) in the case of a State receiving a subsequent determination under subsection (a)(4), the date that is the last day of the first regular session of the legislature of the State that begins after the date the Authority made the determination.

(2) PARTIAL FAILURE.—If the Authority makes a determination that a State does not substantially provide for the rights and responsibilities described in subsection (b) solely because the State law substantially provides for such rights and responsibilities for certain categories of public safety officers covered by the title but not others, the Authority shall identify those categories of public safety officers that shall be subject to the regulations and procedures described in section 4005, pursuant to section 4008(b)(3) and beginning on the appropriate date described in paragraph (1), and those categories of public safety officers that shall remain subject to State law.

SEC. 4005. ROLE OF FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Authority shall issue regulations in accordance with the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b) establishing collective bargaining procedures for employers and public safety officers in States which the Authority has determined, acting pursuant to section 4004(a), do not substantially provide for such rights and responsibilities.

(b) ROLE OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY.—The Authority, to the extent provided in this title and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Authority, shall—

(1) determine the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation;

(2) supervise or conduct elections to determine whether a labor organization has been selected as an exclusive representative by a voting majority of the employees in an appropriate unit;

(3) resolve issues relating to the duty to bargain in good faith;

(4) conduct hearings and resolve complaints of unfair labor practices;

(5) resolve exceptions to the awards of arbitrators;

(6) protect the right of each employee to form, join, or assist any labor organization, or to refrain from any such activity, freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal, and protect each employee in the exercise of such right; and

(7) take such other actions as are necessary and appropriate to effectively administer this title, including issuing subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary or other evidence from any place in the United States, and administering oaths, taking or ordering the taking of depositions, ordering responses to written interrogatories, and receiving and examining witnesses.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO PETITION COURT.—The Authority may petition any United States Court of Appeals with jurisdiction over the parties, or the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, to

enforce any final orders under this section, and for appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order. Any petition under this section shall be conducted in accordance with subsections (c) and (d) of section 7123 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—Unless the Authority has filed a petition for enforcement as provided in paragraph (1), any party has the right to file suit in any appropriate district court of the United States to enforce compliance with the regulations issued by the Authority pursuant to subsection (b), and to enforce compliance with any order issued by the Authority pursuant to this section. The right provided by this subsection to bring a suit to enforce compliance with any order issued by the Authority pursuant to this section shall terminate upon the filing of a petition seeking the same relief by the Authority.

SEC. 4006. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PROHIBITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), an employer, public safety officer, or labor organization may not engage in a lockout, sickout, work slowdown, strike, or any other organized job action that will measurably disrupt the delivery of emergency services and is designed to compel an employer, public safety officer, or labor organization to agree to the terms of a proposed contract.

(b) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt any law of any State or political subdivision of any State with respect to strikes by public safety officers.

SEC. 4007. EXISTING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UNITS AND AGREEMENTS.

A certification, recognition, election-held, collective bargaining agreement or memorandum of understanding which has been issued, approved, or ratified by any public employee relations board or commission or by any State or political subdivision or its agents (management officials) and is in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act shall not be invalidated by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4008. CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLIANCE.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed—

(1) to preempt or limit the remedies, rights, and procedures of any law of any State or political subdivision of any State that provides greater or comparable rights and responsibilities than the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b);

(2) to prevent a State from enforcing a right-to-work law that prohibits employers and labor organizations from negotiating provisions in a labor agreement that require union membership or payment of union fees as a condition of employment;

(3) to preempt or limit any State law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that provides for the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b) solely because such State law permits an employee to appear on the employee's own behalf with respect to the employee's employment relations with the public safety agency involved;

(4) to preempt or limit any State law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that provides for the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b) solely because such State law excludes from its coverage employees of a State militia or national guard;

(5) to permit parties in States subject to the regulations and procedures described in section 4005 to negotiate provisions that would prohibit an employee from engaging in part-time employment or volunteer activities during off-duty hours;

(6) to prohibit a State from exempting from coverage under this Act a political subdivision of the State that has a population of less than 5,000 or that employs less than 25 full-time employees; or

(7) to preempt or limit the laws or ordinances of any State or political subdivision of a State that provide for the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b) solely because such law or ordinance does not require bargaining with respect to pension, retirement, or health benefits.

For purposes of paragraph (6), the term ''employee'' includes each and every individual employed by the political subdivision except any individual elected by popular vote or appointed to serve on a board or commission.

(b) COMPLIANCE.—

(1) ACTIONS OF STATES.—Nothing in this title or the regulations promulgated under this title shall be construed to require a State to rescind or preempt the laws or ordinances of any of the State's political subdivisions if such laws provide rights and responsibilities for public safety officers that are comparable to or greater than the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b).

(2) ACTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this title or the regulations promulgated under this title shall be construed to preempt—

(A) the laws or ordinances of any State or political subdivision of a State, if such laws provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers that are comparable to or greater than the rights enumerated in section 4004(b);

(B) the laws or ordinances of any State or political subdivision of a State that provide for the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b) with respect to certain categories of public safety officers covered by this title solely because such rights and responsibilities have not been extended to other categories of public safety officers covered by this title; or

(C) the laws or ordinances of any State or political subdivision of a State that provide for the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b), solely because such laws or ordinances provide that a contract or memorandum of understanding between a public safety employer and a labor organization must be presented to a legislative body as part of the process for approving such contract or memorandum of understanding.

(3) LIMITED ENFORCEMENT POWER.—In the case of a law described in paragraph (2)(B), the Authority shall only exercise the powers provided in section 4005 with respect to those categories of public safety officers who have not been afforded the rights and responsibilities described in section 4004(b).

(4) EXCLUSIVE ENFORCEMENT PROVISION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, and in the absence of a waiver of a State's sovereign immunity, the Authority shall have the exclusive power to enforce the provisions of this title with respect to employees of a State.

SEC. 4009. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SA 4175. Mr. LAUTENBERG submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

(b) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) DEFINITION OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY.—In this subsection, the term ''responsible party'' means a responsible party (as defined in section 1001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701)) with respect to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon in the Gulf of Mexico.

(2) LIABILITY AND REIMBURSEMENT.—Notwithstanding any limitation on liability under section 1004 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2704) or any other provision of law, each responsible party—

(A) is liable for any costs incurred by the United States under this Act relating to the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon in the Gulf of Mexico; and

(B) shall, upon the demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse the general fund of the Treasury for the costs incurred under this Act relating to the discharge of oil described in subparagraph (A), as well as the costs incurred by the United States in administering responsibilities under this Act and other applicable Federal law relating to that discharge of oil.

(3) FAILURE TO PAY.—If a responsible party fails to pay a demand of the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall request the Attorney General to bring a civil action against the responsible party (or a guarantor of the responsible party) in an appropriate United States district court to recover the amount of the demand, plus all costs incurred in obtaining payment, including prejudgment interest, attorneys fees, and any other administrative and adjudicative costs.

SA 4176. Mr. ENSIGN (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of chapter 3 of title I, add the following:

SEC. 309. (a) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF C–130H AIRCRAFT FROM NATIONAL GUARD TO REGULAR AIR FORCE.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended to transfer a C–130H aircraft from the National Guard to the regular Air Force unless each of the following is met:

(1) The aircraft shall be returned to the transferring unit at a date, not later than 18 months after the date of transfer, specified by the Secretary of the Air Force at the time of transfer.

(2) Not later than 180 days before the date of transfer, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submits to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the members of Congress of the State concerned, and the Chief Executive Officer and adjutant general of the National Guard of the State concerned the following:

(A) A written justification of the transfer.

(B) A description of the alternatives to transfer considered by the Air Force and, for each alternative considered, a justification for the decision not to utilize such alternative.

(3) If a C–130H aircraft has previously been transferred from any National Guard unit in the same State as the unit proposed to provide the C-130H aircraft for transfer, the transfer may not occur until the earlier of—

(A) the date following such previous transfer on which each other State with National

Guard units with C–130H aircraft has transferred a C–130H aircraft to the regular Air Force; or

(B) the date that is 18 months after the date of such previous transfer.

(b) RETURN OF AIRCRAFT.—Any C–130H aircraft transferred from the National Guard to the regular Air Force under subsection (a) shall be returned to the National Guard of the State concerned upon a written request by the Chief Executive Officer of such State for the return of such aircraft to assist the National Guard of such State in responding to a disaster or other emergency.

SA 4177. Mr. DEMINT (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. VITTER, and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ___. BORDER FENCE COMPLETION.

(a) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—Section 102(b)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by adding at the end the following: ''Fencing that does not effectively restrain pedestrian traffic (such as vehicle barriers and virtual fencing) may not be used to meet the 700-mile fence requirement under this subparagraph.'';

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010, complete the construction of all the reinforced fencing and the installation of the related equipment described in subparagraph (A).''; and

(3) in subparagraph (C), by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) FUNDING NOT CONTINGENT ON CONSULTATION.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this paragraph may not be impounded or otherwise withheld for failure to fully comply with the consultation requirement under clause (i).''.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to Congress that describes—

(1) the progress made in completing the reinforced fencing required under section 102(b)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by this section; and

(2) the plans for completing such fencing not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 4178. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

RIGHT-OF-WAY

SEC. ___. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, amend Right-of-Way Grants No. NVN-49781/IDI-26446/NVN-85211/NVN-85210 of the Bureau of Land Management to shift the 200-foot right-of-way for the 500-kilovolt transmission line project to the alignment depicted on the maps entitled ''Southwest Intertie Project'' and dated December 10, 2009, and May 21, 2010, and approve the construction, operation and maintenance plans of the project; and

(2) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, issue a notice to proceed with construction of the project in accordance with the amended grants and approved plans described in paragraph (1).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may provide or facilitate federal financing for the project described in subsection (a) under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5; 123 Stat. 115) or the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801 et seq.), based on the comprehensive reviews and consultations performed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SA 4179. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 74, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

CHAPTER 12

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

From unobligated balances in the appropriations account appropriated under this heading, up to $100,000,000 shall be available to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to waive the payment, for a period of not more than 3 years, of not more than $15,000 in interest on loans made under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)): *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be used for any business located in an area affected by a hurricane occurring during 2005 or 2008 for which the President declared a major disaster under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170): *Provided further*, That the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, give priority to an application for a waiver of interest under the program established under this heading by a small business concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) with not more than 50 employees or that the Administrator determines suffered a substantial economic injury as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill of 2010: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may not approve an application under the program established under this heading after December 31, 2010: *Provided further*, That if a disaster is declared under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.636(b)) during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2010, and to the extent there are inadequate funds in the appropriations account under this heading to provide assistance relating to the disaster under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act and waive the payment of interest under the program established under this heading, the Administrator shall give priority in using the funds to applications under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act relating to the disaster: *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this heading is designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles and, in the Senate, is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 403(a) of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010: *Provided further*, That the amount made available under this heading is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139; 2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

SA 4180. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 2002. DISASTER LOANS.

For any loan under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)) made as a result of the discharge of oil that began in 2010 in connection with the explosion on, and sinking of, the mobile offshore drilling unit Deepwater Horizon, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall defer payments of principal and interest for not longer than 1 year after the date of disbursement of the loan. For a loan described in this section, the Administrator shall accept as collateral, where practicable, the interest of the applicant in a claim against British Petroleum relating to the discharge of oil.

SA 4181. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BEGICH, and Mr. SHELBY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

SEC. 30_____. COASTAL IMPACT ASSISTANCE.

Section 31(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356a(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS; AVAILABILITY OF FUNDING.—On approval of a plan by the Secretary under this section, the producing State shall—

''(A) not be subject to any additional application or other requirements (other than notifying the Secretary of which projects are being carried out under the plan) to receive the payments; and

''(B) be immediately eligible to receive payments under this section.

''(6) STATE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out a plan approved by the Secretary under this subsection, the producing State shall comply with—

''(i) this section; and

''(ii) any other applicable Federal laws.

''(B) SUBMISSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the producing State receives payments for an approved plan, the

producing State shall submit to the Secretary any additional information or amendments to the approved plan that the Secretary determines to be necessary to ensure compliance with subsection (d).

''(ii) FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—If a producing State or coastal political subdivision does not submit the additional information or any amendments to the plan required under clause (i) by the deadline specified in that clause, the Secretary shall not disburse any additional funds to the producing State or the coastal political subdivision until the date on which the additional information or amendments to the plan have been approved by the Secretary.''.

SA 4182. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 30, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA.

Of the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available under this chapter, the Secretary of the Army shall use $19,000,000 for the construction of authorized restoration projects under the Louisiana coastal area ecosystem restoration program authorized under title VII of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1270).''

SA 4183. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. KERRY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, insert the following:

SEC. ___. ELIMINATING SECRET SENATE HOLDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) COVERED REQUEST.—This standing order shall apply to a notice of intent to object to the following covered requests:

(A) A unanimous consent request to proceed to a bill, resolution, joint resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or amendment between the Houses.

(B) A unanimous consent request to pass a bill or joint resolution or adopt a resolution, concurrent resolution, conference report, or the disposition of an amendment between the Houses.

(C) A unanimous consent request for disposition of a nomination.

(2) RECOGNITION OF NOTICE OF INTENT.—The majority and minority leaders of the Senate or their designees shall recognize a notice of intent to object to a covered request of a Senator who is a member of their caucus if the Senator—

(A) submits the notice of intent to object in writing to the appropriate leader and grants in the notice of intent to object permission for the leader or designee to object in the Senator's name; and

(B) not later than 2 session days after submitting the notice of intent to object to the appropriate leader, submits a copy of the notice of intent to object to the Congressional Record and to the Legislative Clerk for inclusion in the applicable calendar section described in subsection (b).

(3) FORM OF NOTICE.—To be recognized by the appropriate leader a Senator shall submit the following notice of intent to object:

''I, Senator _____, intend to object to _____, dated _____. I will submit a copy of this notice to the Legislative Clerk and the Congressional Record within 2 session days and I give my permission to the objecting Senator to object in my name.'' The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date that the notice of intent to object is submitted.

(b) CALENDAR.—Upon receiving the submission under subsection (a)(2)(B), the Legislative Clerk shall add the information from the notice of intent to object to the applicable Calendar section entitled ''Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding'' created by Public Law 110–81. Each section shall include the name of each Senator filing a notice under subsection (a)(2)(B), the measure or matter covered by the calendar to which the notice of intent to object relates, and the date the notice of intent to object was filed.

(c) REMOVAL.—A Senator may have a notice of intent to object relating to that Senator removed from a calendar to which it was added under subsection (b) by submitting for inclusion in the Congressional Record the following notice:

''I, Senator _____, do not object to _____, dated _____.'' The first blank shall be filled with the name of the Senator, the second blank shall be filled with the name of the covered request, the name of the measure or matter and, if applicable, the calendar number, and the third blank shall be filled with the date of the submission to the Congressional Record under this subsection.

(d) OBJECTING ON BEHALF OF A MEMBER.—If a Senator who has notified his or her leader of an intent to object to a covered request fails to submit a notice of intent to object under subsection (a)(2)(B) within 2 session days following an objection to a covered request by the leader or his or her designee on that Senator's behalf, the Legislative Clerk shall list the Senator who made the objection to the covered request in the applicable ''Notice of Intent to Object to Proceeding'' calendar section.

SA 4184. Ms. LANDRIEU submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 30, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. (a) The Secretary of the Army shall use funds made available under the heading ''OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE'' of this chapter to maximize the placement of dredged material available from maintenance dredging of existing navigation channels to mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon Oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico at full Federal expense.

(b) The Secretary of the Army shall coordinate the placement of dredged material with appropriate Federal and Gulf Coast State agencies.

(c) The placement of dredged material pursuant to this section shall be executed under emergency permitting authorities and shall not be subject to a least-cost-disposal analysis or to the development of a Chief of Engineers report.

SA 4185. Mr. ALEXANDER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 71, line 21, strike ''$15,000,000'' and insert ''$99,700,000''.

On page 72, line 19, strike ''$100,000,000'' and insert ''$184,700,000''.

SA 4186. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 11, strike lines 9 through 22 and insert the following:

The Science Appropriations Act, 2010 (title III of division B of Public Law 111–117; 123 Stat. 3142) is amended by striking the heading and matter relating to ''EXPLORATION''.

SA 4187. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

SEC. 3008. (a)(1) Section 402(g)(6)(A) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1232(g)(6)(A)) is amended by inserting ''and section 411(h)(1)'' after ''paragraphs (1) and (5)''.

(2) Section 409(b) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1239(b)) is amended by inserting ''and section 411(h)(1)'' after ''section 402(g)''.

(b) Section 411(h)(1)(D)(ii) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1240a(h)(1)(D)(ii)) is amended by striking ''section 403'' and inserting ''section 402(g)(6), 403, or 409''.

SA 4188. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

SEC. 2002. Section 11(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340(c)) is amended—

(1) in the fourth sentence of paragraph (1), by striking ''within thirty days of its submission'' and inserting ''by the deadline described in paragraph (5)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) DEADLINE FOR APPROVAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The deadline for approval of an exploration plan referred to in the fourth sentence of paragraph (1) is—

''(i) the date that is 90 days after the date on which the plan or the modifications to the plan are submitted; or

''(ii) if the Secretary determines that additional time is necessary to complete any environmental, safety, or other reviews, an alternative date specified by the Secretary that provides such additional time as the Secretary determines is necessary to complete the reviews, subject to subparagraph (B).

