

SA 1330. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1331. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1332. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1333. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1334. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1335. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1336. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1337. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1321. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

SEC. . RESTORATION OF DEDUCTION FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES OF SPOUSE, ETC. ACCOMPANYING TAXPAYER ON BUSINESS TRAVEL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subsection (m) of section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to additional limitations on travel expenses) is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1322. Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 9. EXEMPTION OF FISHING GUIDES AND OTHER OPERATORS OF UNINSPECTED VESSELS ON LAKE TEXOMA FROM COAST GUARD AND OTHER REGULATIONS.

(a) **EXEMPTION.**—

(1) **EXEMPTION OF STATE LICENSEES FROM COAST GUARD REGULATION.**—Residents or non-residents who assist, accompany, transport, guide, or aid persons in the taking of fish for monetary compensation or other consideration on Lake Texoma who are licensed by the State in which they are operating shall not be subject to any requirement established or administered by the Coast Guard with respect to that operation.

(2) **EXEMPTION OF COAST GUARD LICENSEES FROM STATE REGULATION.**—Residents or non-residents who assist, accompany, transport, guide, or aid persons in the taking of fish for monetary compensation or other consideration on Lake Texoma who are currently licensed by the Coast Guard to conduct such activities shall not be subject to State regulation for as long as the Coast Guard license for such activities remains valid.

(b) **STATE REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED.**—Except as provided in subsection (a)(2), this section does not affect any requirement under State law or under any license issued under State law.

SEC. 10. WAIVER OF BIOMETRIC TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CARD REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS MERCHANT MARINERS.

Section 70105(b)(2)(B) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “and serving under the authority of such license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariners document on a vessel for which the owner or operator of such vessel is required to submit a vessel security plan under section 70103(c) of this title” before the semicolon.

SA 1323. Mr. LIEBERMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 19, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 25, line 10, and insert the following:

SEC. 5. ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION.

(a) **TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEES.**—Section 217(h)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

“(B) **FEES.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—No later than September 30, 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee for the use of the System and begin assessment and collection of that fee. The initial fee shall be the sum of—

“(I) \$10 per travel authorization; and

“(II) an amount that will at least ensure recovery of the full costs of providing and administering the System, as determined by the Secretary.

“(ii) **DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED.**—From the amounts collected under clause (i)(I), \$100,000,000 shall be credited to the Travel Promotion Fund established under section 4 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and any additional amounts shall be used by the Secretary for travel security programs authorized under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187), including the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) and the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT). Amounts collected under clause (i)(II) shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury and made available to pay the costs incurred to administer the System.

“(iii) **SUNSET OF TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEE.**—The Secretary may not collect the fee authorized by clause (i)(I) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 2014.”

(b) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 217(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(E) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—

“(i) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Travel

Promotion Act of 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall prepare and submit a strategic plan to the recipients listed under clause (ii) that describes how the full implementation of the System will ensure that all individuals traveling by airplane to the United States from a program country have their travel authorization verified before boarding the airplane.

“(ii) **RECIPIENTS.**—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall be submitted to—

“(I) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

“(II) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

“(III) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

“(IV) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

“(V) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

“(VI) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

“(VII) the Comptroller General of the United States.

“(iii) **MILESTONES.**—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall include a detailed timeline that describes the specific actions that will be taken to achieve the following milestones:

“(I) Enrollment of all travelers from program countries into the System.

“(II) Incorporation of the airlines into the System.

“(III) Deployment of the technology of the System in all airports located in program countries, either through the use of stand-alone kiosks or through the participation of the airlines.

“(IV) Verification of travel authorizations of all aliens described in subsection (a) before they board an airplane bound for the United States.

“(V) Administration of the System solely with fees collected under subparagraph (B)(i)(II).

“(iv) **COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY.**—The strategic plan prepared under clause (i) shall include—

“(I) an analysis of the System’s communications strategy; and

“(II) recommendation for improving the communications strategy to ensure that all travelers to the United States from program countries are informed of the requirements under this section.”

(2) **GAO REVIEW.**—Not later than 90 days after receiving a copy of the strategic plan under section 217(h)(3)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall complete a review of the plan to determine whether the plan addresses the main security risks associated with the Electronic System for Travel Authorization in an efficient, cost effective, and timely manner.

(c) **FUNDING LIMITATION.**—None of the amounts made available to the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 217(h)(3)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (a), to carry out the Electronic System for Travel Authorization authorized under section 217(h)(3) of such Act may be expended until the Secretary submits the strategic plan required by section 217(h)(3)(E) of such Act.

SEC. 6. ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Corporation may impose an annual assessment on United States members of the international travel and tourism industry (other than those described in section 2(b)(1)(C) or (H)) represented on the Board in proportion to their share of the aggregate international travel and tourism revenue of the industry. The Corporation shall be responsible for

verifying, implementing, and collecting the assessment authorized by this section.

(b) INITIAL ASSESSMENT LIMITED.—The Corporation may establish the initial assessment after the date of enactment of the Travel and Tourism Promotion Act at no greater, in the aggregate, than \$20,000,000.

(c) REFERENDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation may not impose an annual assessment unless—

(A) the Corporation submits the proposed annual assessment to members of the industry in a referendum; and

(B) the assessment is approved by a majority of those voting in the referendum.

(2) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting a referendum under this subsection, the Corporation shall—

(A) provide written or electronic notice not less than 60 days before the date of the referendum;

(B) describe the proposed assessment or increase and explain the reasons for the referendum in the notice; and

(C) determine the results of the referendum on the basis of weighted voting apportioned according to each business entity's relative share of the aggregate annual United States international travel and tourism revenue for the industry per business entity, treating all related entities as a single entity.

(d) COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall establish a means of collecting the assessment that it finds to be efficient and effective. The Corporation may establish a late payment charge and rate of interest to be imposed on any person who fails to remit or pay to the Corporation any amount assessed by the Corporation under this Act.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Corporation may bring suit in Federal court to compel compliance with an assessment levied by the Corporation under this Act.

