

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, after providing for public notice and an opportunity to comment and a public hearing, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate State, tribal, and local officials, shall promulgate regulations to establish—

“(i) generally applicable requirements for remediation plans described in paragraph (3)(B); and

“(ii) any other requirement that the Administrator determines to be necessary.

“(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS BEFORE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Before the date on which the Administrator promulgates regulations under subparagraph (A), a permitting authority may establish, on a case-by-case basis, specific requirements that the permitting authority determines would facilitate the implementation of this subsection with respect to a Good Samaritan discharge permit issued to a permittee.

“(11) FUNDING.—

“(A) ELIGIBILITY FOR SECTION 319 GRANTS.—A permittee shall be eligible to apply for a grant under section 319(h).

“(B) GRANTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriated funds, the Administrator may award to any permittee a grant to assist the permittee in implementing a remediation plan with respect to a Good Samaritan discharge permit of the permittee.

“(12) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year before the date of termination of the authority of the permitting authority under paragraph (13), the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities authorized by this subsection.

“(B) CONTENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall contain, at a minimum—

“(i) a description of—

“(I) each Good Samaritan discharge permit issued under this subsection;

“(II) each permittee;

“(III) each inactive or abandoned mine site addressed by a Good Samaritan discharge permit issued under this subsection (including each body of water and the baseline water quality of each body of water affected by each inactive or abandoned mine site);

“(IV) the status of the implementation of each remediation plan associated with each Good Samaritan discharge permit issued under this subsection (including specific progress that each remediation activity conducted by a permittee pursuant to each Good Samaritan discharge permit has made toward achieving the goals and objectives of the remediation plan); and

“(V) each enforcement action taken by the Administrator or applicable State or Indian tribe concerning a Good Samaritan discharge permit issued under this subsection (including the disposition of the action);

“(ii) a summary of each remediation plan associated with a Good Samaritan discharge permit issued under this subsection, including—

“(I) the goals and objectives of the remediation plan;

“(II) the budget of the activities conducted pursuant to the remediation plan; and

“(III) the practices to be employed by each permittee in accordance with the remediation plan of the permittee to reduce, control, mitigate, or eliminate adverse impacts to the quality of applicable bodies of water; and

“(iii) any recommendations that may be proposed by the Administrator to modify any law (including this subsection and any regulation promulgated under paragraph (10)) to facilitate the improvement of water

quality through the remediation of inactive or abandoned mine sites.

“(13) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority granted to the permitting authority under this subsection to issue Good Samaritan discharge permits terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this subsection.

“(14) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this subsection, or the application of any provision of this subsection to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, and the remainder of this subsection, shall not be affected thereby.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 311—ENCOURAGING THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE TO PURSUE A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 311

Whereas the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established in 1967, with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand being original Members;

Whereas ASEAN membership has now expanded and includes 10 countries;

Whereas the United States supports the centrality of ASEAN within East Asia;

Whereas the United States was the first country to appoint an Ambassador to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

Whereas ASEAN significantly contributes to regional stability in East Asia;

Whereas approximately 40,000 students from ASEAN are studying in the United States and an increasing number of Americans are studying in ASEAN countries;

Whereas ASEAN partners with the United States Government to combat global terror;

Whereas the United States acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in 2009;

Whereas ASEAN constitutes the fourth largest market for United States exports;

Whereas ASEAN has a population of approximately 560,000,000 persons;

Whereas two-way, United States-ASEAN trade totals approximately \$180,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas the nations of ASEAN are increasingly economically integrated;

Whereas ASEAN has entered into free trade agreements with India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand; and

Whereas the United States and ASEAN signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement over three years ago: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies and interested stakeholders, should establish a strategy for initiating negotiations for a free trade agreement between the United States and ASEAN; and

(2) at the time of free trade agreement negotiations, any pending bilateral issues between the United States and Burma, including economic sanctions, investment prohibition, travel restrictions or otherwise, should not deter the United States from engaging

with other ASEAN nations regarding a potential free trade agreement, nor should the United States encourage trade with Burma, absent significant reforms within that country.

SENATE RESOLUTION 312—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON EMPOWERING AND STRENGTHENING THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BOND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 312

Whereas foreign development assistance is an important foreign policy tool in addition to diplomacy and the military;

Whereas the United States is currently involved in two wars, both of which military and civilian experts agree can only be solved with sound development strategies to complement military efforts;

Whereas development assistance is part of any comprehensive United States response to regional conflicts, terrorist threats, weapons proliferation, disease pandemics, and persistent widespread poverty;

Whereas, in 2002 and 2006, the United States National Security Strategy included global development, along with the military and diplomacy, as the three pillars of national security;

Whereas, in its early years, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had more than 5,000 full-time Foreign Service Officers and 15,000 total staff;

Whereas, in 2008, USAID had slightly more than 1,000 full-time Foreign Service Officers and 3,000 total staff;

Whereas the loss in permanent staff and institutional expertise at USAID has compelled it to rely disproportionately on outside contractors to help manage programs in more than 150 countries;

Whereas the USAID managed program budget, calculated in real dollars, has dropped more than 40 percent since 1985;

Whereas, from the early 1960s until 1992, the Office of Management and Budget enforced a rule mandating that all foreign aid programs and spending must go through USAID, except when USAID chose to contract with other Federal agencies;

Whereas today more than half of all aid programs are administered by Federal agencies other than USAID, and development funding is spread across more than 20 United States Government agencies; and

Whereas this decline in personnel, budgets, and coordinating leadership has diminished the capacity of USAID and the United States Government to provide development assistance and implement foreign assistance programs: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) a highly capable and knowledgeable individual should be nominated with all expediency and exigency to serve as the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development;