''(B) EXISTING LEASES.—In the case of a lease issued under a sale held on or before March 17, 2010, the Secretary shall not extend the deadline under subparagraph (A)(ii) without the consent of the holder of the lease.''.

SA 4189. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 70, after line 19, add the following:

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

SEC. 1019. (a) Congress finds that—

(1) even before the January 12, 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the people of Haiti faced many challenges, which were exacerbated by the devastating effects of the earthquake;

(2) one of the most underserved sectors in Haiti is children, of whom—

(A) more than ½ were not in school before the earthquake; and

(B) 76 percent of primary school students and 82 percent of secondary school students who were attending school before the earthquake attended nonpublic schools;

(3) there are fewer educational opportunities in the rural areas in Haiti, where only 23 percent were enrolled in schools before the earthquake;

(4) publicly funded schools can serve as the cornerstones for communities by providing—

(A) wrap-around services for children and adults; and

(B) much needed family support services, including health clinics, literacy, vocational training, and nutritional support; and

(5) schools can provide an important opportunity to register children and to provide them with life-saving immunizations.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should utilize a portion of the amounts appropriated for the Economic Support Fund under this chapter that is allocated for infrastructure, health services, or agriculture or food security in Haiti, to support a publicly funded education system in Haiti, in coordination with the Government of Haiti and other donors.

SA 4190. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

SEC. 30____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior to review or approve plans or permits for the exploration, development, or production of oil and natural gas in the outer Continental Shelf until such time as—

(1) the Secretary of the Interior and the Council on Environmental Quality have completed a joint review of applicable procedures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(2) any policy or procedural changes recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Council on Environmental Quality based on the joint review under paragraph (1) have been fully implemented; and

(3) the Secretary of the Interior has submitted a report that describes the changes implemented under paragraph (2) to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

SA 4191. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 81, between lines 23 and 24, insert the following:

SEC. 30____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the conduct of offshore preleasing, leasing, and related activities in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Straits of Florida Planning Areas of the outer Continental Shelf described in the memorandum entitled ''Memorandum on Withdrawal of Certain Areas of the United States Outer Continental Shelf from Leasing Disposition'', 34 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1111, dated June 12, 1998.

SA 4192. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4 of the amendment, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(6) Police, firefighters, and other first responders are responsible for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of civil order, all of which may be threatened in a labor dispute. Public safety officers covered by this title should not be subject to any conflict of interest, and the public should be confident that such officers' duties will not be subject to any such conflict.

SEC. 4002A. PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law described in section 4004(a) shall provide that no labor organization may serve as bargaining representative for any public safety officers if the labor organization admits to membership, or is affiliated directly or indirectly with an organization that admits to membership, any employee other than a public safety officer.

(b) INTERACTION WITH OTHER LAWS.—Notwithstanding the Act entitled ''An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes'', approved March 23, 1932 (commonly known as the ''Norris-LaGuardia Act''), or any other provision of law, no Federal law that restricts the issuance of injunctions or restraining orders in labor disputes shall apply to labor disputes involving public safety officers covered under this title.

(c) APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this section shall apply to all States.

SA 4193. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 11 of the amendment, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

(6) Providing employers with the right to require random drug testing of its employees.

SA 4194. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4 of the amendment, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(6) Because of the critical role of public safety officers in law enforcement, and the high public regard for such employees, such employees should only be represented by organizations that demonstrate a similar regard for the law and inspire the same level of public trust and confidence.

SEC. 4002A. PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law described in section 4004(a) shall—

(1) provide that no labor organization may serve, or continue to serve, as the representative of any unit of public safety officers if—

(A) any of the labor organization's officers or agents are convicted of—

(i) a felony; or

(ii) a misdemeanor related to the organization's representational responsibilities; or

(B) the organization, or the organization's officers, agents, or employees, encourage, participate, or fail to take all steps necessary to prevent any unlawful work stoppage or disruption by any public safety officers represented by such labor organization; and

(2)(A) provide any political subdivision or individual with the right to bring a civil action in Federal court against any public safety officer that engages in a strike, slowdown, or other employment action that is unlawful under Federal or State law or contrary to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement or a contract or memorandum of understanding described in section 4004(b)(2); and

(B) provide that, in any civil action described in subparagraph (A), a public safety employer may receive damages relating to the strike, slowdown, or other employment action described in subparagraph (A), and that joint and several liability shall apply.

(b) INTERACTION WITH OTHER LAWS.—Notwithstanding the Act entitled ''An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes'', approved March 23, 1932 (commonly known as the ''Norris-LaGuardia Act''), or any other provision of law, no Federal law that restricts the issuance of injunctions or restraining orders in labor disputes shall apply to labor disputes involving public safety officers covered under this title.

(c) APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this section shall apply to all States.

SA 4195. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 4 of the amendment, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following:

(6) Public safety officers frequently endanger their own lives to protect the rights of individuals in their communities. In return, each officer deserves the optimal protection of his or her own rights under the law

(7) The health and safety of the Nation and the best interests of public security are furthered when employees are assured that their collective bargaining representatives have been selected in a free, fair and democratic manner.

(8) An employee whose wages are subject to compulsory assessment for any purpose not supported or authorized by such employee is susceptible to job dissatisfaction. Job dissatisfaction negatively affects job performance, and, in the case of public safety officers, the welfare of the general public.

SEC. 4002A. PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BILL OF RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law described in section 4004(a) shall—

(1) provide for the selection of an exclusive bargaining representative by public safety officer employees only through the use of a democratic, government-supervised, secret ballot election upon the request of the employer or any affected employee;

(2) ensure that public safety employers recognize the employees' labor organization, freely chosen by a majority of the employees pursuant to a law that provides the democratic safeguards set forth in paragraph (1), to agree to bargain with the labor organization, and to commit any agreements to writing in a contract or memorandum of understanding; and

(3) provide that—

(A) no public safety officer shall, as a condition of employment, be required to pay any amount in dues or fees to any labor organization for any purpose other than the direct and demonstrable costs associated with collective bargaining; and

(B) a labor organization shall not collect from any public safety officer any additional amount without full disclosure of the intended and actual use of such funds, and without the public safety officer's written consent.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any labor organization that represents or seeks to represent public safety officers under State law or this title, or in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, shall be subject to the requirements of title II of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (29 U.S.C. 432 et seq.) as if such public safety labor organization was a labor organization defined in section 3(i) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 402(i)).

(c) APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provisions of this section shall apply to all States.

SA 4196. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15 of the amendment, strike lines 11 through 22, and insert the following:

SEC. 4006. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PROHIBITED.

Notwithstanding any rights or responsibilities provided under State law or pursuant to any regulations issued under section 4005, a labor organization may not call, encourage, condone, or fail to take all actions necessary to prevent or end, and a public safety employee may not engage in or otherwise support, any strike (including sympathy strikes), work slowdown, sick out, or any other job action or concerted, full or partial refusal to work against any public sector employer. A public safety employer may not engage in a lockout of public safety officers.

SA 4197. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18 of the amendment, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following and redesignate accordingly:

(1) HARMONIZING WITH FEDERAL LAW.—

(A) EXEMPTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a governor or the legislative body of a State, or a mayor or other chief executive officer or authority or the legislative body of a political subdivision, may exempt from the requirements established under this title or otherwise any group of public safety officers whose job function is similar to the job function performed by any group of Federal employees that is excluded from collective bargaining under Federal law or an Executive order.

(B) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.—Notwithstanding any provision of State law, supervisory, managerial, and confidential employees employed by public safety employers shall be treated in the same manner for purposes of collective-bargaining as individuals employed in the same capacity by any employer covered under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.).

(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any provision of this title, nothing in this title shall be construed to require mandatory bargaining except to the extent, and with regard to the subjects, that mandatory bargaining is required between the Federal Government and any of its public safety employees.

SA 4198. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4174 proposed by Mr. REID to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. 4010. NONAPPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.

Notwithstanding any State law or regulation issued under section 4005, the rights and responsibilities set forth in section 4004(b) shall not apply to any political subdivision of any State having a population of less than 100,000, or that employs fewer than 150 uniformed public safety officers.

SA 4199. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 38, after line 21, insert the following:

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

REFUGEE SCHOOL IMPACT GRANT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the Office of Refugee Resettlement, $2,000,000, which shall be used for the Refugee School Impact Grant Program to help schools accommodate and provide services for Haitian refugee students following the earthquake in Port-au-Prince on January 12, 2010.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a field hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests. The hearing will be held on Friday, June 4, 2010, at 1 p.m. in the Barnes Room of the Deschutes Public Services Center Building, 1300 NW Wall Street, Bend, Oregon.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 2895, to restore forest landscapes, protect old growth forests, and manage national forests in the eastside forests of the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510–6150, or by email to testimony@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Scott Miller at (202) 224–5488 or Allison Seyferth at (202) 224–4905.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, May 26, 2010, at 10 a.m. in room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing on the President's Nomination of Tracie L. Stevens to serve as Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at (202) 224–2251.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jennifer Mitchell, a military fellow assigned to the Appropriations Committee, be allowed floor privileges for the period of time the war supplemental bill is on the floor.

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

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Robin McLaughry, a detailee on Senator CONRAD's Budget Committee staff, be granted the privilege of the floor during the floor consideration of H.R. 4899.

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

TELEWORK ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2010

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 362, S. 707.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 707) to enhance the Federal Telework Program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 707

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 ''Telework Enhancement Act of **[**2009**]** *2010*''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) EMPLOYEE.—The term ''employee'' has the meaning given that term under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—Except as provided in section 7, the term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term under section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TELEWORK.—The term ''telework'' means a work arrangement in which an employee performs officially assigned duties at home or other worksites geographically convenient to the residence of the employee.

SEC. 3. EXECUTIVE AGENCIES TELEWORK REQUIREMENT.

(a) TELEWORK ELIGIBILITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each executive agency shall—

(1) establish a policy under which eligible employees of the agency may be authorized to telework;

(2) determine the eligibility for all employees of the agency to participate in telework; and

(3) notify all employees of the agency of their eligibility to telework.

(b) PARTICIPATION.—The policy described under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure that telework does not diminish employee performance or agency operations;

(2) require a written agreement that—

(A) is entered into between an agency manager and an employee authorized to telework, that outlines the specific work arrangement that is agreed to; and

(B) is mandatory in order for any employee to participate in telework;

(3) provide that an employee may not be authorized to telework if the performance of that employee does not comply with the terms of the written agreement between the agency manager and that employee;

(4) except in emergency situations as determined by the head of an agency, not apply to any employee of the agency whose official duties require on a daily basis (every work day)—

(A) direct handling of secure materials; or

(B) on-site activity that cannot be handled remotely or at an alternate worksite; and

(5) be incorporated as part of the continuity of operations plans of the agency in the event of an emergency.

SEC. 4. TRAINING AND MONITORING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive agency shall ensure that—

(1) an interactive telework training program is provided to—

(A) employees eligible to participate in the telework program of the agency; and

(B) all managers of teleworkers;

(2) except as provided under subsection (b), an employee has successfully completed the interactive telework training program before that employee enters into a written agreement to telework described under section 3(b)(2);

(3) **[**no distinction is made between**]** teleworkers and nonteleworkers *are treated the same* for purposes of—

(A) periodic appraisals of job performance of employees;

(B) training, rewarding, reassigning, promoting, reducing in grade, retaining, and removing employees;

(C) work requirements; or

(D) other acts involving managerial discretion; and

(4) when determining what constitutes diminished employee performance, the agency shall consult the **[**established**]** performance management guidelines of the Office of Personnel Management.

(b) TRAINING REQUIREMENT EXEMPTIONS.—The head of an executive agency may provide for an exemption from the training requirements under subsection (a), if the head of that agency determines that the training would be unnecessary because the employee is already teleworking under a work arrangement in effect before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. POLICY AND SUPPORT.

(a) AGENCY CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—Each executive agency shall consult with the Office of Personnel Management in developing telework policies.

(b) GUIDANCE AND CONSULTATION.—The Office of Personnel Management shall—

(1) provide policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of pay and leave, agency closure, performance management, official worksite, recruitment and retention, and accommodations for employees with disabilities;

(2) assist each agency in establishing appropriate qualitative and quantitative measures and teleworking goals; and

(3) consult with—

(A) the Federal Emergency Management Agency on policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of continuation of operations and long-term emergencies; and

(B) the General Services Administration on policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of telework centers, travel, technology, equipment, and dependent care.

(c) CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS.—

(1) INCORPORATION INTO CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS.—Each executive agency shall incorporate telework into the continuity of operations plan of that agency.

(2) CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS SUPERSEDE TELEWORK POLICY.—During any period that an executive agency is operating under a continuity of operations plan, that plan shall supersede any telework policy.

(d) TELEWORK WEBSITE.—The Office of Personnel Management shall—

(1) maintain a central telework website; and

(2) include on that website related—

(A) telework links;

(B) announcements;

(C) guidance developed by the Office of Personnel Management; and

(D) guidance submitted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the General Services Administration to the Office of Personnel Management not later than 10 business days after the date of submission.

SEC. 6. TELEWORK MANAGING OFFICER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The head of each executive agency shall designate an employee of the agency as the Telework Managing Officer. The Telework Managing Officer shall be established within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer or a comparable office with similar functions.

(2) TELEWORK COORDINATORS.—

(A) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003.—Section 623 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 103) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

[(A)**]***(B)* APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004.—Section 627 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–199; 118 Stat. 99) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

[(B)**]***(C)* APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Section 622 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 2919) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(D) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006.—Section 617 of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–108; 119 Stat. 2340) is amended by striking ''maintain a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''maintain a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(b) DUTIES.—The Telework Managing Officer shall—

(1) be devoted to policy development and implementation related to agency telework programs;

(2) serve as—

(A) an advisor for agency leadership, including the Chief Human Capital Officer;

(B) a resource for managers and employees; and

(C) a primary agency point of contact for the Office of Personnel Management on telework matters; and

(3) perform other duties as the applicable delegating authority may assign.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''executive agency'' shall not include the Government Accountability Office.

(b) REPORTS BY THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with Chief Human Capital Officers Council, shall—

(A) submit a report addressing the telework programs of each executive agency to—

(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit a copy of the report to the Comptroller General and the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall include—

(A) the degree of participation by employees of each executive agency in teleworking during the period covered by the report (and for each executive agency whose head is referred to under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, the degree of participation in each bureau, division, or other major administrative unit of that agency), including—

(i) the total number of employees in the agency;

(ii) the number and percent of employees in the agency who are eligible to telework; and

(iii) the number and percent of eligible employees in the agency who are teleworking—

(I) 3 or more days per pay period;

(II) 1 or 2 days per pay period;

(III) once per month; and

(IV) on an occasional, episodic, or short-term basis;

(B) the method for gathering telework data in each agency;

(C) if the total number of employees teleworking is 10 percent higher or lower than the previous year in any agency, the reasons for the positive or negative variation;

(D) the agency goal for increasing participation to the extent practicable or necessary for the next reporting period, as indicated by the percent of eligible employees teleworking in each frequency category described under subparagraph (A)(iii);

(E) an explanation of whether or not the agency met the goals for the last reporting period and, if not, what actions are being taken to identify and eliminate barriers to maximizing telework opportunities for the next reporting period;

(F) an assessment of the progress each agency has made in meeting agency participation rate goals during the reporting period, and other agency goals relating to telework, such as the impact of telework on—

(i) emergency readiness;

(ii) energy use;

(iii) recruitment and retention;

(iv) performance;

(v) productivity; and

(vi) employee attitudes and opinions regarding telework; and

(G) the best practices in agency telework programs.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE TELEWORK PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter, the Comptroller General shall submit a report addressing the telework program of the Government Accountability Office to—

(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(B) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted by the Comptroller General shall include the same information as required under subsection (b) applicable to the Government Accountability Office.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the submission of the first report to Congress required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall review that report required under subsection (b) and submit a report to Congress on the progress each executive agency has made towards the goals established under section 5(b)(2).

(d) CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each year the Chief Human Capital Officer of each executive agency, in consultation with the Telework Managing Officer of that agency, shall submit a report to the Chair and Vice Chair of the Chief Human Capital Officers Council on agency management efforts to promote telework.

(2) REVIEW AND INCLUSION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.—The Chair and Vice Chair of the Chief Human Capital Officers Council shall—

(A) review the reports submitted under paragraph (1);

(B) include relevant information from the submitted reports in the annual report to Congress required under subsection (b); and

(C) use that relevant information for other purposes related to the strategic management of human capital.

SEC. 8. AUTHORITY FOR TELEWORK TRAVEL EXPENSES TEST PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5710 the following:

"§ 5711. Authority for telework travel expenses test programs

''(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, under a test program which the Administrator of General Services determines to be in the interest of the Government and approves, an employing agency may pay through the proper disbursing official any necessary travel expenses in lieu of any payment otherwise authorized or required under this subchapter for employees participating in a telework program. An agency shall include in any request to the Administrator for approval of such a test program an analysis of the expected costs and benefits and a set of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

''(2) Any test program conducted under this section shall be designed to enhance cost savings or other efficiencies that accrue to the Government.