(e) INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Pending disbursement pursuant to a program, plan, or project, the Corporation may invest funds collected through assessments, and any other funds received by the Corporation, only in obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, in general obligations of any State or any political subdivision thereof, in any interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit of a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, or in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

SEC. 7. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

Title II of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 201 the following:

“SEC. 202. OFFICE OF TRAVEL PROMOTION.

“(a) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an office to be known as the Office of Travel Promotion.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—

“(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Office shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

“(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director shall be a citizen of the United States and have experience in a field directly related to the promotion of travel to and within the United States.

“(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

“(A) report to the Secretary;

“(B) ensure that the Office is effectively carrying out its functions; and

“(C) perform a purely advisory role relating to any responsibilities described in subsection (c) that are related to functions carried out by the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of State.

“(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to override the preeminent role of the Secretary of

Homeland Security in setting policies relating to the Nation's ports of entry and the processes through which individuals are admitted into the United States.

“(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Office shall—

“(1) serve as liaison to the Corporation for Travel Promotion established by section 2 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 and support and encourage the development of programs to increase the number of international visitors to the United States for business, leisure, educational, medical, exchange, and other purposes;

“(2) work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security—

“(A) to disseminate information more effectively to potential international visitors about documentation and procedures required for admission to the United States as a visitor;

“(B) to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on ways to improve the experience of incoming international passengers and to provide these passengers with more accurate information;

“(C) to collect accurate data on the total number of international visitors that visit each State; and

“(D) to advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on ways to enhance the entry and departure experience for international visitors through the use of advertising, signage, and customer service; and

“(3) support State, regional, and private sector initiatives to promote travel to and within the United States.

“(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, which describes the Office's work with the Corporation, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out subsection (c)(2).”.

SA 1324. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE I—COMMISSIONS ON WARTIME TREATMENT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Wartime Treatment Study Act”.

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During World War II, the United States Government deemed as “enemy aliens” more than 600,000 Italian-born and 300,000 German-born United States resident aliens and their families, requiring them to carry Certificates of Identification and limiting their travel and personal property rights. At that time, these groups were the two largest foreign-born groups in the United States.

(2) During World War II, the United States Government arrested, interned, or otherwise detained thousands of European Americans,

some remaining in custody for years after cessation of World War II hostilities, and repatriated, exchanged, or deported European Americans, including American-born children, to European Axis nations, many to be exchanged for Americans held in those nations.

(3) Pursuant to a policy coordinated by the United States with Latin American nations, thousands of European Latin Americans, including German and Austrian Jews, were arrested, relocated to the United States, and interned. Many were later repatriated or deported to European Axis nations during World War II and exchanged for Americans and Latin Americans held in those nations.

(4) Millions of European Americans served in the Armed Forces and thousands sacrificed their lives in defense of the United States.

(5) The wartime policies of the United States Government were devastating to the German American and Italian American communities, individuals, and their families. The detrimental effects are still being experienced.

(6) Prior to and during World War II, the United States restricted the entry of Jewish refugees who were fleeing persecution or genocide and sought safety in the United States. During the 1930s and 1940s, the quota system, immigration regulations, visa requirements, and the time required to process visa applications affected the number of Jewish refugees, particularly those from Germany and Austria, who could gain admittance to the United States.

(7) The United States Government should conduct an independent review to fully assess and acknowledge these actions. Congress has previously reviewed the United States Government's wartime treatment of Japanese Americans through the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. An independent review of the treatment of German Americans and Italian Americans and of Jewish refugees fleeing persecution and genocide has not yet been undertaken.

(8) Time is of the essence for the establishment of commissions, because of the increasing danger of destruction and loss of relevant documents, the advanced age of potential witnesses and, most importantly, the advanced age of those affected by the United States Government's policies. Many who suffered have already passed away and will never know of this effort.

SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) DURING WORLD WAR II.—The term “during World War II” refers to the period between September 1, 1939, through December 31, 1948.

(2) EUROPEAN AMERICANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “European Americans” refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of European ancestry, including Italian Americans, German Americans, Hungarian Americans, Romanian Americans, and Bulgarian Americans.

(B) GERMAN AMERICANS.—The term “German Americans” refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of German ancestry.

(C) ITALIAN AMERICANS.—The term “Italian Americans” refers to United States citizens and resident aliens of Italian ancestry.

(3) EUROPEAN LATIN AMERICANS.—The term “European Latin Americans” refers to persons of European ancestry, including German or Italian ancestry, residing in a Latin American nation during World War II.

(4) LATIN AMERICAN NATION.—The term “Latin American nation” refers to any nation in Central America, South America, or the Caribbean.

Subtitle A—Commission on Wartime Treatment of European Americans

SEC. 111. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN AMERICANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission on Wartime Treatment of European Americans (referred to in this subtitle as the “European American Commission”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The European American Commission shall be composed of 7 members, who shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader.

(c) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the European American Commission. A vacancy in the European American Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) REPRESENTATION.—The European American Commission shall include 2 members representing the interests of Italian Americans and two members representing the interests of German Americans.

(e) MEETINGS.—The President shall call the first meeting of the European American Commission not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) QUORUM.—Four members of the European American Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) CHAIRMAN.—The European American Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the European American Commission.

(h) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the European American Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—All members of the European American Commission shall be reimbursed for reasonable travel and subsistence, and other reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 112. DUTIES OF THE EUROPEAN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the European American Commission to review the United States Government’s wartime treatment of European Americans and European Latin Americans as provided in subsection (b).

(b) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The European American Commission’s review shall include the following:

(1) A comprehensive review of the facts and circumstances surrounding United States Government action during World War II with respect to European Americans and European Latin Americans pursuant to United States laws and directives, including the Alien Enemies Acts (50 U.S.C. 21 et seq.), Presidential Proclamations 2526, 2527, 2655, 2662, and 2685, Executive Orders 9066 and 9095, and any directive of the United States Government pursuant to these and other pertinent laws, proclamations, or executive orders, including registration requirements, travel and property restrictions, establishment of restricted areas, raids, arrests, internment, exclusion, policies relating to the families and property that excludees and internees were forced to abandon, internee employment by American companies (including

a list of such companies and the terms and type of employment), exchange, repatriation, and deportation, and the immediate and long-term effect of such actions, particularly internment, on the lives of those affected. This review shall also include a list of—

(A) all temporary detention and long-term internment facilities in the United States and Latin American nations that were used to detain or intern European Americans and European Latin Americans during World War II (in this paragraph referred to as “World War II detention facilities”);

(B) the names of European Americans and European Latin Americans who died while in World War II detention facilities and where they were buried;

(C) the names of children of European Americans and European Latin Americans who were born in World War II detention facilities and where they were born; and

(D) the nations from which European Latin Americans were brought to the United States, the ships that transported them to the United States and their departure and disembarkation ports, the locations where European Americans and European Latin Americans were exchanged for persons held in European Axis nations, and the ships that transported them to Europe and their departure and disembarkation ports.