(2) the Administrator should—

(A) serve as the chief advocate for United States development capacity and strategy in top-level national security deliberations;

(B) serve as a powerful advocate and effective leader of an empowered USAID; and

(C) marshal the resources, knowledge, capacity, and experiences of the Agency—

(i) to effectively represent the Agency in interagency debate and in advancing and executing foreign policy; and

(ii) to improve ultimately the effectiveness and capability of United States foreign assistance;

(3) the United States Agency for International Development must be empowered to be the primary development agency of the United States and to serve as the principal advisor to the President and national security organs of the United States Government on the capacity and strategy of United States development assistance;

(4) the Administrator should substantially and transparently increase the total number of full-time Foreign Service Officers employed by the Agency in order to enhance the ability of the Agency to—

(A) carry out development activities around the world by providing the Agency with additional human resources and expertise needed to meet important development and humanitarian needs around the world;

(B) strengthen the institutional capacity of the Agency as the lead development agency of the United States; and

(C) more effectively help developing nations to become more stable, healthy, democratic, prosperous, and self-sufficient; and

(5) the Administrator should submit a strategy to Congress that includes—

(A) a plan to create a professional training program that will provide new and current Agency employees with technical, management, leadership, and language skills;

(B) a 5-year staffing plan; and

(C) a description of further resources and statutory changes necessary to implement the proposed training and staffing plans.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a resolution on behalf of myself, Senator DURBIN and Senator, CARDIN, aimed at putting the Senate on the record in support of empowering and strengthening the U.S. Agency for International Development. This is a simple and straightforward resolution, but I believe it speaks volumes about the current situation of U.S. overseas development policy.

USAID has been without an administrator for nearly 10 months. It is critical that this position is swiftly filled by an individual who can serve as a strong advocate for the agency in national security and foreign policy deliberations within the U.S. Government. The Administrator must also work urgently to strengthen, empower and revitalize the agency itself. This essential position must be filled if the U.S. is to take on the myriad of foreign policy challenges that exist in a holistic and sustainable manner—because for nearly all of the challenges we face as a Nation, development will play a key role in helping us solve them.

This resolution also recognizes the tremendously important role development plays in foreign policy, and puts the Senate on record as supporting an empowered USAID. I believe USAID should be a strong and independent voice in high-level U.S. foreign policy debates. If U.S. development policy and, by extension, U.S. foreign policy, is to succeed in the long run, USAID must be an independent body that can advocate for what it knows best—how to effectively deliver and implement U.S. foreign assistance, at the highest

level. It must have a serious seat at the table. Our foreign policy will neither be comprehensive nor sufficient to meet the challenges of the 21st century, without serious and unbiased input from America's development experts.

Finally, this resolution recognizes that USAID must be empowered to fulfill its mandate with a robust staff that understands both the needs of the international community as well as the strategic value of development.

It has long been understood that international development is a critically important aspect of our foreign policy. It is high time we matched this reality with a real and meaningful commitment. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this important resolution to empower and improve USAID.

SENATE RESOLUTION 313—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF RED RIBBON WEEK, 2009

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. BENNETT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 313

Whereas the Red Ribbon Campaign was established to commemorate the service of Enrique “Kiki” Camarena, an 11-year special agent of the Drug Enforcement Administration who was murdered in the line of duty in 1985 while engaged in the battle against illicit drugs;

Whereas the Red Ribbon Campaign has been sponsored by the National Family Partnership and nationally recognized since 1988 to preserve Special Agent Camarena's memory and further the cause for which he gave his life, and is now the oldest and largest drug prevention program in the Nation, reaching millions of young people each year during Red Ribbon Week;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration, committed throughout its 36 years to aggressively targeting organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, and distribution of controlled substances, has been a steadfast partner in commemorating Red Ribbon Week;

Whereas the Governors and Attorneys General of the States, the National Family Partnership, Parent Teacher Associations, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and more than 100 other organizations throughout the United States annually celebrate Red Ribbon Week during the period of October 23 through October 31;

Whereas the objective of Red Ribbon Week is to promote the creation of drug-free communities through drug prevention efforts, education, parental involvement, and community-wide support;

Whereas drug abuse is one of the major challenges that the Nation faces in securing a safe and healthy future for families in the United States;

Whereas drug abuse and alcohol abuse contribute to domestic violence and sexual assault and place the lives of children at risk;

Whereas although public awareness of illicit drug use is increasing, emerging drug threats and growing epidemics demand attention, including the abuse of methamphetamines, inhalants, and prescription medications, the second most abused drug by young people in the United States;

Whereas between 1996 and 2006, the percentages of admissions to substance abuse treatment programs as a result of the abuse of methamphetamines, prescription medications, and marijuana each significantly rose;

Whereas drug dealers specifically target children by marketing illicit drugs that mimic the appearance and names of well known brand-name candies and foods; and

Whereas parents, youths, schools, businesses, law enforcement agencies, religious institutions, service organizations, senior citizens, medical and military personnel, sports teams, and individuals throughout the United States will demonstrate their commitment to healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles by wearing and displaying red ribbons during this week-long celebration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Red Ribbon Week, 2009;

(2) encourages children and teens to choose to live drug-free lives; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to promote the creation of drug-free communities and to participate in drug prevention activities to show support for healthy, productive, and drug-free lifestyles.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2676. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2677. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2678. Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2679. Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2680. Mr. BENNETT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2681. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2682. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2683. Mr. CHAMBLISS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2684. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2685. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2686. Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2847, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2687. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R.