''(3) Under any test program, if an agency employee voluntarily relocates from the pre-existing duty station of that employee, the Administrator may authorize the employing agency to establish a reasonable maximum number of occasional visits to the pre-existing duty station before that employee is eligible for payment of any accrued travel expenses by that agency.

''(4) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of any agency to conduct test programs.

''(b) The Administrator shall transmit a copy of any test program approved by the Administrator under this section, and the rationale for approval, to the appropriate committees of Congress at least 30 days before the effective date of the program.

''(c)(1) An agency authorized to conduct a test program under subsection (a) shall provide to the Administrator, the Telework Managing Officer of that agency, and the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the program not later than 3 months after completion of the program.

''(2) The results in a report described under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) the number of visits an employee makes to the pre-existing duty station of that employee;

''(B) the travel expenses paid by the agency;

''(C) the travel expenses paid by the employee; or

''(D) any other information the agency determines useful to aid the Administrator, Telework Managing Officer, and Congress in understanding the test program and the impact of the program.

''(d) No more than 10 test programs under this section may be conducted simultaneously.

''(e) The authority to conduct test programs under this section shall expire 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Telework Enhancement Act of [2009] *2010*.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5710 the following:

''5711. Authority for telework travel expenses test programs.''.

SEC. 9. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE TRAVEL EXPENSES TEST PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5710 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''for a period not to exceed 24 months''; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e)(1) The Patent and Trademark Office shall conduct a test program under this section.

''(2) In conducting the program under this subsection, the Patent and Trademark Office may pay any travel expenses of an employee for travel to and from a Patent and Trademark Office worksite, if—

''(A) the employee is employed at a Patent and Trademark Office worksite and enters into an approved telework arrangement;

''(B) the employee requests to telework from a location beyond the local commuting area of the Patent and Trademark Office worksite; and

''(C) the Patent and Trademark Office approves the requested arrangement for reasons of employee convenience instead of an agency need for the employee to relocate in order to perform duties specific to the new location.

''(3)(A) The Patent and Trademark Office shall establish an oversight committee comprising an equal number of members representing management and labor, including representatives from each collective bargaining unit.

''(B) The oversight committee shall develop the operating procedures for the program under this subsection to—

''(i) provide for the effective and appropriate functioning of the program; and

''(ii) ensure that—

''(I) reasonable technological or other alternatives to employee travel are used before requiring employee travel, including teleconferencing, videoconferencing or internet-based technologies;

''(II) the program is applied consistently and equitably throughout the Patent and Trademark Office; and

''(III) an optimal operating standard is developed and implemented for maximizing the use of the telework arrangement described under paragraph (2) while minimizing agency travel expenses and employee travel requirements.

''(4)(A) The test program under this subsection shall be designed to enhance cost savings or other efficiencies that accrue to the Government.

''(B) The Director of the Patent and Trademark Office shall—

''(i) prepare an analysis of the expected costs and benefits and a set of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the program; and

''(ii) before the test program is implemented, submit the analysis and criteria to the Administrator of General Services and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(C) With respect to an employee of the Patent and Trademark Office who voluntarily relocates from the pre-existing duty station of that employee, the operating procedures of the program may include a reasonable maximum number of occasional visits to the pre-existing duty station before that employee is eligible for payment of any accrued travel expenses by the Office.

''(D)(i) Not later than 3 months after completion of the test program under this subsection, the Director of the Patent and Trademark Office shall provide a report on the results of the program to the Administrator of General Services and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(ii) The results in the report described under paragraph (1) may include—

''(I) the number of visits an employee makes to the pre-existing duty station of that employee;

''(II) the travel expenses paid by the Office;

''(III) the travel expenses paid by the employee; or

''(IV) any other information that the Director determines may be useful to aid the Administrator and Congress in understanding the test program and the impact of the program.

''(E) In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(i) the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committees on Government Oversight and Reform and on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(f)(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2), the authority to conduct test programs under this section shall expire 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998.

''(2) The authority to conduct a test program by the Patent and Trademark Office under this section shall expire 20 years after the date of the enactment of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–264; 112 Stat. 2350).

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions 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 committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 707), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 707

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 ''Telework Enhancement Act of 2010''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) EMPLOYEE.—The term ''employee'' has the meaning given that term under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—Except as provided in section 7, the term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term under section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) TELEWORK.—The term ''telework'' means a work arrangement in which an employee performs officially assigned duties at home or other worksites geographically convenient to the residence of the employee.

SEC. 3. EXECUTIVE AGENCIES TELEWORK REQUIREMENT.

(a) TELEWORK ELIGIBILITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each executive agency shall—

(1) establish a policy under which eligible employees of the agency may be authorized to telework;

(2) determine the eligibility for all employees of the agency to participate in telework; and

(3) notify all employees of the agency of their eligibility to telework.

(b) PARTICIPATION.—The policy described under subsection (a) shall—

(1) ensure that telework does not diminish employee performance or agency operations;

(2) require a written agreement that—

(A) is entered into between an agency manager and an employee authorized to telework, that outlines the specific work arrangement that is agreed to; and

(B) is mandatory in order for any employee to participate in telework;

(3) provide that an employee may not be authorized to telework if the performance of that employee does not comply with the terms of the written agreement between the agency manager and that employee;

(4) except in emergency situations as determined by the head of an agency, not apply to any employee of the agency whose official duties require on a daily basis (every work day)—

(A) direct handling of secure materials; or

(B) on-site activity that cannot be handled remotely or at an alternate worksite; and

(5) be incorporated as part of the continuity of operations plans of the agency in the event of an emergency.

SEC. 4. TRAINING AND MONITORING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive agency shall ensure that—

(1) an interactive telework training program is provided to—

(A) employees eligible to participate in the telework program of the agency; and

(B) all managers of teleworkers;

(2) except as provided under subsection (b), an employee has successfully completed the interactive telework training program before that employee enters into a written agreement to telework described under section 3(b)(2);

(3) teleworkers and nonteleworkers are treated the same for purposes of—

(A) periodic appraisals of job performance of employees;

(B) training, rewarding, reassigning, promoting, reducing in grade, retaining, and removing employees;

(C) work requirements; or

(D) other acts involving managerial discretion; and

(4) when determining what constitutes diminished employee performance, the agency shall consult the performance management guidelines of the Office of Personnel Management.

(b) TRAINING REQUIREMENT EXEMPTIONS.—The head of an executive agency may provide for an exemption from the training requirements under subsection (a), if the head of that agency determines that the training would be unnecessary because the employee is already teleworking under a work arrangement in effect before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. POLICY AND SUPPORT.

(a) AGENCY CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—Each executive agency shall consult with the Office of Personnel Management in developing telework policies.

(b) GUIDANCE AND CONSULTATION.—The Office of Personnel Management shall—

(1) provide policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of pay and leave, agency closure, performance management, official worksite, recruitment and retention, and accommodations for employees with disabilities;

(2) assist each agency in establishing appropriate qualitative and quantitative measures and teleworking goals; and

(3) consult with—

(A) the Federal Emergency Management Agency on policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of continuation of operations and long-term emergencies; and

(B) the General Services Administration on policy and policy guidance for telework in the areas of telework centers, travel, technology, equipment, and dependent care.

(c) CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS.—

(1) INCORPORATION INTO CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS.—Each executive agency shall incorporate telework into the continuity of operations plan of that agency.

(2) CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANS SUPERSEDE TELEWORK POLICY.—During any period that an executive agency is operating under a continuity of operations plan, that plan shall supersede any telework policy.

(d) TELEWORK WEBSITE.—The Office of Personnel Management shall—

(1) maintain a central telework website; and

(2) include on that website related—

(A) telework links;

(B) announcements;

(C) guidance developed by the Office of Personnel Management; and

(D) guidance submitted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the General Services Administration to the Office of Personnel Management not later than 10 business days after the date of submission.

SEC. 6. TELEWORK MANAGING OFFICER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The head of each executive agency shall designate an employee of the agency as the Telework Managing Officer. The Telework Managing Officer shall be established within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer or a comparable office with similar functions.

(2) TELEWORK COORDINATORS.—

(A) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003.—Section 623 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108–7; 117 Stat. 103) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(B) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004.—Section 627 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108–199; 118 Stat. 99) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(C) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005.—Section 622 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 2919) is amended by striking ''designate a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''designate a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(D) APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006.—Section 617 of the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–108; 119 Stat. 2340) is amended by striking ''maintain a 'Telework Coordinator' to be'' and inserting ''maintain a Telework Managing Officer to be''.

(b) DUTIES.—The Telework Managing Officer shall—

(1) be devoted to policy development and implementation related to agency telework programs;

(2) serve as—

(A) an advisor for agency leadership, including the Chief Human Capital Officer;

(B) a resource for managers and employees; and

(C) a primary agency point of contact for the Office of Personnel Management on telework matters; and

(3) perform other duties as the applicable delegating authority may assign.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''executive agency'' shall not include the Government Accountability Office.

(b) REPORTS BY THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—

(1) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with Chief Human Capital Officers Council, shall—

(A) submit a report addressing the telework programs of each executive agency to—

(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit a copy of the report to the Comptroller General and the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under this subsection shall include—

(A) the degree of participation by employees of each executive agency in teleworking during the period covered by the report (and for each executive agency whose head is referred to under section 5312 of title 5, United States Code, the degree of participation in each bureau, division, or other major administrative unit of that agency), including—

(i) the total number of employees in the agency;

(ii) the number and percent of employees in the agency who are eligible to telework; and

(iii) the number and percent of eligible employees in the agency who are teleworking—

(I) 3 or more days per pay period;

(II) 1 or 2 days per pay period;

(III) once per month; and

(IV) on an occasional, episodic, or short-term basis;

(B) the method for gathering telework data in each agency;

(C) if the total number of employees teleworking is 10 percent higher or lower than the previous year in any agency, the reasons for the positive or negative variation;

(D) the agency goal for increasing participation to the extent practicable or necessary for the next reporting period, as indicated by the percent of eligible employees teleworking in each frequency category described under subparagraph (A)(iii);

(E) an explanation of whether or not the agency met the goals for the last reporting period and, if not, what actions are being taken to identify and eliminate barriers to maximizing telework opportunities for the next reporting period;

(F) an assessment of the progress each agency has made in meeting agency participation rate goals during the reporting period, and other agency goals relating to telework, such as the impact of telework on—

(i) emergency readiness;

(ii) energy use;

(iii) recruitment and retention;

(iv) performance;

(v) productivity; and

(vi) employee attitudes and opinions regarding telework; and

(G) the best practices in agency telework programs.

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—

(1) REPORT ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE TELEWORK PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter, the Comptroller General shall submit a report addressing the telework program of the Government Accountability Office to—

(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(B) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted by the Comptroller General shall include the same information as required under subsection (b) applicable to the Government Accountability Office.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS ON OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the submission of the first report to Congress required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall review that report required under subsection (b) and submit a report to Congress on the progress each executive agency has made towards the goals established under section 5(b)(2).

(d) CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each year the Chief Human Capital Officer of each executive agency, in consultation with the Telework Managing Officer of that agency, shall submit a report to the Chair and Vice Chair of the Chief Human Capital Officers Council on agency management efforts to promote telework.

(2) REVIEW AND INCLUSION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION.—The Chair and Vice Chair of the Chief Human Capital Officers Council shall—

(A) review the reports submitted under paragraph (1);

(B) include relevant information from the submitted reports in the annual report to Congress required under subsection (b); and

(C) use that relevant information for other purposes related to the strategic management of human capital.

SEC. 8. AUTHORITY FOR TELEWORK TRAVEL EXPENSES TEST PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5710 the following:

''§ 5711. Authority for telework travel expenses test programs

''(a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, under a test program which the Administrator of General Services determines to be in the interest of the Government and approves, an employing agency may pay through the proper disbursing official any necessary travel expenses in lieu of any payment otherwise authorized or required under this subchapter for employees participating in a telework program. An agency shall include in any request to the Administrator for approval of such a test program an analysis of the expected costs and benefits and a set of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

''(2) Any test program conducted under this section shall be designed to enhance cost savings or other efficiencies that accrue to the Government.

''(3) Under any test program, if an agency employee voluntarily relocates from the pre-existing duty station of that employee, the Administrator may authorize the employing agency to establish a reasonable maximum number of occasional visits to the pre-existing duty station before that employee is eligible for payment of any accrued travel expenses by that agency.

''(4) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of any agency to conduct test programs.

''(b) The Administrator shall transmit a copy of any test program approved by the Administrator under this section, and the rationale for approval, to the appropriate committees of Congress at least 30 days before the effective date of the program.

''(c)(1) An agency authorized to conduct a test program under subsection (a) shall provide to the Administrator, the Telework Managing Officer of that agency, and the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the program not later than 3 months after completion of the program.

''(2) The results in a report described under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) the number of visits an employee makes to the pre-existing duty station of that employee;

''(B) the travel expenses paid by the agency;

''(C) the travel expenses paid by the employee; or

''(D) any other information the agency determines useful to aid the Administrator, Telework Managing Officer, and Congress in understanding the test program and the impact of the program.

''(d) No more than 10 test programs under this section may be conducted simultaneously.

''(e) The authority to conduct test programs under this section shall expire 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Telework Enhancement Act of 2010.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5710 the following:

''5711. Authority for telework travel expenses test programs.''.

SEC. 9. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE TRAVEL EXPENSES TEST PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5710 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''for a period not to exceed 24 months''; and

(2) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e)(1) The Patent and Trademark Office shall conduct a test program under this section.

''(2) In conducting the program under this subsection, the Patent and Trademark Office may pay any travel expenses of an employee for travel to and from a Patent and Trademark Office worksite, if—

''(A) the employee is employed at a Patent and Trademark Office worksite and enters into an approved telework arrangement;

''(B) the employee requests to telework from a location beyond the local commuting area of the Patent and Trademark Office worksite; and

''(C) the Patent and Trademark Office approves the requested arrangement for reasons of employee convenience instead of an agency need for the employee to relocate in order to perform duties specific to the new location.

''(3)(A) The Patent and Trademark Office shall establish an oversight committee comprising an equal number of members representing management and labor, including representatives from each collective bargaining unit.

''(B) The oversight committee shall develop the operating procedures for the program under this subsection to—

''(i) provide for the effective and appropriate functioning of the program; and

''(ii) ensure that—

''(I) reasonable technological or other alternatives to employee travel are used before requiring employee travel, including teleconferencing, videoconferencing or internet-based technologies;

''(II) the program is applied consistently and equitably throughout the Patent and Trademark Office; and

''(III) an optimal operating standard is developed and implemented for maximizing the

use of the telework arrangement described under paragraph (2) while minimizing agency travel expenses and employee travel requirements.

''(4)(A) The test program under this subsection shall be designed to enhance cost savings or other efficiencies that accrue to the Government.

''(B) The Director of the Patent and Trademark Office shall—

''(i) prepare an analysis of the expected costs and benefits and a set of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of the program; and

''(ii) before the test program is implemented, submit the analysis and criteria to the Administrator of General Services and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(C) With respect to an employee of the Patent and Trademark Office who voluntarily relocates from the pre-existing duty station of that employee, the operating procedures of the program may include a reasonable maximum number of occasional visits to the pre-existing duty station before that employee is eligible for payment of any accrued travel expenses by the Office.

''(D)(i) Not later than 3 months after completion of the test program under this subsection, the Director of the Patent and Trademark Office shall provide a report on the results of the program to the Administrator of General Services and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

''(ii) The results in the report described under paragraph (1) may include—

''(I) the number of visits an employee makes to the pre-existing duty station of that employee;

''(II) the travel expenses paid by the Office;

''(III) the travel expenses paid by the employee; or

''(IV) any other information that the Director determines may be useful to aid the Administrator and Congress in understanding the test program and the impact of the program.

''(E) In this paragraph, the term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(i) the Committees on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

''(ii) the Committees on Government Oversight and Reform and on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

''(f)(1) Except as provided under paragraph (2), the authority to conduct test programs under this section shall expire 7 years after the date of the enactment of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998.

''(2) The authority to conduct a test program by the Patent and Trademark Office under this section shall expire 20 years after the date of the enactment of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–264; 112 Stat. 2350).

FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES USAGE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 379, S. 2868.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2868) to provide increased access to the General Services Administration's Schedules Program by the American Red Cross and State and local governments.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Madam 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. 2868) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2868

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 ''Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act of 2009''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS TO USE FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Section 502 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) USE OF SUPPLY SCHEDULES BY THE RED CROSS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may provide for the use by the American National Red Cross of Federal supply schedules. Purchases under this authority shall be used in furtherance of the purposes of the American National Red Cross set forth in section 300102 of title 36, United States Code.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The authority under this subsection may not be used to purchase supplies for resale.''.

SEC. 3. DUTY OF USERS REGARDING USE OF FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES.

Section 502 of title 40, United States Code, as amended by section 2, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) DUTY OF USERS REGARDING USE OF SUPPLY SCHEDULES.—All users of Federal supply schedules, including non-Federal users, shall use the schedules in accordance with the ordering guidance provided by the Administrator of General Services.''.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO USE SUPPLY SCHEDULES FOR CERTAIN GOODS AND SERVICES.