(2) An assessment of the underlying rationale of the decision of the United States Government to develop the programs and policies described in paragraph (1), the information the United States Government received or acquired suggesting these programs and policies were necessary, the perceived benefit of enacting such programs and policies, and the immediate and long-term impact of such programs and policies on European Americans and European Latin Americans and their communities.

(3) A brief review of the participation by European Americans in the United States Armed Forces, including the participation of European Americans whose families were excluded, interned, repatriated, or exchanged.

(4) A recommendation of appropriate remedies, including public education programs and the creation of a comprehensive online database by the National Archives and Records Administration of documents related to the United States Government’s wartime treatment of European Americans and European Latin Americans during World War II.

(c) FIELD HEARINGS.—The European American Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States as it deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—The European American Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 111(e).

SEC. 113. POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN AMERICAN COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The European American Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subtitle, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The European American Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND COOPERATION.—The European American Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information that the European American Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the European American Commission and furnish all information requested by the European American Commission to the extent permitted by law, including information collected under the Commission on Wartime and Internment of Civilians Act (Public Law 96-317; 50 U.S.C. App. 1981 note) and the Wartime Violation of Italian Americans Civil Liberties Act (Public Law 106-451; 50 U.S.C. App. 1981 note). For purposes of section 552a(b)(9) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Privacy Act of 1974”), the European American Commission shall be deemed to be a committee of jurisdiction.

SEC. 114. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The European American Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) obtain the detail of any Federal Government employee, and such detail shall be without reimbursement or interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege;

(4) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(5) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(6) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 115. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$600,000 to carry out this subtitle.

SEC. 116. SUNSET.

The European American Commission shall terminate 60 days after it submits its report to Congress.

Subtitle B—Commission on Wartime Treatment of Jewish Refugees

SEC. 121. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME TREATMENT OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Commission on Wartime Treatment of Jewish Refugees (referred to in this subtitle as the “Jewish Refugee Commission”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall be composed of 7 members,

who shall be appointed not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act as follows:

(1) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader.

(3) Two members shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the minority leader.

(c) TERMS.—The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Jewish Refugee Commission. A vacancy in the Jewish Refugee Commission shall not affect its powers, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) REPRESENTATION.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall include two members representing the interests of Jewish refugees.

(e) MEETINGS.—The President shall call the first meeting of the Jewish Refugee Commission not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) QUORUM.—Four members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(g) CHAIRMAN.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Jewish Refugee Commission.

(h) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall serve without pay.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—All members of the Jewish Refugee Commission shall be reimbursed for reasonable travel and subsistence, and other reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 122. DUTIES OF THE JEWISH REFUGEE COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the Jewish Refugee Commission to review the United States Government's refusal to allow Jewish and other refugees fleeing persecution or genocide in Europe entry to the United States as provided in subsection (b).

(b) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The Jewish Refugee Commission's review shall cover the period between January 1, 1933, through December 31, 1945, and shall include, to the greatest extent practicable, the following:

(1) A review of the United States Government's decision to deny Jewish and other refugees fleeing persecution or genocide entry to the United States, including a review of the underlying rationale of the United States Government's decision to refuse the Jewish and other refugees entry, the information the United States Government received or acquired suggesting such refusal was necessary, the perceived benefit of such refusal, and the impact of such refusal on the refugees.

(2) A review of Federal refugee law and policy relating to those fleeing persecution or genocide, including recommendations for making it easier in the future for victims of persecution or genocide to obtain refuge in the United States.

(c) FIELD HEARINGS.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall hold public hearings in such cities of the United States as it deems appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—The Jewish Refugee Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the first meeting called pursuant to section 121(e).

SEC. 123. POWERS OF THE JEWISH REFUGEE COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Jewish Refugee Commission or, on the authorization of the Com-

mission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subtitle, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandum, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. The Jewish Refugee Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND COOPERATION.—The Jewish Refugee Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, independent instrumentality, or other authority of the executive branch of the Government, available information that the Jewish Refugee Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, or other authorities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Jewish Refugee Commission and furnish all information requested by the Jewish Refugee Commission to the extent permitted by law. For purposes of section 552a(b)(9) of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Privacy Act of 1974"), the Jewish Refugee Commission shall be deemed to be a committee of jurisdiction.

SEC. 124. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

The Jewish Refugee Commission is authorized to—

(1) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equivalent to the rate payable under GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of such title;

(2) obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of such title;

(3) obtain the detail of any Federal Government employee, and such detail shall be without reimbursement or interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege;

(4) enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of necessary financial and administrative services, for which payment shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator;

(5) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts; and

(6) enter into contracts with Federal or State agencies, private firms, institutions, and agencies for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary to the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 125. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$600,000 to carry out this subtitle.

SEC. 126. SUNSET.

The Jewish Refugee Commission shall terminate 60 days after it submits its report to Congress.

Subtitle C—Funding Source

SEC. 131. FUNDING SOURCE.

Of the funds made available for the Department of Justice by the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2009 (title II of division B of Public Law 111-8), \$1,200,000 is hereby rescinded.

SA 1325. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BOND, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CHAMBLISS, and Mr. JOHANNIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 9. DESIGNATION AS A COUNTRY THAT HAS REPEATEDLY PROVIDED SUPPORT FOR ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Until the President makes the certification required under subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall designate the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea as a country that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371).