Subsection (d)(1) of section 502 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', to facilitate disaster preparedness or response,'' after ''Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)''.

SUPPORTING U.S. ALLIANCE WITH THAILAND

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 538, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 538) affirming the support of the United States for a strong and vital alliance with Thailand.

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

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent my name be added as a cosponsor of this measure.

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

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 538) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 538

Whereas Thailand became the first treaty ally of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region with the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed at Sia-Yut'hia (Bangkok) March 20, 1833, between the United States and Siam, during the administration of President Andrew Jackson and the reign of King Rama III;

Whereas the United States and Thailand furthered their alliance with the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, (commonly known as the ''Manila Pact of 1954'') signed at Manila September 8, 1954, and the United States designated Thailand as a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally in December 2003;

Whereas, through the Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations, signed at Bangkok May 26, 1966, along with a diverse and growing trading relationship, the United States and Thailand have developed critical economic ties;

Whereas Thailand is a key partner of the United States in Southeast Asia and has supported closer relations between the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);

Whereas Thailand has the longest-serving monarch in the world, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who is loved and respected for his dedication to the people of Thailand;

Whereas Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjaijva has issued a 5-point roadmap designed to promote the peaceful resolution of the current political crisis in Thailand;

Whereas approximately 500,000 people of Thai descent live in the United States and foster strong cultural ties between the 2 countries; and

Whereas Thailand remains a steadfast friend with shared values of freedom, democracy, and liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the support of the people and the Government of the United States for a strong and vital alliance with Thailand;

(2) calls for the restoration of peace and stability throughout Thailand;

(3) urges all parties involved in the political crisis in Thailand to renounce the use of violence and to resolve their differences peacefully through dialogue;

(4) supports the goals of the 5-point roadmap of the Government of Thailand for national reconciliation, which seeks to

(A) uphold and protect respect for and the institution of the constitutional monarchy;

(B) resolve fundamental problems of social justice systematically and with participation by all sectors of society;

(C) ensure that the media can operate freely and constructively;

(D) establish facts about the recent violence through investigation by an independent committee; and

(E) establish mutually acceptable political rules through the solicitation of views from all sides; and

(5) promotes the timely implementation of an agreed plan for national reconciliation in

Thailand so that free and fair elections can be held.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG DISPOSAL AWARENESS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 539, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 539) designating May 24, 2010, as ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day.''

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

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, today I submitted a resolution designating May 24, 2010, as ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day.'' May 24 would be Timothy Michael Strain's birthday. Timmy, as his family called him, died last year when he was given two painkillers that had not been prescribed for him. Through their grief, his parents Bernie and Beverly Strain have taken up the cause of safe drug disposal to make sure what happened to their son does not happen to others.

In recent years, recreational prescription drug use has grown at an alarming rate. In 2008, approximately 15,200,000 Americans 12 years of age and older reported having taken a prescription drug that had not been prescribed to them for recreational purposes in the previous year. Our children are finding these drugs in our medicine cabinets and the results can be deadly.

Apart from the tragic impact on our children, the lack of a safe place to dispose of prescription drugs is harming the environment and infiltrating our water sources. Without a place to turn in prescription drugs people are washing them down the drain where they end up in our rivers and in our drinking water.

We must work to find a safe way to dispose of prescription drugs and help make sure that what happened to Timmy Strain does not happen to any other child. I thank Senator GRASSLEY and Senator KOHL for joining me in introducing this resolution and I encourage all my colleagues to work to ensure safe methods of prescription drug disposal are available in their States.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Senator CASEY and Senator KOHL, in submitting a resolution to designate May 24, 2010 as the ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day.''

The abuse of prescription narcotics such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives is currently the fastest growing drug abuse trend in the country. According to the most recent National Survey of Drug Use and Health, NSDUH, nearly 7 million people have admitted to using controlled substances without a doctor's prescription. People between the ages of 12 and 25 are the most common group to abuse these drugs. However, more and more people are dying because of this abuse. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that the unintentional deaths involving prescription narcotics increased 117 percent from the years 2001 to 2005. These are statistics that can no longer be ignored and tolerated.

Regretfully, we read about children dying as a result of prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse. An article from February 2009 in the Des Moines Register reports on the death of a 14-year-old Brody Middle School Student who was found dead at his home from an apparent overdose of prescription drugs. The same article reports that 85 percent of drug and alcohol overdoses at the children's emergency center at Mercy Medical Center in Des Moines are from prescription or over-the-counter medicines.

Millions of Americans are prescribed controlled substances every year to treat a variety of symptoms due to injury, depression, insomnia, and other conditions. Many legitimate users of these drugs often do not finish their prescriptions. As a result, these drugs remain in the family medicine cabinet for months or years because people forget about them or do not know how to properly dispose of them. However, these drugs, when not properly used or administered, are just as addictive and deadly as street drugs like methamphetamine or cocaine.

According to the NSDUH, more than half of the people who abuse prescription narcotics reported that they obtained controlled substances from a friend or relative or from the family medicine cabinet. As a result, most community antidrug coalitions, public health officials, and law enforcement officials have been encouraging people within their communities to dispose of old or unused medications in an effort to combat this growing trend.

This is also why I have cosponsored the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010. This legislation will enable the Attorney General of the United States to issue guidelines to help States and communities establish prescription drug take-back programs. Current law makes efforts to establish these programs difficult and time consuming. However, efforts to get old and unwanted medicines out of the home have shown signs of great promise to be successful if widely adopted. For example, the town of Clinton, IA, has held an annual ''Clean Out Your Medicine Cabinet'' day that has collected over 300 pounds of old or unwanted medicine from the community. This is medicine that will not fall into the hands of a child or stranger or cause potential harm to any user.

It is important that we encourage people to dispose of their old or unwanted medicines so that they will not fall into the wrong hands. This is why I am pleased to be submitting this resolution and why I encourage all my colleagues to join us in raising public awareness of this important issue.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 539) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 539

Whereas in 2008, pharmacies in the United States filled 3,649,468,866 retail drug prescriptions;

Whereas in 2008, approximately 15,200,000 Americans 12 years of age and older reported having taken a prescription drug that had not been prescribed to them for recreational purposes in the previous year;

Whereas in 2006, approximately 26,400 deaths occurred in the United States from an unintentional drug overdose;

Whereas prescription drugs are involved in more overdose deaths annually than illegal drugs;

Whereas in 2007 and 2008, 55.9 percent of individuals 12 years of age and older who used pain relievers nonmedically in the past year had obtained the pain relievers from a friend or relative for free;

Whereas in 2007 and 2008, of the individuals 12 years of age and older who obtained nonmedical pain relievers from a friend or relative for free—

(1) 81.7 percent indicated that the friend or relative had obtained the drugs from just 1 doctor; and

(2) 1.6 percent reported that the friend or relative had bought the drugs from a drug dealer or other stranger;

Whereas the improper disposal of prescription drugs may result in chemicals contaminating the environment and water supply; and

Whereas collection programs may reduce the supply of unused, unwanted prescription drugs in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 24, 2010, as ''Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day'';

(2) recognizes the importance of prescription drug disposal programs to reduce the supply of unused, unwanted prescription drugs in the United States; and

(3) encourages each State to establish and promote a prescription drug collection program.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 25, 2010

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 25; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 4899, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill; finally, I ask that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly luncheons.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:48 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 25, 2010, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES MICHAEL COLE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE DAVID W. OGDEN, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

GEN. RAYMOND T. ODIERNO

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) SCOTT A. WEIKERT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PATRICIA E. WOLFE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) DONALD R. GINTZIG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) STEVEN M. TALSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) LOTHROP S. LITTLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) GARRY J. BONELLI
REAR ADM. (LH) SCOTT E. SANDERS
REAR ADM. (LH) ROBERT O. WRAY, JR.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE LIFE OF LENA HORNE

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 18, 2010

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1362, which honors the tremendous accomplishments of the late Lena Mary Calhoun Horne, who passed away on May 9, 2010 at the age of 92. Born in 1917 in Brooklyn, NY, Lena Horne was one of the most prolific and accomplished performers of her time. At the young age of 16, Ms. Horne began her career when she joined the chorus line of the famous Cotton Club in Harlem. Over the years, her phenomenal talent garnered increasing critical acclaim and widespread recognition, as she became one of the most prominent figures in American entertainment.

I thank Chairman TOWNS for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I also thank the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman CONYERS for honoring the legacy of this superb American actress and songstress.

Despite the segregation-era law that prohibited African Americans from playing leading roles in white films or plays, Ms. Horne's talent attracted widespread national attention. She was beloved for her part in the 1943 musical Cabin in the Sky. Additionally, for her role in the Calypso musical Jamaica, Ms. Horne was nominated for a Tony Award for ''Best Actress in a Musical.''

Ms. Horne's musical career was equally impressive. In 1957, her live album entitled Lena Horne at the Waldorf-Astoria became the best selling album by a female recording artist in the history of the RCA-Victor label. In the 1950s, Ms. Horne appeared in a number of popular television shows including, The Ed Sullivan Show, The Dean Martin Show, The Judy Garland Show, and The Andy Williams Show.

Lena Horne's pursuits were not limited to the stage. She was an outspoken activist committed to fighting racism and Jim Crow. She attended the 1963 March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his famous ''I Have a Dream'' speech and performed on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the National Council of Negro Women. During World War II, she refused to perform before segregated audiences and protested shows in which German Prisoners of War were seated in front of African American soldiers.

I salute the artistic talent and inspirational life led by Lena Horne. I commend her contribution to the richness of American performance art and vocal stances against oppression and discrimination. Lena Horne captivated and inspired a nation and she will be greatly missed.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1362.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ROCKET AND MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION AND SUPPORT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 2010

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I have always supported Israel's security and condemned unequivocally violence inflicted upon Israeli and Palestinian civilians. Recognizing the defensive nature of the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system, designed to guard against short-range rocket, missile, and mortar attacks which threaten the lives of innocent Israeli citizens, I voted yes on H.R. 5327.

However, I must express my serious concerns regarding continued and increasing trends of militarization in the region. The soaring costs associated with an unending cycle of military buildup, both human and financial, cannot be ignored in the context of the suffering that continued tensions have inflicted upon Israeli and Palestinian civilians alike. All parties involved must redouble their efforts and resources dedicated to realizing a just and lasting peace between the Israelis, Palestinians and the Arab world, including by refraining from gestures that would jeopardize the progress or viability of meaningful negotiations.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I want to speak to the issue of the urgent need to realign our national security spending priorities—a realignment we must make within the context of both overall U.S. national security interests and in relation to our vital domestic requirements. We in the Congress must focus on the difficult choices associated with reducing our Nation's unsustainable military spending and on investments that will more effectively provide for our enduring security, and that of our allies. We must invest in our people, their education and our economy—always the backbone of our national security. As we scale back the military spending element of our national security investment, we must fill some of that vacuum with smart and highly leveraged investments in regional stability programs, including in the Middle East. Whatever the short-term and tactical defense merit of any one weapon system, such as is claimed for the Iron Dome anti-missile defense system, it pales into insignificance when compared to successfully building regional economic development and confidence building.

A MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE

HON. JOHN H. ADLER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I wish to honor our fallen veterans this Memorial Day on May 31, 2010. On Memorial Day, we pay homage to the thousands and thousands of individual acts of bravery and sacrifice that stretch back to the battlefields of our revolution and to those taking place today in the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan.

Today we honor and remember four brave soldiers from Moorestown, NJ who lost their lives in combat. Mr. Walter Seel Jr., Mr. Howard Mayer, Mr. George Yohnson, and Mr. Roger Ross were all killed in action during the Vietnam War. They are our Nation's heroes who fought so bravely and made the ultimate sacrifice to defend the American Dream.

I will never stop fighting to ensure we do right by the men and women who serve our Nation and defend our freedom. As we observe Memorial Day this year, I ask all of my colleagues and fellow Americans to pause and reflect on the centuries of sacrifice by the many men and women that this day represents. And let us make sure that all who served with honor are honored in return.

IN HONOR OF CHASE THOMPSON PHILLIPS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Chase Thompson Phillips, a young man that I have known for sixteen years.

In June, he will graduate from Mexia High School as a Distinguished Honor Graduate. Chase is a member of the National Honor Society and the baseball team. This year, he and his doubles partner, Blake Dornak, competed in the State Tennis Tournament in Austin, Texas. They are the first duo from Mexia High School to qualify for the state competition and they made it to the quarterfinal round of the 3A State Tennis Tournament. This feat is particularly impressive since Chase and Blake did not have the guidance of tennis coaches or benefit from any practice matches. It speaks loudly of Chase's work ethic and dedication.

This year, he received the Dallas Safari Club's Colin Caruthers Younger Hunger Award for his passion for hunting and commitment to community service. Started in 1991, this prestigious award honors young member hunters for their significant accomplishments, academic excellence, and civic involvement. He was previously honored with the International Youth Hunting and Conservation Award from

Dallas Safari Club and has also done anti-poaching work for black rhinoceros in Zimbabwe. Chase was also selected to represent Limestone County at the American Legion Boys State Conference in Austin, Texas.

Over the years, I have watched Chase grow up into a mature, responsible young man. He is selflessly committed to serving his local community, giving generously of his time and effort to make our world a better place. Madam Speaker, I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in honoring this fine young man. I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES COLLEGE FIRE PREVENTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 2010

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2136, the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones College Fire Prevention Act, which establishes the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones Fire Suppression Demonstration Incentive Program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire sprinkler systems or other fire suppression or prevention technologies.

I would like to acknowledge Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for their leadership in bringing this important resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my colleague Congressman FUDGE, who introduced this legislation in honor of our distinguished colleague Stephanie Tubbs Jones. The late Congresswoman Tubbs Jones introduced the College Fire Prevention Act in each of the last four sessions of Congress and passed a resolution regarding Campus Fire Safety Month. I am pleased that the legislation she worked so hard on is finally coming before the House.

As Chair of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response, fire prevention for students is an important issue to me. There are between 1,500 and 1,800 fires each year in college residence halls, dormitories, and sorority or fraternity houses. But when fire suppression technology is present in student housing, the chance of surviving a fire increases by 97 percent and the likelihood of property damage is 35 percent less.

H.R. 2136 establishes an incentive program within the Department of Education (DOE) that will promote the installation of fire sprinkler systems or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in qualified student housing or dormitories. The program will provide competitive matching grants that will fund up to half of the installation costs and priority will be given to applicants that demonstrate the greatest financial need. In addition, the legislation would reserve at least 10 percent of the funds in grant program for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, tribally controlled colleges and universities, and Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions. At least 10 percent will be reserved for fraternities and sororities.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation to keep our students safe. I am pleased that Congress is taking action to promote increased safety measures in college dormitories as well as providing the funds in support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2136.

HONORING THE BIRMINGHAM CIVIL RIGHTS INSTITUTE

HON. ARTUR DAVIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. DAVIS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute as a recipient of the prestigious Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad Award for 2009–2011.

Fewer than ten museums in the United States are selected for the Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad Award and I am delighted and proud that the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, located in the Seventh Congressional District, is among the chosen. This honor is both an outstanding achievement and a source of great pride for the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute and the Birmingham community.

Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad, which is administered by the American Association of Museums (AAM) and receives financial support from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, connects U.S. communities with communities abroad through innovative, museum-based projects that reflect each museum's unique collections, capabilities, and expertise. Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad increases the cultural competency of two communities and also helps museums connect with local underserved populations.

The Museums and Community Collaborations Abroad Award will enable the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute to partner with the Mandela House Museum in Soweto, South Africa in the development of a joint project of cultural significance. The obvious parallels between the U.S. and South Africa related to their historic struggles against malevolent systems of racial segregation and oppression make this a natural partnership.

Through this collaboration, not only will the communities of Birmingham and Soweto be united, but cultural diplomacy as a whole between the U.S. and South Africa will be strengthened. It is an honor to recognize the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute for this outstanding accomplishment. I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Birmingham Civil Rights Institute for this significant achievement.

HONORING MR. GARY SARGENT

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the years of service given to the people of Chautauqua County by Mr. Gary Sargent. Mr. Sargent served his constituency faithfully and justly during his tenure as the Supervisor for the Town of Charlotte.

Public service is a difficult and fulfilling career. Any person with a dream may enter but only a few are able to reach the end. Mr. Sargent served his term with his head held high and a smile on his face the entire way. I have no doubt that his kind demeanor left a lasting impression on the people of Chautauqua County.

We are truly blessed to have such strong individuals with a desire to make this county the wonderful place that we all know it can be. Mr. Sargent is one of those people and that is why, Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to him today.

BLUE STAR/GOLD STAR FLAG ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 19, 2010

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H.R. 2546, the Blue Star/Gold Star Flag Act of 2009, which will prohibit a condominium association, cooperative association, or real estate management association from preventing a resident from displaying a military service flag on his or her property or living space. This important measure will ensure that the families of our servicemen and servicewomen have the right to honor their brave loved ones for their service to this country.

I would like to thank Chairman FRANK for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I would also like to thank the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman BOCCIERI. I am deeply grateful to Congressman BOCCIERI for his service to this nation and I thank him for helping to ensure that no American is deprived of the opportunity to honor a family member who is courageously defending our country.

Madam Speaker, I am deeply saddened by accounts of individuals being required by condominium and apartment owners to remove the service flags flown in their windows or on their porches in honor of family members serving overseas. Every American deserves the right to honor a loved one serving in the military. Our Nation should never discourage expressions of support for its troops. Fortunately, this legislation will ensure that never again will a mother be told that she cannot honor her son or daughter, whose service fills her with pride and for whose wellbeing and safety she prays daily.

Madam Speaker, California's 37th district is home to over 24,000 veterans and hundreds of brave men and women currently enlisted in the Armed Forces, many of whom are fighting in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. I am forever grateful for their service and consistently work to ensure that they receive recognition for their courage and the support they need upon returning home. I stand in solidarity with their families in honoring their bravery and hoping that those who are currently deployed soon return home to be reunited with their loved ones.

With Memorial Day just over a week away it is important that we take time to honor and express our gratitude for the fallen heroes who

made the ultimate sacrifice on behalf of our country. We must also commit ourselves to standing by the families of our brave men and women in uniform. My district has a long history of supporting military families. Long Beach is home to the Gold Star Manor, which provides affordable and quality housing to mothers who have lost sons or daughters in the service of their country. We must continue supporting the family members of our men and women in uniform and always express our gratitude for our troops' willingness to risk their lives on behalf of our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2546.

HONORING THOSE LIVING WITH AND AFFECTED BY HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. BILBRAY. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor the thousands of Americans living with and affected by Huntington's disease. As you know, May is Huntington's disease awareness month. HD affects over 250,000 Americans, 117,000 in my great state of California.

According to the National Institutes of Health, NIH, ''Huntington's disease results from genetically programmed degeneration of brain cells, called neurons, in certain areas of the brain. This degeneration causes uncontrolled movements, loss of intellectual faculties, and emotional disturbance. HD is a familial disease, passed from parent to child through a mutation in the normal gene. Each child of an HD parent has a 50–50 chance of inheriting the HD gene. If a child does not inherit the HD gene, he or she will not develop the disease and cannot pass it to subsequent generations. A person who inherits the HD gene will sooner or later develop the disease. As a Cochair of the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, I urge my colleagues to support efforts by the NIH to eradicate this horrible condition.

Not only are people with HD living with constant discomfort, they are also shortchanged when it comes to receiving social security disability benefits. Individuals living with HD are continually denied disability social security benefits because of outdated medical guidelines that require a 2-year waiting period before the accrual of benefits can begin. These fine Americans have paid into the system and they should have access to these benefits. For most people a 2-year wait is nothing, for patients suffering with HD it is a death sentence.

In an effort to end this discrimination, I have joined with my colleague BOB FILNER (D–CA) in sponsoring H.R. 678 The Huntington's Disease Parity Act of 2009. This legislation will revise the outdated social security benefit formula and allow people living with HD to begin receiving their benefits immediately.

I would be remiss if I did not mention the yeoman's work of Mr. Allan Rappaport and Ms. Misty Oto. These wonderful, dedicated Americans are fighting hard every day to make sure one day HD is nothing more than a footnote in a medical school text book.

Finally, I would like to thank the Huntington's Disease Society of America, HDSA. HDSA is a national, voluntary health organization dedicated to improving the lives of people with HD and their families. This wonderful group promotes and supports research and medical efforts to eradicate Huntington's disease as well assists families dealing with HD all the while educating the public and health professionals about this condition.

Colleagues of the House of Representatives, I urge you to support H.R. 678 and work with me to end the discrimination of HD patients.

HONORING THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN ON ''REPUBLIC DAY''

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Republic of Azerbaijan in celebration of the 92nd anniversary of Republic Day on May 28.

Located in a geopolitically dynamic region between Europe and Asia and sandwiched between Russia and Iran, Azerbaijan is a secular county with a predominantly Muslim population that has also been home for more than a millennia for vibrant Christian and Jewish communities.

Azerbaijan first gained independence in 1918, which led to an explosion of the arts, education, and economic growth. That independence was suspended in 1920 by Soviet invasion, not to be restored until 1991 with the fall of the Soviet Union.

Azerbaijan has opened Caspian energy resources to development by U.S. companies and has emerged as a key player for global energy security. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project, supported by both the Clinton and George W. Bush administrations, is the most successful project contributing to the development of the South Caucasus region and has become the main artery delivering Caspian Sea hydrocarbons to the United States and our partners in Europe. Notably, in 2009 Azerbaijan provided nearly one-quarter of all crude oil supplies to Israel and is considered a leading potential natural gas provider for the U.S. supported Nabucco pipeline.

On the security front, immediately after 9/11 Azerbaijan was among the first to offer strong support and assistance to the United States. Azerbaijan participated in operations in Kosovo and Iraq and is actively engaged in Afghanistan, having recently doubled its military presence there. Azerbaijan has extended important over-flight clearances for U.S. and NATO flights to support ISAF and has regularly provided landing and refueling operations at its airports for U.S. and NATO forces. Also, Azerbaijan plays an important role in the Northern Distribution Network, a supply route to Afghanistan by making available its ground and Caspian naval transportation facilities.

Additionally, Azerbaijan provides specialized training for Afghan police, border guard officers and de-miners, education and training of Afghan civilian and military medical doctors, and medical treatment of Afghan citizens at Azeri hospitals. Azerbaijan has provided medical equipment and supplies to Afghanistan as well as assisting in the construction of schools and hospitals there.

Azerbaijan remains a reliable partner of NATO and the EU in the South Caucasus through its consistent and effective contribution to common goals and objectives. Azerbaijan is also an active partner of the United States in efforts regarding the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction through its participation in programs such as Caspian Guard and Cooperative Threat Reduction.

Against this backdrop, Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act of 1992, which prohibits direct U.S. government assistance to Azerbaijan, remains a serious obstacle to expanding the strategic partnership between our two countries and is contrary to U.S. national interest in the region. Furthermore, the absence of a U.S. Ambassador to Baku since July 2009 creates unnecessary uncertainties. Finally, as one of the cochairs of the OSCE Minsk Group charged with resolving the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the United States must engage more actively in mediation efforts, as is the case with Moscow and Paris.

Regarding the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, I applaud the European Parliament for adopting a resolution on May 20, 2010 urging the EU to pursue a strategy in the South Caucasus to promote stability, prosperity, and conflict resolution and demanding ''the withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan, accompanied by deployment of international forces to be organized with respect of the UN Charter in order to provide the necessary security guarantees in a period of transition, which will ensure the security of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh and allow the displaced persons to return to their homes and further conflicts caused by homelessness to be prevented.''

Again, as the Cochairman of the Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus, it is my distinct pleasure to honor the Republic of Azerbaijan in celebration of the 92th anniversary of Republic Day and to recognize the valuable bilateral relationship between the United States and Azerbaijan. I also encourage my colleagues who are interested in supporting Azerbaijan to join me as a member of the Congressional Azerbaijan Caucus.

CONGRATULATING BRIGITTE LAVEY FOR WINNING FAIRFAX COUNTY TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to congratulate my constituent, Brigitte Lavey, a teacher at Langley High School, as the Fairfax County ''Teacher of the Year.'' She has demonstrated extraordinary leadership and character that has benefited many students.

Additionally Brigitte, who teaches advanced placement world history, world studies, and geography, also was recently honored by The Washington Post with the Agnes Meyer Outstanding Teacher Award for educational excellence. This award is presented annually to a teacher from each school division in the Washington metropolitan area.

Brigitte was hired by Fairfax County Public Schools in 1968 to teach English and history

at Frost Middle School. She moved to Langley High School in 1975, where she has taught English, history, and art history. She earned bachelor's degrees in English and history from St. Louis University.

Brigitte runs a student-centered classroom. On any given day, students might run a Socratic seminar, give a presentation, run a student-led discussion, or participate in a writing workshop. She implores students to see the significances of history on their own, modern lives; to compare their contemporary world with the times they study, and to use the knowledge they gain to carry our culture and country forward. As the sponsor of the History Honor Society, she continues the learning process by having members adopt a human rights issue and learn how history affects life today.

She is usually first in line to volunteer for training to learn new technology and software. She also organizes an annual gift certificate for Langley custodians and food service employees and dedicates time outside classes to help students who may be struggling and she can frequently be found spending one-on-one time with students in the afternoons and on Saturdays.

Her sense of humor, a commitment to scholarship, learning, empathy, flexibility, and an ability to bring her infectious passion into the classroom are what makes Brigitte Lavey such a dedicated teacher. She has also received Langley's DeBusk Award and Human Relations Award and Fairfax County's History Teacher of the Year award. She was named a Fulbright Scholar for China and has twice been a National Endowment for the Humanities fellow.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Brigitte Lavey for her dedication to her students and wish her continued success as she mentors and teaches our next generations.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH COTCHETT

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor of a remarkable American, Joseph Cotchett, of San Mateo, CA who is on everyone's list of the top 100 most influential lawyers in the nation, a distinction that I believe understates his achievements in the area of law and social justice.

Twenty years ago Joe was the lead trial lawyer for 23,000 plaintiffs defrauded in the Charles Keating/Lincoln Savings and Loan scandal, initially winning at that time one of the nation's largest jury verdicts, $3.3 billion. Fast forward to 2009 and he is again representing consumers, this time investors victimized by Bernie Madoff's financial wrongdoings. During his 40-year legal career, he has tried more than 100 cases and settled hundreds more, but this is not the thrust of what I would like to say about him today. Throughout his career he has done extensive pro bono work for the disadvantaged, establishing himself as a true champion of social justice. He lends his skills and talent when it is needed, not when it is convenient.

His giving is not restricted to legal work. At the local level, he has been on the board of directors for the San Mateo County Heart Association; the San Mateo Boys & Girls Clubs; the Peninsula Association of Retarded Children and Adults; the Bay Meadows Foundation and the Disability Rights Advocates. Joe and his family have been active in supporting organizations helping children, women, ethnic minorities and animals. The Cotchett Family Foundation was specifically created to aid individuals and groups in need of assistance. In 2004, Joe endowed a $7 million fund to support science and mathematics teacher education at California State Polytechnic University, a program aimed at serving inner city and rural minority children.

He is an accomplished author, lecturer and keynote speaker. His titles include The Ethics Gap and California Courtroom Evidence Foundations. Although he has focused on legal matters, in 2002 he co-authored and published, The Coast Time Forgot, a historic guide to the San Mateo County coast.

Joe Cotchett truly loves the community in which he lives and works and it is only fitting, Madam Speaker, that on May 21, 2010, Notre Dame De Namur University presented him with the Community Spirit Award in honor of his work in promoting social justice through community engagement.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, today our national debt is $12,987,796,841,336.51.

On January 6th, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was $10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by $2,349,371,095,042.70 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, POSTAL INSPECTORS EQUITY ACT

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, the United States Postal Service, Postal Inspectors Equity Act, is intended to allow postal inspectors to receive full law enforcement availability pay (LEAP) comparable to criminal investigators of other executive branch agencies. Postal inspectors protect the U.S. Postal Service, its employees and its customers from criminal attack, and protect the nation's mail system from criminal misuse.

Under current law, compensation and benefits for postal inspectors are required to "be maintained on a standard of comparability to the compensation and benefits paid for comparable levels of work in the executive branch of the Government outside of the Postal Service." See Title 39, U.S.C. 1003(c). Currently, the Postal Service is paying postal inspectors LEAP, but such payments are not statutorily required.

As written, the bill will require the Postal Service to pay postal inspectors LEAP pursuant to statute. The United States Postal Service, Postal Inspectors Equity Act will amend Title 5, U.S.C. 5545a to define postal inspectors as law enforcement officers eligible to receive LEAP. The bill will preserve and protect postal inspectors' law enforcement availability pay and ensure that the Postal Inspection Service will be able to recruit and retain highly qualified postal inspectors.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. FUGH

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of MG John L. Fugh, who suddenly passed away on May 11th of this year. General Fugh was the first Chinese American general officer in the United States Army and became Judge Advocate General of the Army in the period following the Persian Gulf War. His distinguished service in the U.S. Army and career with the Judge Advocate General's Corps. spanned 33 years. Today, I honor his contributions to our country.

John L. Fugh was born in Beijing and after the Communist Revolution in 1949, moved with his family to Washington, DC. As the son of a public servant, he graduated from Georgetown's School of Foreign Service and attained a law degree from George Washington before entering the JAG Corps. He has served America overseas during the Cold War, doing a tour of duty through wartime Vietnam, and as a staff judge advocate for the 3rd Armored Division in Frankfurt, Germany.

Returning home, he rose up the JAG leadership and was promoted to brigadier general, undertaking non-criminal legal matters, and created the Army's first environmental law practice. Achieving the position of Judge Advocate General, the Army's top legal official, he provided strong leadership in navigating the Army's complex legal matters in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, such as the reconstruction of Kuwait.

After retirement from the army, General Fugh continued to serve his country with respect to Sino-American relations by acting as liaison to China for several manufacturing and aerospace firms like Boeing. He also served as chairman of the Committee of 100, a nonpartisan membership organization of over 150 prominent Chinese Americans.

A recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, and two awards of the Legion of Merit, it is my honor, Madam Speaker, to recognize the life achievements and contributions to our country of the distinguished General John L. Fugh.

CONGRATULATING THE SAINT JOSEPH HIGH SCHOOL ECONOMICS TEAM ON WINNING THE NATIONAL FED CHALLENGE

HON. JOE DONNELLY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Madam Speaker, today I wish to highlight the accomplishments of the Saint Joseph High School Economics Team. On May 18, 2010, this team outscored other excellent teams from across the country in the National Fed Challenge and went on to represent Indiana as one of only four teams nationwide that qualified for the final competition at the Federal Reserve Building in Washington, DC.

The Economics Team then faced tough competition from Boston, New York, and Richmond, Virginia. Following their 15 minute presentation about the economy they were asked questions by a panel of judges consisting of Federal Reserve staff members, professional economists, and educators. After the judges weighed in, the St. Joseph High School economics team of South Bend, Indiana, captured the national championship. These St. Joseph students demonstrated their unmatched knowledge of federal monetary policy and the economy, and for the first time in their school's history, after three previous trips to the national tournament, they triumphed. The team consisted of five students: Elizabeth Everett, Theodora Hannan, Donny MacDonell, Angela Watkins, and Joe Watkins. These outstanding students were coached by their teachers, Julie Chismar and Phil DePauw.

I offer my congratulations to the St. Joseph High School Economics Team and all those affiliated with their success in the National Fed Challenge. These students serve as a model of commitment and dedication to educational excellence, and I am certain that their winning tradition will continue.

HONORING MRS. IVALITA JACKSON

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, CBC, to offer our deepest condolences as we pay tribute to the extraordinary life of Mrs. Ivalita Jackson, beloved mother of our friend and CBC colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE and her brother, Michael. With Mrs. Jackson's passing on May 18, 2010, at the age of 84, we are reminded of her life's journey, the joyful legacy she inspired, and her bold commitment to selflessly care for others.

Ivalita Jackson, affectionately known as "Ivy," was born on January 15, 1926, in St. Petersburg, Florida, to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and Vannie Bennett. Mr. Bennett worked as a Pullman porter and Mrs. Bennett was both a homemaker and businesswoman. When Ivalita was 16, she and her sister Valerie moved to Queens, New York, to seek greater opportunities and to help their family back in Florida.

The two set a course marked by self-reliance, strong work ethic and personal responsibility that continues to inspire their loved ones to this day. It was in New York that Ivalita began a life of service by seeking training in vocational nursing. And, she soon met the love of her life, New York native and comic book artist, Ezra Clyde Jackson, to whom she was married for 47 years.

Known for her expertise in the care of infants and premature babies, Ivalita Jackson was one of the first African American nurses to work at the Salvation Army Booth Memorial Hospital (now the New York Hospital Queens) and was a pioneer for other African American women in her field. "Jackie," as her colleagues called her, was loved and respected by patients and coworkers alike.

Mrs. Jackson cared for others' children during the graveyard shift so that in the morning she could walk her own small children to school. Her role as a mother was one of the guiding principles in her life and she made every effort to be involved in her children's school activities.

She also took great joy in her active leadership roles at Linden Seventh-day Adventist Church, where she was a dedicated charter member and part of the gospel choir. In addition, Mrs. Jackson made sure that her children were involved in church activities and instilled with a sense of spiritual and public service.

A dedicated wife, sister, mother and grandmother, Mrs. Jackson was known by many as a true "renaissance woman." She was a talented flower arranger, a wise mentor, a compassionate spirit and a woman who commanded an enormous amount of respect. With wit and wisdom, she reminded others to show love in spite of hardship and to love themselves so that they might love others that much more.

Though preceded in death by her husband, Mrs. Jackson is survived by son, Mr. Michael Jackson, daughter, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, grandchildren, Jason Lee and Erika Lee, and a sister, Mrs. Vivian Smith.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus join family and friends in mourning the loss and celebrating the life of Mrs. Ivalita "Ivy" Jackson. On behalf of those whose lives she touched in magnificent ways, we honor and salute her. Ivalita was truly a great woman and she will be deeply missed. The contributions she made to others throughout her life are countless and precious. Our thoughts and prayers are with Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, the entire family and Mrs. Jackson's extended group of loved ones and friends. May her soul rest in peace.