(b) CERTIFICATION REGARDING ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF NORTH KOREA.—The certification referred to in subsection (a) is a certification to Congress that the Government of North Korea has—

(1) verifiably dismantled its nuclear weapons programs;

(2) ceased all nuclear and missile proliferation activities;

(3) released United States citizens Euna Lee and Laura Ling;

(4) returned the last remains of United States permanent resident, Reverend Kim Dong-shik;

(5) released, or accounted for, all foreign abductees and prisoners of war; and

(6) released all North Korean prisoners of conscience.

SA 1326. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. LIEBERMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 19, strike line 17 and all that follows through page 20, line 10, and insert the following:

“(B) FEES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2009, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee for the use of the System and begin assessment and collection of that fee. Such fee shall be not less than \$20 per travel authorization and distributed as follows:

“(I) \$10 of each fee shall be transferred to the Travel Promotion Fund established by section 4(a) of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009.

“(II) The amount of each fee not transferred under subclause (I) shall be available to the Secretary of Homeland Security—

“(aa) to carry out the exit system required by section 217(i) and similar programs at sea and land ports of entry; and

“(bb) to ensure recovery of the full costs of providing and administering the System.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Any amount collected for distribution under clause (i)(I) for a fiscal year that exceeds the maximum amount that may be transferred to the Travel Promotion Fund under subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 4 of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 for such fiscal year shall be made available to the Secretary of Homeland Security under clause (i)(II).

“(iii) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to Congress an annual report on the use of the fees described in clause (i).

SA 1327. Mr. REID (for Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. KERRY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REDESIGNATION OF LONGFELLOW NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be known and designated as “Longfellow House-Washington’s Headquarters National Historic Site”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Longfellow National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Longfellow House-Washington’s Headquarters National Historic Site”.

SA 1328. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, strike lines 11 and 12, and insert:

(B) the assessment is approved unanimously by those voting in the referendum.

SA 1329. Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 9. TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO DELEGATE TARP ASSET MANAGEMENT.—Section 106(b) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5216(b)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and the Secretary may delegate such management authority to a private entity, as the Secretary determines appropriate, with respect to any entity assisted under this Act”.

(b) CREATION OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY FOR DESIGNATED TARP RECIPIENTS.—

(1) FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LIMITED.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, or any other provision of law, no funds may be expended under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or any other provision of that Act, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, until the Secretary of the Treasury transfers all voting, nonvoting, and common equity in any designated TARP recipient to a limited liability company established by the Secretary for such purpose, to be held and managed in trust on behalf of the United States taxpayers.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint 3 independent trustees to manage the equity held in the trust, separate and apart from the United States Government.

(B) CRITERIA.—Trustees appointed under this subsection—

(i) may not be elected or appointed Government officials;

(ii) shall serve at the pleasure of the President, and may be removed for just cause in violation of their fiduciary responsibilities only; and

(iii) shall serve without compensation for their services under this section.

(3) DUTIES OF TRUST.—Pursuant to protecting the interests and investment of the United States taxpayer, the trust established under this section shall, with the purpose of maximizing the profitability of the designated TARP recipient—

(A) exercise the voting rights of the shares of the taxpayer on all core governance issues;

(B) select the representation on the boards of directors of any designated TARP recipient; and

(C) have a fiduciary duty to the American taxpayer for the maximization of the return on the investment of the taxpayer made under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, in the same manner and to the same extent that any director of an issuer of securities has with respect to its shareholders under the securities laws and all applications of State law.

(4) LIQUIDATION.—The trustees shall liquidate the trust established under this subsection, including the assets held by such trust, not later than December 24, 2011, unless the trustees submit a report to Congress that liquidation would not maximize the profitability of the company and the return on investment to the taxpayer.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term “designated TARP recipient” means any entity that has received, or will receive, financial assistance under the Troubled Asset Relief Program or any other provision of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), such that the Federal Government holds or controls, or will hold or control at a future date, not less than a 20 percent ownership stake in the company as a result of such assistance;

(2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury or the designee of the Secretary; and

(3) the terms “director”, “issuer”, “securities”, and “securities laws” have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c).

SA 1330. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENERGY MARKET MANIPULATION PREVENTION.

(a) FINDING.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission was created as an independent agency, in 1974, with the mandate to enforce and administer the Commodity Exchange Act, to ensure market integrity, to protect market users from fraud and abusive trading practices, and to prevent and prosecute manipulation of the price of any commodity in interstate commerce.

(2) Congress has given the Commodity Futures Trading Commission authority under the Commodity Exchange Act to take necessary actions to address market emergencies.

(3) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission may use its emergency authority with respect to any major market disturbance which prevents the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand for a commodity.

(4) Congress has declared, in section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act, that excessive speculation imposes an undue and unnecessary burden on interstate commerce.

(5) In May of 2009, crude oil inventories in the United States were at their highest level in 20 years.

(6) In May of 2009, demand for oil in the United States dropped to its lowest level in more than a decade.

(7) As of June 17, 2009, average retail gasoline prices have risen for 50 consecutive days, the longest streak on record.

(8) The national average price of a gallon of gasoline has jumped from \$1.61 a gallon in late December of 2008 to over \$2.67 as of June 17, 2009.

(9) The Energy Information Administration reported on June 17, 2009 that U.S. gasoline stocks rose by 3.4 million barrels last week.

(10) As of June 17, 2009, crude oil prices have more than doubled since February of 2009.

(11) The International Energy Agency predicted in June of 2009 that global oil demand will go down in 2009 by 2.47 million barrels per day, including a one million barrel per day reduction in oil demand in the United States.

(b) DIRECTION FROM CONGRESS.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission shall utilize all its authority, including its emergency powers, to—

(1) curb immediately the role of excessive speculation in any contract market within the jurisdiction and control of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, on or through which energy futures or swaps are traded; and (2) eliminate excessive speculation, price distortion, sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in prices, or other unlawful activity that is causing major market disturbances that prevent the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand for energy commodities.

SA 1331. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

“(iii) LIMITATION ON COLLECTION OF FEES.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not assess or collect the fee described in that clause after the date on which—

“(I) the Secretary of Homeland Security makes a determination that a program country designated under subsection (c) has imposed, in response to the fee assesses and collected under clause (i), a fee on nationals of the United States traveling to that program country; or

“(II) the Secretary of State makes and submits to Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security the determination described in subclause (I).

SA 1332. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

REVIEW TO PREVENT DUPLICATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act, not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, as part of the Administration’s effort to go line by line through the Federal budget to eliminate duplicative government programs, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall—

(1) evaluate the Office of Travel Promotion established in section 7 of this Act and the existing Office of Travel and Tourism at the Department of Commerce;

(2) determine which duties and activities of the Office of Travel Promotion are duplicative of existing activities at the Departments of Commerce, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, or any other Federal agency or department;

(3) consolidate any essential and non-duplicative activities; and

(4) eliminate the Office of Travel Promotion.

SA 1333. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 22, strike lines 12 through 15.

SA 1334. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 20, between lines 10 and 11, insert the following:

“(iii) LIMITATION ON COLLECTION OF FEES.—Notwithstanding clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not assess or collect the fee described in that clause after the date on which—

“(I) the Secretary of Homeland Security makes a determination that a program coun-

try designated under subsection (c) has imposed, in response to the fee assesses and collected under clause (i), a fee on students who are nationals of the United States traveling to that program country to participate in a study abroad program; or

“(II) the Secretary of State makes and submits to Congress and the Secretary of Homeland Security the determination described in subclause (I).

SA 1335. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, strike lines 16 through 19 and insert the following:

by international travelers;

(E) to give priority to the Corporation’s efforts with respect to countries and populations most likely to travel to the United States; and

(F) after seeking the advice of federally recognized Indian tribes, to identify opportunities and strategies to promote international tourism and bring the benefits of international travel to Indian and Alaska Native communities.

SA 1336. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE —SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT OPPORTUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Small Business Export Opportunity Development Act of 2009”.

SEC. 02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title—

(1) the terms “Administration” and “Administrator” mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively;

(2) the term “Export Assistance Center” means a one-stop shop referred to in section 2301(b)(8) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721(b)(8));

(3) the term “export loan programs” means the programs of the Administration under paragraphs (14) and (16) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) and section 22 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this title; and

(4) the term “small business concern” has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SEC. 03. OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.

(a) OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.—Section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 22. OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘accredited export assistance program’ means a program—

“(A) that provides counseling and assistance relating to exporting to small business concerns; and

“(B) in which not less than 20 percent of the technical assistance staff members are

certified in providing export assistance under subsection (g)(2);

“(2) the term ‘Associate Administrator’ means the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion;

“(3) the term ‘Export Assistance Center’ means a one-stop shop referred to in section 2301(b)(8) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4721(b)(8));

“(4) the term ‘export development officer’ means an individual described in subsection (d)(8);

“(5) the term ‘Office’ means the Office of Export Promotion and Development established under subsection (b)(1); and

“(6) the term ‘Service Corps of Retired Executives’ means the Service Corps of Retired Executives authorized by section 8(b)(1).

“(b) OFFICE ESTABLISHED.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Administration an Office of Export Promotion and Development, which shall carry out the programs under this section.

“(2) ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the Office shall be the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion, who shall report directly to the Administrator.

“(c) DUTIES OF OFFICE.—The Associate Administrator, working in close cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Export-Import Bank, other relevant Federal agencies, small business development centers, regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business community, and relevant State and local export promotion programs, shall—

“(1) maintain a distribution network for export promotion, export finance, trade adjustment, trade remedy assistance, and export data collection programs through use of the regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, the network of women’s business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, and Export Assistance Centers;

“(2) aggressively market the programs described in paragraph (1) and disseminate information, including computerized marketing data, to the small business community on exporting trends, market-specific growth, industry trends, and international prospects for exports;

“(3) promote export assistance programs through the district and regional offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, Export Assistance Centers, the network of women’s business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, State and local export promotion programs, and partnerships with people in the private sector; and

“(4) give preference in hiring or approving the transfer of any employee into the Office or to an export development officer position to otherwise qualified applicants who are fluent in a language in addition to English, who shall—

“(A) accompany foreign trade missions, if designated by the Associate Administrator; and

“(B) be available as needed to translate documents, interpret conversations, and facilitate multilingual transactions, including providing referral lists for translation services, if required.

“(d) PROMOTION OF SALES OPPORTUNITIES.—The Associate Administrator shall promote sales opportunities for small business goods and services abroad by—

“(1) in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, other relevant agencies, regional and district offices of the Administration,

the small business development center network, and State programs, developing a mechanism for—

“(A) identifying sub-sectors of the small business community with strong export potential;

“(B) identifying areas of demand in foreign markets;

“(C) prescreening foreign buyers for commercial and credit purposes; and

“(D) assisting in increasing international marketing by disseminating relevant information regarding market leads, linking potential sellers and buyers, and catalyzing the formation of joint ventures, where appropriate;

“(2) in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, actively assisting small business concerns in forming and using export trading companies, export management companies and research and development pools authorized under section 9 of this Act;

“(3) working in conjunction with other Federal agencies, regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, and the private sector to identify and publicize translation services, including those available through colleges and universities participating in the small business development center program;

“(4) working closely with the Department of Commerce and other relevant Federal agencies to—

“(A) collect, analyze, and periodically update relevant data regarding the small business share of United States exports and the nature of State exports (including the production of Gross State Product figures) and disseminate that data to the public and to Congress;

“(B) make recommendations to the Secretary of Commerce and to Congress regarding revision of the North American Industry Classification System codes to encompass industries currently overlooked and to create North American Industry Classification System codes for export trading companies and export management companies;

“(C) improve the utility and accessibility of export promotion programs for small business concerns; and

“(D) increase the accessibility of the Export Trading Company contact facilitation service;

“(5) making available to the small business community information regarding conferences on exporting and international trade sponsored by the public and private sector;

“(6) providing small business concerns with access to up-to-date and complete export information by—

“(A) making available at the district offices of the Administration, through cooperation with the Department of Commerce, export information, including the worldwide information and trade system and world trade data reports;

“(B) maintaining a list of financial institutions that finance export operations;

“(C) maintaining a directory of all Federal, regional, State and private sector programs that provide export information and assistance to small business concerns; and