CONGRATULATING CHIHUAHUAN DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I congratulate the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute, which I am excited to announce is in the 23rd district of Texas, on its recent nomination to participate in the Museum Assessment Program, MAP. The program has served over 5,800 museums since 1981 and is administered through the American Association of Museums in a cooperative agreement with the Institute of Museum and Library Services, IMIS. The program will help the museum, beyond its current success, identify through peer review, how to improve programming and operations to address current and future challenges.

The Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute is located within the scenic Davis Mountain range near Fort Davis. Through research and education, including its proximity to Sul Ross State University, the non-profit institute promotes public appreciation and awareness for the natural diversity of the Chihuahuan Desert. Highlights include a 1400-sq.-ft. cactus and succulent greenhouse, a desert botanical garden, over 3 miles of hiking trails, and interpretive exhibits.

The institute offers opportunities for visitors of all ages to learn through the Life-Long Learning Program. This program features workshops, fieldtrips, and lectures on a variety of topics related to the natural history of the desert region. Other programs for school and youth groups help parents and teachers reinforce scientific concepts by offering exciting, interactive activities. Teachers can continue their professional education with interesting classes that emphasize outdoor learning and hands-on activities to use as demonstrations for their students.

Exhibits include "Our Dynamic Landscape; Geology, Culture, History," the "Chihuahuan Desert Mining Heritage Exhibit," a "Geological Timeline," and constant changing interactive "Atrium Exhibits."

Again I would like to extend my sincere congratulations on the recognition of the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute by the Museum Assessment Program for its outstanding efforts on educating the community about regional and ecological awareness. This continuous hard work has a positive impact on visitors and students alike who in turn will appreciate preservation of the earth's natural history, regional habitats, and more importantly, the importance of preservation for future generations.

FAITH AND FOREIGN POLICY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a piece by Tom Farr, former American diplomat and senior fellow at the Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs which recently ran in The Washington Post.

Farr highlights several of the more alarming findings outlined in the recently released annual report of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom.

Whether it is the persecution endured by Tibetan Buddhist monks or the violence perpetrated against the ancient Christian community in Iraq—religious freedom is under assault around the world.

Farr points out that the commission makes a host of policy recommendations which should prove invaluable to the U.S. State Department as it seeks to advocate for those whose voices have been silenced around the world.

However, Farr also rightly notes that "one could easily conclude that Obama Administration officials have no intention of giving priority

to religious freedom in U.S. foreign policy, if for no other reason than the President's extreme lassitude in nominating an official to head the IRF (International Religious Freedom) operation—the ambassador at large for international religious freedom required by the IRF act.''

I commend this piece to my colleagues. It is a sobering but realistic assessment of the diminished state of religious freedom advocacy in U.S. foreign policy. It ought to be cause of great concern for all Americans who cherish this first freedom.

OBAMA AT THE CROSSROADS ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

FAITH AND FOREIGN POLICY

(By Thomas Farr)

The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (IRF) has come down hard on the Obama administration for its failure to promote international religious liberty. ''U.S. foreign policy on religious freedom,'' said Commission chairman Leonard Leo, ''is missing the mark.''

The Commission, established by the 1998 IRF Act, is a bipartisan group of nine men and women drawn from across the American political and religious landscape, and it includes Obama supporters. To its credit, the group's annual report, released last week, is raising the right issues at the right time.

The report reminds us of a primary reason the United States seeks to advance religious freedom. It recounts in disturbing detail the cruelties practiced worldwide on human beings because of their religious beliefs and practices, or those of their tormentors. A small sampling: Rape victims still languish in Pakistani prisons because religious laws require women to produce four male witnesses to the act of rape. Unable to do so, many rape victims have been accused of ''adultery,'' found guilty, and imprisoned.

In March 2009 Chinese security forces literally beat to death a Tibetan Buddhist monk for passing out leaflets supporting the Dalai Lama. In China, the torture and ''disappearance'' of Buddhist monks and nuns, and of disfavored Muslims, Christians, and adherents of Falun Gong, occur with inhuman regularity.

In Saudi Arabia a senior cleric recently issued a fatwa calling for the death of anyone arguing that men and women could work together professionally. Such edicts emerge from a Saudi interpretation of Islam called Wahhabism, a malevolent political theology that continues to be exported from the desert kingdom worldwide—including to the United States.

In Iran, Shi'a Muslims critical of the regime's brand of Shi'ism were executed for ''waging war against God.'' Iranian Baha'is live in constant fear of imprisonment, torture and death.

All this makes for dismaying reading, but the section on Iraq is particularly wrenching. In a country whose opportunity for ordered liberty has been purchased with American blood, Christians are being targeted and murdered. Thousands among this ancient but rapidly shrinking Iraqi minority have been forced to flee their homes and villages.

The slow death of Christianity in Iraq is a tragedy about which most Americans know very little. Had this story gotten the attention it deserved from the mainstream press, perhaps public opinion would have brought more pressure on the Bush administration to do something about it. The Commission, long a leader in this area, has provided powerful reasons for the Obama administration to act.

These and other tragic stories in the report provide a human face to the alarming trends published by the Pew Forum in its December 2009 analysis, Global Restrictions on Religion. It found that 70 percent of the world's population live in regimes where citizens are vulnerable to religious persecution. As a humanitarian matter alone, surely this is unacceptable to the American people and their elected representatives.

Of course, no one supports persecution. The question is what can, and what ought, the United States do about it? Most Americans want their government to try and relieve the suffering of innocent human beings. But are there other reasons for action, reasons that might lead to U.S. IRF strategies that both reduce human suffering and further American interests? More on this below.

The Commission provides a host of practical, country-specific recommendations, for example, linking the substantial U.S. economic assistance to Egypt to improvements in that country's respect for religious freedom, or taking steps to ensure that the Chinese hear a consistent message on this issue from all U.S. officials (which is not now, nor ever has been, the case).

The report urges more pressure on the Saudi government to do what it has already pledged to do—reform the religiously-bigoted text books that teach Saudi children the wrong lessons, and make their ''religion and morals police'' more accountable. This is the same Wahhabi-inspired ''police'' agency that a few years ago prevented Saudi schoolgirls from fleeing a burning school building because they were not sufficiently covered. Fourteen girls perished in the flames.

Importantly, the report adds to the Commission's ''watch list'' two key Muslim democracies—Indonesia and Turkey. The commissioners judge, quite accurately, that those nations, while making strides in other areas critical to democracy, are lagging in religious freedom. This matter is important to the United States, not only because we want to help the victims, but also because the success of democracy in these countries is vital to our own security.

This brings us to the ''other'' reasons for advancing religious freedom in U.S. foreign policy. The Commission's findings tend to confirm what scholarship in International relations and sociology are strongly suggesting: democracy in highly religious nations cannot consolidate and yield its benefits—including economic opportunity, security, low levels of religious extremism, and peace with other democracies—without religious freedom. That is a lesson our foreign policy elites must learn, not only that we may help influence the democratic consolidation of allies Turkey and Indonesia, but also to ensure that our investments of blood and treasure in Iraq and Afghanistan succeed.

Commission chairman Leonard Leo highlighted the connection between religious freedom and national security in his remarks: ''If the United States cares about human rights, if we value international stability, if we are concerned about countering extremism, freedom of religion . . . must be a critical component of our nation's diplomacy, national security and economic development objectives.''

The Obama administration should pay close attention to these words as it decides how to position its own religious freedom policy. Whether it will do so or not is still unclear. The report acknowledges that some good things are beginning to happen inside the State Department. But it also points to signs that IRF policy is being sidelined and may assume an even lesser role than it has in previous administrations.

Decisions over the next several weeks will likely tell us which path this President will take. Will he and Secretary Hillary Clinton decide to retool and upgrade an IRF policy that was neglected by prior administrations of both parties? With proper leadership and training, U.S. religious freedom strategies will not only help alleviate human suffering far more effectively than they have to date, but they can also help achieve the national security goals emphasized by Chairman Leo.

On the plus side, there are a few reasons for hope. Within Foggy Bottom, a handful of officials are working hard to convince skeptical senior Department leaders of what ought to be obvious: the global resurgence of religion warrants systemic training for foreign service officers in religions and religious freedom. Our embassies abroad need expertise in this area, just as they possess expertise in politics, economics, or military affairs. This case has recently been made by, among others, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs in a series of recommendations to the administration.

Unfortunately, as the Commission's report makes clear, many within the administration are resisting the obvious. One could easily conclude that Obama officials have no intention of given priority to religious freedom in U.S. foreign policy, if for no other reason than the President's extreme lassitude in nominating an official to head the IRF operation—the ambassador at large for international religious freedom required by the IRF Act. Sixteen months into the Obama presidency, with a bevy of envoys on issues from outreach to Muslim communities to the closure of Guantanamo long in place, the administration has not seen fit to move on the IRF position.

What the report does not mention is that the White House is said to be on the verge of announcing the President's nominee for ambassador at large. That person is reported to be a pastor rather than a diplomat, and someone with no experience in either foreign policy or religious freedom. Would the President nominate someone to head his programs on Muslim outreach, women's rights, disabilities, energy policy, climate change, or any of the other issues that are represented by senior envoys under his administration, if he or she were not a seasoned expert in the field? Why would he do so in the field of religious freedom?

If this were not enough, the Commission also notes reports that when the new IRF ambassador shows up for work, she will have even less authority and less support than is the norm at Foggy Bottom, and less than is required by the IRF Act itself. Other ambassadors at large, such as the official in charge of Global Women's Issues, work directly under Secretary Clinton. The IRF ambassador, on the other hand, will reportedly have four other officials between her and the Secretary. And the office that has for 12 years served the IRF ambassador (as required by the IRF Act) will now report to someone else.

Is the Democratic-controlled Congress paying attention? Does it care that a law it passed unanimously under one Democratic President is apparently being set aside by another?

One final point. The Commission report worries, correctly in my view, that both the President and the Secretary of State have taken to speaking publicly of ''freedom of worship'' rather than ''religious freedom.'' Why should that matter? Because ''worship'' is essentially a private activity, far less threatening to authoritarian governments or powerful majority religious communities than is religious freedom. The latter encompasses both private worship and public practice. It means protection for all religious communities on an equal basis, including the right to engage in the political life of a nation.

If the Obama administration wanted to downgrade U.S. international religious freedom policy, it might prepare the way by rhetorical shift such as this.

Is that what the administration is doing? It is too soon to tell, but there are reasons to be concerned. In a follow-up post I will explore why the President and Secretary of State might in fact be acting to move IRF to the obscure margins of U.S. foreign policy, and, if they are, why their actions would reduce our nation's capacity to undermine religious persecution, and harm the interests of the American people.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ERNIE HARWELL

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, in Ernie Harwell's famous definition of baseball, he wrote that it was "just a game, as simple as a ball and bat; yet as complex as the American spirit it symbolizes." There was nothing complex, however, about what one of baseball's most iconic broadcasters meant to us all. Ernie lent his voice to one of America's deepest loves for more than 50 years, most of them calling games for his beloved Detroit Tigers. He passed away a few short weeks ago at the age of 92.

Ernie brought Tiger Stadium into Michigan living rooms from Hamtramck to Bloomfield, and made the old ballpark at the corner of Michigan and Trumbull feel like a neighborhood sandlot. He'd call out the hometowns of fans who caught foul balls as if he knew all 35,000 of them by name. The beauty of his commentary was in its understated grace—simple, earnest, and full of insight. Ernie was the rare broadcaster who made you feel like you were in the stadium. He'd tell you the score at least once a minute, but never fell victim to the need to hear himself speak. A silence filled with the hum of the crowd and the call of a vendor was almost as important to his broadcast style as the vignettes from every era of the game that peppered his play-by-play.

For Ernie's faithful listeners spring was a time of hope and rebirth, as he welcomed four decades of spring training seasons with a familiar Psalm: "For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." It is the kind of hope we can all relate to, especially fans of a certain team in my district who believe that every year might just be "next year."

When Ernie retired from broadcasting in a moving on-field ceremony in 2002, he told us "rather than say good-bye, please allow me to say thank you." Today, it's our turn. Thank you, Ernie, for all the memories. You will be missed.

HONORING SUSAN LAFFERTY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Susan Lafferty upon being named as a 2010 Common Threads honoree. Mrs. Lafferty will be honored by California State University, Fresno at the 2010 Common Threads Award luncheon to be held on Friday, April 16, 2010.

Mrs. Sue Lafferty was born and raised in Los Angeles, California; away from farmland and agriculture. Mrs. Lafferty married Dave in 1976, and they moved to the Hanford-Lemoore area to begin their farming adventure.

Today, Mrs. Lafferty spends many volunteer hours working with the youth and agricultural education programs. She became involved with the Kings County 4–H Program while her daughter, Katie, was involved with the program. Although Katie is an adult, Mrs. Lafferty continues to spend countless hours with the group. Within the Kings County 4–H she has served as project leader, community leader, council secretary, council director and department chair for the Dairy Show 4–H Fair. Mrs. Lafferty is also the co-founder of Kings Harvest 4–H.

In 2009, Mrs. Lafferty encouraged eight 4–H members to develop a farm gleaning program to help them earn their Emerald Star and to supply fresh fruits and vegetables to the local food banks. Through her leadership and direction, the members were able to donate almost fifteen hundred pounds of tomatoes, nine hundred pounds of cantaloupes, seven hundred and fifty pounds of onions and two thousand pounds of sweet corn to Kings Community Action food pantry.

Beyond 4–H, Mrs. Lafferty volunteers for the Kings Fair Boosters, where she has served as President, Vice-President and secretary while also working on special events and fundraisers for the fair. Over the years, she has served in various positions for the Kings Fair Junior Fair Board, Kings Lamb Feed Committee, Hanford Future Farmers of America Parents' Club, Beef Educational Enhancement Fund (BEEF), Tulare County Fair and Great Western Livestock Show as well as the Dance Guild. Mrs. Lafferty is a lifetime member of Hanford Future Farmers of America.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Susan Lafferty upon her achievements. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Mrs. Lafferty many years of continued success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LARGO, FLORIDA, POLICE CHIEF LESTER ARADI

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, the people of Largo, Florida, I have the privilege to represent will turn out Friday to honor their police chief, Lester Aradi, as he retires after 9 years of leading the force and a 37-year law enforcement career.

Chief Aradi has been a strong and compassionate leader who has earned the respect of the people he serves, the city's leaders under whom he works, and most importantly the men and women he leads on the Largo police force. Integrity and ethics are the words most often mentioned when people speak of Chief Aradi.

He has had a clear impact on making Largo's streets safer. Part of the reason is that he did not lead from behind a desk. He was always out in the field.

It was my privilege to work with Chief Aradi on a number of initiatives during his tenure. These include introducing new technologies into the police force to help make sure his officers had the latest equipment to do their jobs more safely and effectively. We also teamed up with the community on a project he spearheaded to create a local Silver Alert program to put out notices when senior citizens were reported lost or missing. Chief Aradi took the program state-wide and it is now a model national program.

Chief Aradi also had a special place in his heart for the families of his officers. My wife Beverly and the Chief worked together on a number of heartrending situations involving families who faced difficult times related to illness, injury, and even the death of an officer with a young family.

St. Petersburg Times reporter Lorri Helfand recently featured the life and career of Chief Aradi. Following my remarks, I would like to include her story for the benefit of my colleagues. Also, I will include an editorial from the same publication which speaks for the community in saying that Chief Aradi "will be remembered and will be missed."

Madam Speaker, serving in law enforcement is a thankless job. The officers put their lives on the line every day to protect our homes, our schools and our communities. As their leader, serving 24 hours a day 7 days a week, Chief Aradi has been the consummate professional—leading his force by example.

The people of Largo will miss Chief Aradi and we all wish him and his wife Diane the best in their well-deserved retirement years. Thank you Chief for a job well done.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, May 23, 2010]

THANKS, CHIEF ARCADI, FOR YOUR SERVICE TO LARGO.

Lester Aradi left a good job in Illinois almost 10 years ago to come to Pinellas County because he had read a book, Who Moved My Cheese? and learned that change is good. Now, he's ready for another change. On June 1, Aradi will retire from his job as Largo's chief of police, and while the change may be good for Aradi, it will be a real loss for Largo.

Aradi, who lives in Clearwater, took over a police department that had been scarred by scandal and disrupted by having three chiefs in seven years. It desperately needed a steady hand at the helm. He brought discipline, direction and a closer bond between the department and the community.

Aradi was not Largo's first choice to replace retiring chief Jerry Bloechle in 2000. City officials initially preferred Vail, Colo., police Chief Greg Morrison, but after a visit to Vail, then-City Manager Steve Stanton cooled on Morrison and instead chose Aradi, the deputy chief in Buffalo Grove, Ill.

Aradi had risen through the ranks of the Buffalo Grove department for 25 years and was being groomed to take over as chief there—until he read that book about cheese. Aradi was familiar with the Tampa Bay area, having vacationed here often and even purchased a house in Clearwater. In the Largo job, he saw a challenge—a police department with a young, well-educated rank and file, but problems with leadership, discipline and profile in the community.