“(D) preparing and publishing such reports as it determines to be necessary concerning market conditions, sources of financing, export promotion programs, and other information pertaining to the needs of small business export firms so as to insure that the maximum information is made available to small business concerns in a readily usable form;

“(7) encouraging, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, greater small business participation in trade fairs, shows, missions, and other domestic and overseas

export development activities of the Department of Commerce;

“(8) facilitating decentralized delivery of export information and assistance to small businesses by assigning primary responsibility for export development to one individual in each district office, who shall—

“(A) assist small business concerns in obtaining export information and assistance from other Federal departments and agencies;

“(B) maintain a directory of all programs which provide export information and assistance to small business concerns in the region;

“(C) encourage financial institutions to develop and expand programs for export financing;

“(D) provide advice to personnel of the Administration involved in making loans, loan guarantees, and extensions and revolving lines of credit, and providing other forms of assistance to small business concerns engaged in exports; and

“(E) not later than 120 days after the date on which the person is appointed as an export development officer, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, participate in training programs designed by the Administrator, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and other Federal departments and agencies, to study export programs and to examine the needs of small business concerns for export information and assistance;

“(9) carrying out a nationwide marketing effort to promote exporting as a business development opportunity for small business concerns that uses technology, online resources, training, and other strategies;

“(10) disseminating information to the small business community through regional and district offices of the Administration, the small business development center network, Export Assistance Centers, the network of women's business centers, chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives, State and local export promotion programs, and partners in the private sector regarding exporting trends, market-specific growth, industry trends, and prospects for exporting; and

“(11) establishing and carrying out training programs for the staff of the district offices of the Administration and resource partners of the Administration on export promotion and providing assistance relating to exports.

“(e) EXPORT FINANCE SPECIALIST PROGRAM.—

“(1) EXPORT FINANCE SPECIALIST PROGRAM.—The Associate Administrator shall work in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Department of Commerce, other relevant Federal agencies, and the States to develop a program through which export finance specialists in the district offices of the Administration, regional and local loan officers, and small business development center personnel can facilitate the access of small business concerns to relevant export financing programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States and to export and pre-export financing programs available from the Administration and the private sector.

“(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—To carry out paragraph (1), the Associate Administrator shall work in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank of the United States and the small business community, including small business trade associations, to—

“(A) aggressively market Administration export financing and pre-export financing programs;

“(B) identify financing available under various programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and aggressively mar-

ket those programs to small business concerns;

“(C) assist in the development of financial intermediaries and facilitate the access of those intermediaries to financing programs;

“(D) promote greater participation by private financial institutions, particularly those institutions already participating in loan programs under this Act, in export finance; and

“(E) provide for the participation of appropriate Administration personnel in training programs conducted by the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

“(f) COUNSELING FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—The Associate Administrator shall—

“(1) work in cooperation with other Federal agencies and the private sector to counsel small business concerns with respect to initiating and participating in any proceedings relating to the administration of the United States trade laws; and

“(2) work with the Department of Commerce, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission to increase access to trade remedy proceedings for small business concerns.

“(g) EXPORT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall require, as part of the agreement under section 21, that each small business development center has an accredited export assistance program.

“(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Associate Administrator shall certify technical assistance staff members of small business development centers in providing export assistance, in accordance with such criteria as the Associate Administrator may establish.

“(3) TRAINING.—The Associate Administrator shall provide training relating to export assistance programs at the annual conference of small business development centers.

“(4) REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to Congress that includes—

“(A) the number of small business concerns assisted by accredited export assistance programs;

“(B) the export revenue generated by small business concerns assisted by accredited export assistance programs; and

“(C) an estimate of the number of jobs created or retained because of assistance provided by accredited export assistance programs.

“(h) EXPORT ASSISTANCE OFFICER.—The Associate Administrator shall—

“(1) assign an export assistance officer with training in export assistance and marketing to each district office of the Administration, who shall—

“(A) conduct training and information sessions for small business concerns interested in exporting; and

“(B) conduct outreach to small business concerns with the potential to export; and

“(2) provide annual training for export assistance officers.

“(i) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘eligible small-business concern’ means a small-business concern—

“(i) that—

“(I) has been in business for not less than 1 year;

“(II) has profitable domestic sales;

“(III) has demonstrated understanding of the costs associated with exporting and doing business with foreign purchasers, including the costs of freight forwarding, customs brokers, packing and shipping, as determined by the Administrator; and

“(IV) has in place a strategic plan for exporting;

“(ii) an employee of which has completed an accredited export assistance program; and
 “(iii) that agrees to provide to the Associate Administrator such information and documentation as is necessary for the Associate Administrator to determine that the small-business concern is in compliance with the internal revenue laws of the United States;

“(B) the term ‘export initiative’ includes—

- “(i) participation in a trade mission;
- “(ii) a foreign market sales trip;
- “(iii) a subscription to services provided by the Department of Commerce;
- “(iv) the payment of website translation fees;
- “(v) the design of international marketing media;
- “(vi) a trade show exhibition; and
- “(vii) participation in training workshops;

and
 “(C) the term ‘small-business concern’ has the same meaning as in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662).

“(2) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Associate Administrator shall establish an export development grant program, under which the Associate Administrator may make grants to eligible small-business concerns to enhance the capability of the eligible small-business concerns to be globally competitive, increase business internationally, and increase export sales.

“(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible small-business concern that desires a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Associate Administrator at such time and in such manner as the Associate Administrator shall prescribe an application that identifies not less than 1 specific, achievable export initiative that the eligible small-business concern will carry out using a grant under this subsection.

“(4) AMOUNT.—A grant under this subsection may not exceed \$5,000.

“(5) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Federal share of the cost of an export initiative carried out with a grant under this subsection shall be not more than 50 percent. The non-Federal share of the cost of an activity carried out with a grant under this subsection may be in kind or in cash.

“(6) INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION.—An eligible small-business concern that receives a grant under this subsection shall provide to the Associate Administrator—

“(A) receipts for all expenditures made with the grant; and
 “(B) information relating to any export sales resulting from the grant.