It was a risk for Aradi. He had never even lived outside of Illinois. He had never been

chief of a police department. And the Largo department he wanted to lead had seen one chief forced out because he interfered in a criminal investigation of his 15–year-old son, and another chief retired after a scandal involving sexual activity between Largo police officers and girls in the department's Explorers post.

But Aradi took the risk. Almost 10 years later, the department and city are better for his having been here.

Whatever people needed from Aradi, he seemed able to deliver it. While his officers were careful to toe the line, they also knew their chief as a man concerned about them, their career advancement and their families. To the community, he was warm, approachable, respectful and always looking for ways to connect with them, whether it was through his Coffee with the Chief series, his community walks or his visits to their neighborhood meetings. Local nonprofits knew him as a compassionate person who helped others, especially children and the elderly.

His bosses in City Hall were grateful because he ran a good department and kept it free of scandal. Other chiefs in Pinellas County admired Aradi for his eagerness to try new techniques and his high ethical standards.

Aradi admits to being tired and ready to retire to some place serene, perhaps to a plot of land in the mountains where he can ride horses and spend long, leisurely hours with his family. It is no surprise that in making his decision to leave his job, he also was thinking of the man he trained to be ready to take over, Deputy Chief John Carroll. Staying longer would be selfish, Aradi said, and would deny Carroll an opportunity he deserves.

So Aradi is making a change, again. But in Largo, he will be remembered and he will be missed.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, May 2, 2010]

DEPARTING LARGO POLICE CHIEF LESTER ARADI LEAVES LEGACY OF LEADERSHIP

(By Lorri Helfand)

After 36 years in law enforcement, police Chief Lester Aradi is ready to move on.

Aradi, 58, wants to give his second-in-command, John Carroll, a chance to lead. And he wants to spend more time with his wife, Diane, and family.

If Aradi stuck around, it would be for selfish reasons, he said.

''It would deny (Carroll) an opportunity to become police chief and deny someone else an opportunity to be deputy chief,'' said Aradi, who announced Wednesday he will leave at the end of May.

City Manager Mac Craig, who has lived in the community since 1983, said he's never seen another police chief contribute so much.

He praised Aradi for having coffee sitdowns with residents, for having a major hand in the state's Silver Alert program and for working with numerous nonprofits.

''And he did all that while running a great department,'' Craig said.

Aradi's law enforcement career began during the Nixon administration. He came to Largo in 2001, after 25 years in the Buffalo Grove Police Department in Illinois, where he worked his way up to deputy chief.

As Largo's chief, he earned a reputation as a warm-hearted, approachable leader.

Joseph Stefko, who lives and works in downtown Largo, said the chief attended Old Northwest neighborhood meetings and was always willing to listen to his concerns.

''You can go right up to him and talk to him,'' Stefko said.

He credits the chief with helping clean up his neighborhood.

''He definitely changed the crime rate,'' Stefko said. ''When I lived here 15 years ago it was pretty bad.''

But Aradi said his accessibility, coupled with his responsibilities, came with some drawbacks.

''No matter where I am, the BlackBerry is constantly going off day and night,'' Aradi said.

Messages range from residents telling him that their cars were stolen to announcements about the community garden getting manure.

Other law enforcement leaders say they've enjoyed working with Aradi and consider him a friend.

''It's clear Lester is a man of integrity and maintains high ethical standards,'' said Pinellas County Sheriff Jim Coats. ''That is reflected in the staff that works underneath him.''

''Lester's always been on the cutting edge,'' said recently retired Clearwater police Chief Sid Klein. ''He's not afraid to take chances. He's just a real top-notch professional.''

When Aradi came to the department, its image had been tarnished by a sexual misconduct scandal involving officers. There were tensions between the former city manager and the officers.

''I think he brought the community and the Police Department closer together by being visible himself, by being conscious of the officers, and by being respectful and doing good customer service,'' Mayor Pat Gerard said.

Last year, Craig ran into friction with the chief over Aradi's choice to suspend, rather than fire, an officer who fixed a ticket. Some have speculated that Craig's decision to suspend Aradi led to his departure.

''I'm not surprised because of the incident a year ago where he was publicly reprimanded by the manager,'' said former Mayor Bob Jackson.

But Aradi adamantly denies that.

''That's water so far under the bridge it's out there in the Caribbean Sea,'' Aradi said.

There were no major controversies in the department during Aradi's tenure. But that's not to say that Aradi avoided controversial issues.

Three years ago, he received flak for his support of former City Manager Steve Stanton's personal choice to become a woman. Some called for an investigation of Aradi and all officials who knew of Stanton's choice but didn't make that information public.

He tackled the issue head-on, choosing to talk about it at a local Rotary meeting.

He also took strong positions, defending his officers even when his opinions clashed with city administrators.

Last year, during budget talks, he told Craig and other city leaders he couldn't agree to furloughs, which would remove more officers from the streets.

Aradi's influence also extended beyond the community.

Last year, Aradi was recognized by the Area Agency on Aging for his efforts that helped create the statewide Silver Alert program.

Aradi says he's done with law enforcement and is not sure what he'll do down the road.

''I want to go fly-fishing again,'' Aradi said. ''I want to ride my horse.''

He's ready to live on 10 acres of land in the Blue Ridge Mountains, visit his children and new grandson, and take a permanent vacation from his BlackBerry.

About a year ago, Aradi and his wife adopted a former racehorse, Haggis Hanover, who had been neglected. They hope to adopt one or two more and move to Tennessee, Georgia or North Carolina, where one of his daughters lives.

''We've made good friends here,'' Aradi said. ''I'm going to miss the people of this community.''

But he'll be fine not being chief, anymore.

''I don't need the title,'' Aradi said. ''My family is much more important.''

HONORING SUSIE SNEDDEN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Susie Snedden upon being named as a 2010 Common Threads honoree. Mrs. Snedden will be honored by California State University, Fresno at the 2010 Common Threads Award luncheon to be held on Friday, April 16, 2010.

Mrs. Susie Snedden grew up on the family farm in Maricopa, California. She graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles with a Bachelors Degree in political science. While in school, she interned for then-Congressman William Ketchum in his Washington, DC, office, the Republican State Central Committee and was the first intern for the California Cattleman's Association in Sacramento. As a young adult she returned to the family cow-calf operation that she now co-owns with her husband, Richard.

Mrs. Snedden is very active in the Kern County community. She has served as president and director for the Kern County CattleWomen and as a state director for the Kern County Cattlemen's Association. She and her husband served as state membership co-chairs for R-CALF, USA, a national cattle producer's organization. Mrs. Snedden operates an educational booth at, and assists with, the annual Farm Day in the City, has been involved at Maricopa School on the School Site Council and School Bond Committee. She often gives presentations about beef, its byproducts and the cattle ranching business to classrooms and organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Snedden have hosted visitors from around the world, providing them with a taste of ranch life. Mrs. Snedden is active member of her church, where she has led mission trips to Mexico, and has opened her home to Vacation Bible Schools and women's retreats. For her efforts, Mrs. Snedden was named ''Kern County Cattle Princess'' in 1972 and ''Kern County CattleWoman of the Year'' in 2001.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Susie Snedden upon her achievements. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Mrs. Snedden many years of continued success.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM AND MARTHA MANNING

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to William and Martha Manning, two individuals who have been major advocates for education in my home State of Delaware.

Bill was born and raised in Wilmington and is currently the co-managing partner of the Wilmington office of Saul Ewing LLP. He and his wife, Martha, herself a former public school teacher, are known in Delaware for their passionate support of education. In 1988, Bill was elected to the Red Clay School District board, where, serving as board president for 13 years, he led the effort for supporting school choice options. Bill currently serves on the boards of the Delaware Charter Schools Network and the MOT Charter School.

Martha Manning was instrumental in the founding of the Cab Calloway School of the Arts, a choice school located in Delaware's Red Clay School District. She served on its Advisory Board for 11 years, and, as a founder of the Delaware Charter Schools Network, Martha has been vital in the efforts to advocate for and expand the reach of charter schools in our State. She served as the Network's first Executive Director, and currently serves on local foundation and non-profit boards, all of which are related to education.

This year, Bill and Martha are being honored by the Delaware Charter Schools Network with the 2010 Catalyst in Education Award, given to individuals who have proven to be true agents for change in our public education community. Charter schools play a critical and significant role in the public education community of Delaware, and I applaud and support the Network's choice to honor Bill and Martha; this award is a testament to their ceaseless dedication and longtime commitment in championing improvements in education in our State.

It is because of the efforts and strong advocacy of individuals like Bill and Martha Manning that our schools are able to grow and our children are able to flourish. I am proud not only to call them two of Delaware's most active education advocates but to also call them my friends, and I am happy to have the opportunity to recognize and honor them today for their tireless efforts and immeasurable contributions.

HONORING JUSTICE STEVEN VARTABEDIAN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Justice Steven Vartabedian upon his retirement from the California Fifth District Court of Appeal. After serving for twenty-nine years as a judge, Justice Vartabedian will officially retire on May 31, 2010.

Justice Steven Vartabedian is a native of the San Joaquin Valley. He attended, and graduated with honors, from California State University, Fresno in 1972. Upon graduation he studied at Santa Clara University, School of Law, where he graduated magna cum laude in 1975. He passed both the state and federal bar in 1975. Early in his career, Justice Vartabedian returned to the Valley to practice family law and real estate litigation with, now former State Senator, and current justice on the Fifth District Court, Charles Poochigian.

Justice Vartabedian began serving on the Sanger Justice Court in 1981 and moved to the Fresno Municipal Court in 1983, where he served for four years, two of which he was a presiding judge. He joined the Fresno County Superior Court in 1987, serving as presiding criminal judge. In September 1989, Justice Vartabedian was appointed as an associate justice of the Court of Appeal by Governor George Deukmejian. While serving on the state judiciary, he participated on the planning committee of the Appellate Justice Institute and on a committee studying weighted caseloads. Justice Vartabedian's most recent participation was with the Appellate Court Legacy Project Committee. He has authored articles on the topics of sentencing, court delays and sex abuse cases, all of which have been published in the Pacific Law Journal and the Judges' Journal.

While busy with his practice and serving with the various courts, Justice Vartabedian found time to teach. He taught business law at California State University, Fresno from 1976 to 1981. In 1992 he was a symposium speaker and panelist at the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, for the ''Victims Rights in California'' program. In 1995, Justice Vartabedian moderated a state bar program entitled ''To Appeal or Not to Appeal,'' and has lectured on the subject of the appellate process to county bar associations and community groups on numerous occasions.

Justice Vartabedian and his wife, Marilyn, have three adult daughters, all engaged in careers in law. The family is active in symphonic activities, as his daughters are all musicians. He has served in the community as a past founding member of the local board of directors of World Impact, an organization that focuses on inner-city youth ministry. He is a former trustee of the Armenian Community School of Fresno and is an elder and bass soloist in his church. For his service, Justice Vartabedian received Sanger Unified School District's Outstanding Contribution to Education Award in 1982 and the Armenian Community School Outstanding Service Award in 2004.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Justice Steven Vartabedian upon his retirement from the Fifth District Court of Appeal. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Justice Vartabedian many years of continued success.

REMARKS ON CHIPS BARRY

HON. DIANA DeGETTE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, Hamlet ''Chips'' Barry, the nearly 20-year head of Denver Water, was a dynamic man and a true visionary for Denver and the West. Throughout his tenure at Denver Water, he not only transformed the agency but taught legions of legislators, myself included, the elements of water law and its fundamental importance to Denver and the West.

Chips grew up in the Montclair section of east Denver and attended Denver Public Schools. In 1966, he graduated cum laude from Yale College, where he majored in American Studies and was a member of the tennis team. In 1969, he earned a law degree from Columbia University Law School.

After law school, Chips worked as a VISTA volunteer lawyer in rural Alaska, served as a law clerk to Judge Robert McWilliams on the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver, and was a legal services lawyer in Micronesia.

Upton his return to Colorado, he became heavily involved in civic activities, including work on the first statewide water plan under Governor Dick Lamm and serving as a member of the Board of Governors for the Colorado Bar Association. He then served as the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Natural Resources for Governor Roy Romer from 1987 to 1990, after which he was named manager of Denver Water in January 1991.

At Denver Water, Chips' open-door policy made him accessible to employees throughout the organization. He was well respected for his willingness to negotiate and his ability to avoid conflict. Through his personal efforts, Denver Water also improved relationships with many entities on Colorado's Western Slope.

During his tenure at Denver Water, the utility implemented a conservation program that is nationally and internationally recognized as a model of success. He built a recycled water distribution system, invested millions of dollars in treatment facility improvements, monitored recovery from several devastating wildfires in Denver Water's watershed, and was the leader in the recovery work from one of the worst droughts in the city's history. His ''Use Only What You Need'' campaign has helped Denver residents cut their use of water by 33 percent, easily below the national average.

Chips was the creator and founder of the Western Urban Water Coalition, which represents all the major water utilities in the semi-arid West and has become a respected voice in Washington on such issues as endangered species and federal regulation of water. In 2009, he won the President's Award from the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies for his leadership on local and national levels regarding the drinking water industry.

Chips owned a macadamia nut farm in Hawaii and planned to retire and work his farm. He enjoyed tennis, squash, skiing, and golf. He collected old Saabs, foreign paper money, and books about Micronesia and Alaska. Chips was famous for his boundless sense of humor and never-ending joke supply, and his bushy moustache. He occasionally dressed as Teddy Roosevelt to entertain friends. His immense personality and remarkable vision for Western water will be deeply missed, but never forgotten.

CONGRATULATING JEREMY R. STEVENS

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jeremy Stevens of Sidney, Nebraska on becoming a member of USA TODAY's All-USA Community College Academic Team.

The All-USA Academic Team honors a prestigious group of 20 community college students from across the nation for outstanding intellectual achievement and leadership.

Jeremy, an Army Veteran of the 82nd Airborne Division, attended Western Nebraska

Community College, WNCC, in Sydney prior to transferring to Creighton University. At WNCC, Jeremy earned a spot on the president's list, the Dean's List, and was an active member of the TRIO Upward Bound Program. His military honors include the Combat Infantryman's Award, the Afghanistan Campaign Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Army Achievement Award.

Jeremy was the President of his hometown's PTK Alpha Rho Omicron Chapter and served on the Sidney Endowment Association Board where he was an integral part of extending benefits to his fellow veterans. Jeremy also deserves recognition for the scholarship program he implemented for veterans who joined the military after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

Jeremy's dedication to public service is evident as he prepares for a career as a history teacher, where he hopes to translate his ability for helping others to a classroom setting.

Once again, I congratulate Jeremy on his tremendous achievement and I wish him luck in his future endeavors.

HONORING NISEI DIPLOMA PROJECT

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate all of the 2010 Honorary Bachelor of Humane Letters degree recipients through the Nisei Diploma Project. All honorees will be recognized on Thursday, May 20, 2010 at a special awards ceremony to be held at California State University, Fresno.

During World War II, an estimated two hundred and fifty Japanese-American and Japanese immigrant students from California State University, CSU, campuses across the state had their education abruptly interrupted when Executive Order 9066 was executed in 1942. These students were forcefully removed from the west coast and incarcerated for the duration of the war. Once released many of these former students went to work and did not return to school.

On September 23, 2009 the California State University Board of Trustees unanimously voted to award Special Honorary Bachelor of Humane Letters degrees to the CSU students that were affected by the Executive Order, known as the Nisei Diploma Project. Through the passage of this project, CSU strives to heal the wounds of the Japanese-Americans living in California during World War II. By identifying the former students enrolled in the CSU system when the order was initially passed, they will honor the academic intentions of the Japanese-American students enrolled at the time by presenting an honorary degree to the former students or their families and welcoming the former students back to the campus.

California State University, Fresno has determined that there are eighty-seven eligible students through the Nisei Diploma Project. Today, they are honoring all eighty-seven students and presenting a Special Honorary Bachelor of Humane Letters degree to nineteen of those students.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate the 2010 Honorary Bachelor of Humane Letters degree recipients through the Nisei Diploma Project. I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating all of the honorees.

RECOGNIZING BYRON BJORKLUND AND SHORT STOP CUSTOM CATERING OF ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA AS THE U.S. SBA MINNESOTA SMALL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

HON. MICHELE BACHMANN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the U.S. Small Business Administration Minnesota Business of the Year, Short Stop Custom Catering, owned by Byron Bjorklund of St. Cloud, Minnesota. Bjorklund was inspired by a college class assignment to write a paper on running a business. From that paper, Bjorklund opened Short Stop restaurant in east St. Cloud and three years later, a second location in west St. Cloud.

Bjorklund was only a senior in college when he opened his first business, and a growing business coupled with a growing family had Bjorklund looking for options that would keep him in an industry and business he loved, while also allowing him to enjoy his family life. Opening up Short Stop Custom Catering in 1995 provided him with the freedom and security that so many entrepreneurs and business owners appreciate.