“(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2010 and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(j) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Associate Administrator shall develop performance measures for the Administration to support export growth goals for the activities of the Office under this section that include—

“(A) the number of small business concerns that—

- “(i) receive assistance from the Administration;
- “(ii) had not exported goods or services before receiving the assistance described in clause (i); and
- “(iii) export goods or services;

“(B) the number of small business concerns receiving assistance from the Administration that export goods or services to a market outside the United States into which the small business concern did not export before receiving the assistance;

“(C) export revenues by small business concerns assisted by programs of the Administration;

“(D) the number of small business concerns referred to an Export Assistance Center or a small business development center by the staff of the Office; and

“(E) the number of small business concerns referred to the Administration by an Export Assistance Center or a small business development center.

“(2) CONSISTENCY OF TRACKING.—The Associate Administrator, in coordination with the departments and agencies that are represented on the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee established under section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) and the small business development center network, shall develop a system to track exports by small business concerns, including information relating to the performance measures described in paragraph (1), that is consistent with systems used by the departments and agencies and the network.

“(3) REPORTS.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives that includes—

“(A) a detailed account of the information relating to the performance measures described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) a description of the export assistance and services provided to small business concerns by the Administration.

“(k) REPORT.—The Associate Administrator shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the progress of the Administration in implementing the requirements under this section.

“(1) DISCHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION EXPORT PROMOTION RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Administrator shall ensure that—

“(1) the responsibilities of the Administration regarding international trade and exporting are carried out through the Associate Administrator;

“(2) the Associate Administrator has sufficient resources to carry out such responsibilities; and

“(3) the Associate Administrator has direct supervision and control over the staff of the Office, and over any employee of the Administration whose principal duty station is an Export Assistance Center or any successor entity.”

(b) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall ensure that export development officers are assigned to each district office of the Administration, in accordance with section 22(d)(8) of the Small Business Act, as amended by this section.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “export development officer” has the meaning given that term in section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this section.

(c) EXPORT ASSISTANCE CENTERS.—

(1) VACANT POSITIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall ensure that the number of full-time equivalent employees of the Office of Export Development and Promotion assigned to the Export Assistance Centers is not less than the number of such employees so assigned on January 1, 2003.

(2) EXPORT DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, shall ensure that export finance specialists are assigned to not fewer than 40 Export Assistance Centers.

(3) STUDY.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion shall carry out a nationwide study to evaluate where additional export finance specialists are needed.

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “export finance specialist” means an export finance specialist described in section 22(e)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(e)(1)), as amended by this section.

(d) APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall appoint an Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion under section 22 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649), as amended by this section.

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATORS.—Section 4(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 633(b)(1)) is amended—

(A) in the fifth sentence, by striking “five”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: “One of the Associate Administrators shall be the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion, who shall be the head of the Office of Export Development and Promotion established under section 22.”

(2) ROLE OF ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR IN CARRYING OUT INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND EXPORT POLICY.—Section 2(b)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631(b)(1)) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by inserting “through the Associate Administrator for Export Development and Promotion of” before “the Small Business Administration”.

SEC. 04. EXPORT FINANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL PROGRAM.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking “not exceed” and inserting “be”; and

(2) in paragraph (14)—

(A) by striking “(A) The Administration” and inserting the following: “EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator”;

(B) by striking “(B) When considering” and inserting the following:

“(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—When considering”;

(C) by striking “(C) The Administration” and inserting the following:

“(D) MARKETING.—The Administrator”;

and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) TERMS.—

“(i) LOAN AMOUNT.—The Administrator may not guarantee a loan under this paragraph of more than \$5,000,000.

“(ii) FEES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—For a loan under this paragraph, the Administrator shall collect the fee assessed under paragraph (23) not more frequently than once each year.

“(II) UNTAPPED CREDIT.—The Administrator may not assess a fee on capital that is not accessed by the small business concern.”

(b) PARTICIPATION IN PREFERRED LENDERS PROGRAM.—Section 7(a)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(2) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LENDERS.—Any lender that is participating in the Delegated Authority Lender Program of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (or any successor to the Program) shall be eligible to

participate in the Preferred Lenders Program.”.

(c) EXPORT EXPRESS PROGRAM.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(32) INCREASED VETERAN” and inserting “(33) INCREASED VETERAN”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(34) EXPORT EXPRESS PROGRAM.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘export development activity’

includes—

“(I) obtaining a standby letter of credit

when required as a bid bond, performance

bond, or advance payment guarantee;

“(II) participation in a trade show that

takes place outside the United States;

“(III) translation of product brochures or

catalogues for use in markets outside the

United States;

“(IV) obtaining a general line of credit for

export purposes;

“(V) performing a service contract from

buyers located outside the United States;

“(VI) obtaining transaction-specific financing

associated with completing export

orders;

“(VII) purchasing real estate or equipment

to be used in the production of goods or services

for export;

“(VIII) providing term loans or other financing

to enable a small business concern, including an

export trading company and an export management

company, to develop a market outside the United

States; and

“(IX) acquiring, constructing, renovating,

modernizing, improving, or expanding a production

facility or equipment to be used in the United

States in the production of goods or services for

export; and

“(i) the term ‘express loan’ means a loan

in which a lender uses to the maximum extent

practicable the loan analyses, procedures, and

documentation of the lender to provide expedited

processing of the loan application.

“(B) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may

guarantee the timely payment of an express loan

to a small business concern made for an export

development activity.

“(C) LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION.—

“(i) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The maximum

amount of an express loan guaranteed under this

paragraph shall be \$500,000.

“(ii) PERCENTAGE.—For an express loan

guaranteed under this paragraph, the Administrator

shall guarantee—

“(I) 90 percent of a loan that is not more

than \$350,000; and

“(II) 75 percent of a loan that is more than

\$350,000 and not more than \$500,000.”.

(d) INTERNATIONAL TRADE LOANS.—Section

7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.

636(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking

“\$1,750,000, of which not more than

\$1,250,000” and inserting “\$5,000,000, of which

not more than \$4,000,000”; and

(2) in paragraph (16)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “a

first lien position” and all that follows and

inserting “such collateral as is determined

adequate by the Administrator.”;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking

clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

“(i) is confronting—

“(I) increased competition with foreign

firms in the relevant market; or

“(II) an unfair trade practice by a foreign

firm, particularly intellectual property violations;

and

“(ii) is injured by the competition or unfair

trade practice.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) GUARANTEE.—For a loan guaranteed

under this paragraph, the Administrator

shall guarantee 90 percent of the loan.