But, Bjorklund's story does not end there. Bjorklund opened his restaurant as a training facility for students with special needs. Bjorklund was particularly touched by one student with Down syndrome who returned to work at the place he loved so much even after graduating high school. Later, Bjorklund and his wife would discover their fifth child had Down syndrome and the circumstances ignited a passion for working with the Down Syndrome Association of Minnesota. Since 1999, Short Stop Custom Catering has catered the annual Buddy Walk while Bjorklund recruited donations to make the event free to the participants; over 5,000 people last year alone.

Today, Short Stop Custom Catering is a staple in the St. Cloud community, serving as an exclusive caterer to many local businesses for events and daily meals. Small businesses are the backbone and lifeblood of our neighborhoods and business owners like Byron Bjorklund remind us all of the difference one individual can make in a community.

Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Byron Bjorklund not just for the innovation and entrepreneurial spirit he displays, but also to ask that this body also recognize his commendable service to the St. Cloud community and the Down Syndrome Association of Minnesota.ome Association of Minnesota.

HONORING HAROLD McINTYRE

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harold McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre passed away on December 4, 2009 and will be honored at the 2010 Valley Area Agency on Aging Senior Power Day for his work with the veterans of Genesee County. Senior Power Day will be held tomorrow at Crossroads Village in my hometown of Flint, Michigan.

Harold McIntyre worked as a Surgical Assistant at Flint General Hospital and in the Public Relations Department of The Flint Journal prior to his retirement. He served on the Westwood Heights District Board of Education and was the past commander of the Leo P. Crow VFW Post. A veteran of the Vietnam War he formed the McFarlan Park Veterans Committee to ensure the names of service personnel killed during their service were added to the monument. He was committed to renovating McFarlan Park as a veterans' memorial. Harold was instrumental in organizing the Downtown Small Business Association's Annual Memorial Day veterans march. In 2009 he planned the first Veterans March for the Valley Area Agency on Aging Senior Power Day. The theme was "A Tribute to World War II Veterans."

Madam Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring the memory to Harold McIntyre. His work on behalf of veterans reminds us of the great debt we owe to those that sacrificed so much so we could have freedom and I commend Valley Area Agency on Aging for keeping his memory and work alive.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, May 18, 2010, and Wednesday, May 19, 2010, I was not present for 11 recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way: Roll No. 273—"nay"; roll No. 274—"yea"; roll No. 275—"yea"; roll No. 276—"yea"; roll No. 277—"nay"; roll No. 278—"yea"; roll No. 279—"yea"; roll No. 280—"yea"; roll No. 281—"yea"; roll No. 282—"yea"; roll No. 283—"yea."

HONORING VETERANS HOME OF CALIFORNIA, FRESNO

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 2010

Mr. RADANOVICH. Madam Speaker, my colleague from California, Mr. COSTA, and I rise today to commend and congratulate the Central California Veterans Home Support Foundation upon the groundbreaking ceremony of the Veterans Home of California in Fresno. The ceremony is to be held on Wednesday, May 19, 2010 at the future site of the home and is a true testament of the hard work and dedication of the California Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the Central California Veterans Home Support Foundation.

Having a home dedicated to serving the needs of the veterans in the San Joaquin Valley has been a long time goal of the Central

California Veterans Home Foundation, CCVHF. This goal became achievable when the Millennial Healthcare Act of 2000 through the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, USDVA, was placed into effect, changing the way projects were evaluated for State Home Grant funding. Under the new rules, new Veterans Homes receiving grant funds would have to be located near veteran population centers; California has been listed by the USDVA as one of two states in ''great need'' for additional Veterans Homes, and Fresno is a region with a large veteran population and healthcare hub.

In response to the federal recognition, the state legislature and then California Governor Gray Davis, responded by passing the Veterans Home Bond Act of 2000 and Assembly Bill 1077 of 2004. This state legislation made funds available to develop and construct new Veterans Homes in Lancaster, Ventura, West Los Angeles, Fresno and Redding, and met the matching requirements of the federal funding.

CCVHF was formed and conversations were held with the California Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as local elected officials, to insure the Fresno project would happen. In 2003, funding was cut short due to budget issues within the state. The board members of the foundation took many trips to Sacramento to fight for the funding they were initially promised. After a six-year struggle, the state and federal government signed off on construction of the new Veterans Home in southwest Fresno. The twenty-seven acre site in West Fresno will be the site of a three-hundred bed facility for veterans, offering complete medical and dental care amidst the amenities of a small town atmosphere. CCVHF envisions a home where residents can participate in on and off campus activities, civic affairs and attend veteran service organization meetings. Residents will also have the option of participating in the Therapeutic Employment Program, visiting the on-site libraries, or attending events such as dances, social gatherings, special programs, arts and crafts, as well as staying active while gardening or swimming. The goal of the facility and CCVHF is to enable residents to achieve their highest quality of life in an atmosphere of dignity and respect.

Madam Speaker, Mr. COSTA and I rise today to commend and congratulate all of the organizations and individuals that have made the groundbreaking of the Veterans Home of California in Fresno possible. I invite my colleagues to join us in wishing the home and future residents great success.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 25, 2010 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Elisabeth Ann Hagen, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Food Safety, and Catherine E. Woteki, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, both of the Department of Agriculture, and Sara Louise Faivre-Davis, of Texas, Lowell Lee Junkins, of Iowa, and Myles J. Watts, of Montana, all to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Farm Credit Administration.

SR–328A

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011.

SR–222

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the legality and efficacy of line-item veto proposals.

SD–226

Finance

To hold hearings to examine certain nominations; to be immediately followed by a business meeting to consider the nomination of Sherry Glied, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD–215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 2781, to change references in Federal law to mental retardation to references to an intellectual disability, and to change references to a mentally retarded individual to references to an individual with an intellectual disability, and the nominations of David K. Mineta, of California, to be Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy, and Adam Gamoran, of Wisconsin, Deborah Loewenberg Ball, of Michigan, Margaret R. McLeod, of the District of Columbia, and Bridget Terry Long, of Massachusetts, all to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Board for Education Sciences.

SD–430

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Tracie Stevens, of Washington, to be Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

SD–628

Appropriations

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine firefighting policy with the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of the Interior.

SD–124

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine how to minimize the impact of the great recession on young workers.

210, Cannon Building

2 p.m.

Aging

To hold hearings to examine dietary supplements, focusing on what seniors need to know.

SD–562

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine assessing challenges and opportunities for peace in Sudan.

SD–419

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011.

SR–222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine innovation and inclusion, focusing on the Americans with Disabilities Act at 20.

SR–253

MAY 27

Time to be announced

Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To resume hearings to examine the impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on small businesses.

SR–428A

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011.

SR–222

10 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine the financial state of the airline industry and the implications of consolidation.

SR–253

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine an original bill entitled, ''Water Resources Development Act of 2010'', focusing on legislative issues.

SD–406

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine building a secure future for multiemployer pension plans.

SD–430

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 193, to create and extend certain temporary district court judgeships, H.R. 4506, to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges, H.R. 1933, to direct the Attorney General to make an annual grant to the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center to assist law enforcement agencies in the rapid recovery of missing children, H.R. 908, to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, S. 258, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide enhanced penalties for marketing controlled substances to minors, and the nominations of Robert Neil Chatigny, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Scott M. Matheson, Jr., of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, John A. Gibney, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, John J. McConnell, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island, James Kelleher Bredar, and Ellen Lipton Hollander, both to be a United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, Susan Richard Nelson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, and Stephanie A. Finley, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, Laura E. Duffy, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, Scott Jerome Parker, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Darryl Keith McPherson, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, and Gervin Kazumi Miyamoto, to be United States Marshal for the District of Hawaii, all of the Department of Justice, and Daniel J. Becker, of Utah, James R. Hannah, of Arkansas, Gayle A. Nachtigal, of Oregon, John B. Nalbandian, of Kentucky, Marsha J. Rabiteau, of Connecticut, and Hern n D. Vera, of California, all to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute.

SD–226

2:15 p.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the United/Continental Airlines merger, focusing on how consumers will fare.

SD–226

2:30 p.m.

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to consider certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

MAY 28

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011.

SR–222

JUNE 8

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Children and Families Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the state of American children.

SD–430

JUNE 10

10 a.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

State, Local, and Private Sector Preparedness and Integration Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine assessing the effects of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on states, localities and the private sector.

SD–342

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine veterans' claims processing, focusing on if current efforts are working.

SR–418

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4107–S4163

Measures Introduced: Eleven bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3396–3406, and S. Res. 537–539. **Page S4143**

Measures Reported:

Special Report entitled "Report on the Attempted Terrorist Attack on Northwest Airlines Flight 253". (S. Rept. No. 111–199)

S. 1562, to provide for a study and report on research on the United States Arctic Ocean and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 111–193)

S. 2856, to allow the United States-Canada Transboundary Resource Sharing Understanding to be considered an international agreement for the purposes of section 304(e)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 111–194)

S. 3099, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the American Falls Reservoir. (S. Rept. No. 111–195)

S. 3100, to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the Little Wood River Ranch. (S. Rept. No. 111–196)

H.R. 934, to convey certain submerged lands to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in order to give that territory the same benefits in its submerged lands as Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa have in their submerged lands. (S. Rept. No. 111–197)

H.R. 3689, to provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to establish a Vietnam Veterans Memorial visitor center. (S. Rept. No. 111–198)

S. 3066, to correct the application of the Non-Foreign Area Retirement Equity Assurance Act of 2009 (5 U.S.C. 5304 note) to employees paid saved or retained rates. **Page S4143**

Measures Passed:

Telework Enhancement Act: Senate passed S. 707, to enhance the Federal Telework Program, after agreeing to the committee amendments.

Pages S4157–61

Federal Supply Schedules Usage Act: Senate passed S. 2868, to provide increased access to the General Services Administration's Schedules Program by the American Red Cross and State and local governments. **Page S4161**

Alliance with Thailand: Senate agreed to S. Res. 538, affirming the support of the United States for a strong and vital alliance with Thailand.

Pages S4161–62

Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 539, designating May 24, 2010, as "Prescription Drug Disposal Awareness Day". **Page S4162**

Measures Considered:

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of H.R. 4899, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief and summer jobs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S4112–30

Pending:

Reid Amendment No. 4174, to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

Sessions/McCaskill Amendment No. 4173, to establish 3-year discretionary spending caps.

Pages S4122–23

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, May 25, 2010.

Page S4162

Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: Senate resumed consideration of the motions with respect to H.R. 4173, to promote the financial stability of the United States by improving accountability and transparency in the financial system, to

end "too big to fail", to protect the American taxpayer by ending bailouts, to protect consumers from abusive financial services practices, taking action on the following motions to instruct conferees proposed thereto: **Pages S4130–40**

Adopted:

By 60 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. 163), Brownback Motion to Instruct Conferees to insist that the final conference report include the House position relating to the exclusion for motor vehicle dealers from the rulemaking, supervisory, enforcement, or other authority granted to the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Agency, as such exclusion is contained in section 4205 of H.R. 4137, as passed by the House, and that the final conference report preserves the additional provisions, definitions, and protections provided to such motor vehicle dealers and servicemembers and their families in Senate amendment 3789, as further modified, to S. 3217. **Pages S4130–36, S4138**

By 87 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. 164), Hutchison Motion to Instruct Conferees to insist that the final conference report ensure that proprietary trading restrictions do not prevent insurance company affiliates of depository institutions from engaging in such trading as part of the ordinary business of insurance, especially insurance company affiliates serving military service members and their families, as such restrictions would result in higher costs and significant inconveniences to those sacrificing in service to our country. **Pages S4136–38**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting a legislative proposal relative to an expedited procedure to rescind unnecessary spending and to broadly scale back funding levels if warranted, together with a sectional analysis; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget. (PM–57) **Page S4142**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

James Michael Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

8 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral. **Page S4163**

Messages from the House: **Page S4142**

Measures Referred: **Page S4142**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S4142**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4142–43**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4143–45**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4145–48**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4148–56**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S4156**

Privileges of the Floor: **Pages S4156–57**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—164) **Page S4138**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 6:48 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 25, 2010. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on pages S4162–63.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 6 public bills, H.R. 5367–5372; 1 private bill, H.R. 5373; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1386–1388 were introduced. **Pages H3744–45**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3745–46**

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Hirono to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3709**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:31 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H3709**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the lack of adequate housing must be addressed as a barrier to effective HIV prevention, treatment, and care: H. Con. Res. 137, to express the sense of the Congress that the lack of adequate housing must be addressed as a barrier to effective HIV prevention, treatment, and care, and that the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate

funding for developing housing as a response to the AIDS pandemic; **Pages H3715–16**

Amending the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act for a 5-year period ending June 22, 2015: H.R. 5330, amended, to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act for a 5-year period ending June 22, 2015, by a ⅔ recorded vote of 366 ayes to 4 noes, Roll No. 293; **Pages H3716–17, H3725–26**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes.". **Page H3726**

Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act: H.R. 1017, amended, to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38, United States Code, to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand access to such care and services, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 365 yeas to 6 nays, Roll No. 292; and **Pages H3718–19, H3724–25**

Expressing the sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th Anniversary: H. Con. Res. 278, to express the sense of Congress that a grateful Nation supports and salutes Sons and Daughters in Touch on its 20th Anniversary that is being held on Father's Day, 2010, at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, the District of Columbia, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 371 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 291. **Pages H3719–20, H3724**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:43 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H3724**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Expressing support for designation of May 2010 as Mental Health Month: H. Res. 1258, amended, to express support for designation of May 2010 as Mental Health Month; **Pages H3709–12**

Expressing sympathy to the families of those killed by North Korea in the sinking of the Republic of Korea Ship Cheonan: H. Res. 1382, to express sympathy to the families of those killed by North Korea in the sinking of the Republic of Korea Ship Cheonan, and solidarity with the Republic of Korea in the aftermath of this tragic incident; **Pages H3712–14**

Recognizing the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States: H. Res. 584, to recognize the importance of manufactured and modular housing in the United States; **Pages H3714–15**

Veterans Dog Training Therapy Act: H.R. 3885, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy; and **Pages H3720–21**

Assuring Quality Care for Veterans Act: H.R. 5145, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the continuing professional education reimbursement provided to health professionals employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. **Pages H3721–23**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he submitted a legislative proposal, the "Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010", along with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation—referred to the Committee on Rules and the Committee on the Budget and ordered printed (H. Doc. 111–117). **Pages H3723–24**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3724.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3724, H3725 and H3725–26. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

Committee Meeting

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE BILL (H.R. 4213) TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO EXTEND CERTAIN EXPIRING PROVISIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Committee Rules: Held a hearing providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 4213) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from Chairman Levin and Representatives Camp and Hastings of Washington.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 25, 2010

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011, 9 a.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011, 10:30 a.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011, 2 p.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011, 3:30 p.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Personnel, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2011, 5 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the liability and financial responsibility issues related to offshore oil production, including the Deepwater Horizon accident in the Gulf of Mexico, including S. 3346, to increase the limits on liability under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 10 a.m., SR–325.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine reducing overpayments and increasing quality in the unemployment system, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to resume hearings to examine Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Prague on April 8, 2010, with Protocol (Treaty Doc.111–05), focusing on the role of strategic arms control in a post-Cold War world, 9:30 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. Res. 469, recognizing the 60th Anniversary of the Fulbright Program in Thailand, S. Res. 532, recognizing Expo 2010 Shanghai China and the USA Pavilion at the Expo, S. 3317, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote long-term, sustainable rebuilding and development in Haiti, and the nominations of Michael P. Meehan, of Virginia, and Dana M. Perino, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and Michael James Warren, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and a routine list in the Foreign Service, 2:15 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to resume hearings to examine Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) reauthorization, focusing on early childhood education, 2 p.m., SD–430.

Committee on Rules and Administration: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of William J. Boarman, of Maryland, to be Public Printer, 10 a.m., SR–301.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to consider certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, to mark up H.R. 847, James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, hearing entitled " The Administration's Proposal to Preserve and Transform Public and Assisted Housing: The Transforming Rental Assistance Initiative," 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, hearing on The Great Lakes Region: Current Conditions and U.S. Policy, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law, hearing on H.R. 4677, Protecting Employees and Retirees in Business Bankruptcies Act of 2010, 11 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Courts and Competition Policy, hearing and markup of H.R. 5281, Removal Clarification Act of 2010, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, hearing on H.R. 3040, Senior Financial Empowerment Act of 2009, 2:30 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 5284, Sikes Act Amendments Act of 2010, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, oversight hearing on Building on America's Best Idea: The Next Century of the National Park System, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, hearing on Eliminating Waste and Managing Space in Federal Courthouses: GAO Recommendations on Courthouse Construction, Courtroom Sharing, and Enforcing Congressionally Authorized Limits on Size and Cost, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Intelligence Community Management, executive, briefing on Global Climate Change, 1 p.m., 304–HVC.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to hold hearings to examine Holocaust era assets after the Prague conference, 2:30 p.m., SR–428A.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, May 25

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 4899, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 25

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of the following suspensions: (1) H.R. 2711—FBI Families of Fallen Heroes Act; (2) H. Res. 1172—Recognizing the life and achievements of Will Keith Kellogg; (3) H. Res. 1189—Commending Lance Mackey on winning a record 4th straight Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race; (4) H. Res. 1316—Celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month; and (5) H. Res. 1385—Recognizing and honoring the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

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