“(G) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term ‘small business concern’ has the meaning given the term ‘small-business concern’ in section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662).”.

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 7 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), in the matter preceding

clause (i), by inserting “or (D) of this

paragraph or in paragraph (16) or (34)” after

“in subparagraph (B)”;

and

(B) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding

subparagraph (A), by striking “No”

and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph

(14)(B), no”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (D), by striking “Lender”

and inserting “Lenders”;

(ii) in subparagraph (E)—

(I) by striking “Lender” and inserting

“Lenders”; and

(II) by striking “subsection (a)(2)(C)(ii)”

and inserting “subsection (a)(2)(C)(iii)”;

and

(B) in paragraph (7)(B)(ii), by striking

“Lender” and inserting “Lenders”.

SEC. 05. MARKETING OF EXPORT LOANS.

The Administrator shall make efforts to

expand the network of lenders participating

in the export loan programs, including by—

(1) conducting outreach to regional and

community lenders through the staff of the

Administration assigned to Export Assistance

Centers or to district offices of the Administration;

(2) developing a lender training program

regarding the export loan programs for employees

of lenders;

(3) simplifying and streamlining the application,

processing, and reporting processes for the

export loan programs; and

(4) establishing online, paperless processing

and application submission for the export loan

programs.

SEC. 06. SMALL BUSINESS TRADE POLICY.

(a) ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

FOR SMALL BUSINESS.—Section 141(c) of the

Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(c)) is

amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) There is established within the Office

the position of Assistant United States Trade

Representative for Small Business, who shall be

appointed by the United States Trade Representative.

“(B) The Assistant United States Trade

Representative for Small Business shall—

“(i) promote the trade interests of small-business

concerns (as that term is defined in section 103

of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958

(15 U.S.C. 662));

“(ii) advocate for the reduction of foreign

trade barriers with regard to the trade issues

of small-business concerns that are exporters;

“(iii) collaborate with the Administrator

of the Small Business Administration with regard

to the trade issues of small-business concern

trade issues;

“(iv) assist the United States Trade Representative

in developing trade policies that increase

opportunities for small-business concerns in

foreign and domestic markets, including

policies that reduce trade barriers for

small-business concerns; and

“(v) perform such other duties as the

United States Trade Representative may direct.”;

and

(2) by moving paragraph (5) 2 ems to the

left.

(b) TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—

(1) DETAILEE.—Section 2312 of the Export

Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4727) is

amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.—The

Administrator of the Small Business Administration

shall detail an employee of the Small Business

Administration having expertise in export

promotion to the TPCC to encourage the TPCC

to—

“(1) collaborate with the Small Business

Administration with regard to trade promotion

efforts; and

“(2) consider the interests of small-business

concerns (as that term is defined in section

103 of the Small Business Investment Act of

1958 (15 U.S.C. 662)) in the development

of trade promotion policies and programs.”.

(2) NATIONAL EXPORT STRATEGY.—Section

2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988

(15 U.S.C. 4727) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at

the end;

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking the period

at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) include an export strategy for small-

business concerns (as that term is defined in

section 103 of the Small Business Investment

Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662)), which shall—

“(A) be developed by the Administrator of

the Small Business Administration; and

“(B) include strategies to—

“(i) increase export opportunities for

small-business concerns;

“(ii) protect small-business concerns from

unfair trade practices, including intellectual

property violations;

“(iii) assist small-business concerns with

international regulatory compliance require-

ments; and

“(iv) coordinate policy and program efforts

throughout the United States with the

TPCC, the Department of Commerce, and the

Export Import Bank of the United States.”;

and

(B) in subsection (f), in paragraph (1), by

inserting “(including implementation of the

export strategy for small business concerns

described in paragraph (7) of that subsection)”

after “the implementation of such plan”.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS ON TRADE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BY USTR.—Not later than

90 days before the United States Trade Rep-

resentative begins a negotiation with regard

to any trade agreement, the United States

Trade Representative shall notify the Ad-

ministrator of the date the negotiation will

begin.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 30

days before the United States Trade Rep-

resentative begins a negotiation with regard

to any trade agreement, the Administrator

shall present to the United States Trade

Representative recommendations relating to

the needs and concerns of small business

concerns that are exporters.

(d) TRADE DISPUTES.—The Administrator

shall carry out a comprehensive program to

provide technical assistance, counseling, and

reference materials to small business con-

cerns relating to resources, procedures, and

requirements for mechanisms to resolve

international trade disputes or address un-

fair international trade practices under

international trade agreements or Federal

law, including—

(1) directing the district offices of the Ad-

ministration to provide referrals, informa-

tion, and other services to small business

concerns relating to the mechanisms;

(2) entering agreements and partnerships

with providers of legal services relating to

the mechanisms, to ensure small business

concerns may affordably use the mecha-

nisms; and

(3) in consultation with the Director of the

United States Patent and Trademark Office

and the Register of Copyrights, designing counseling services and materials for small business concerns regarding intellectual property protection in other countries.

SA 1337. Ms. SNOWE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1023, to establish a non-profit corporation to communicate United States entry policies and otherwise promote leisure, business, and scholarly travel to the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 2, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 3, line 14, and insert the following:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Corporation shall have a board of directors of 12 members with knowledge of international travel promotion and marketing, broadly representing various regions of the United States, who are United States citizens. Members of the board shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce (after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State), as follows:

(A) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the hotel accommodations sector;

(B) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the restaurant sector;

(C) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience with small business concerns (as that term is used in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) or associations that represent small business concerns;

(D) 1 shall have appropriate expertise and experience in the retail sector or in associations representing that sector;

On page 20, strike lines 19 and 20 and insert the following:

travel and tourism industry (other than those that are small business concerns (as that term is used in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), in the retail sector, or in the passenger air sector) represented on the Board

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 2:30 p.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, from 9–10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on

Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 2:30 p.m. in room 325 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Department of Justice.”

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION OPERATIONS, SAFETY, AND SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security of the committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 10 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 1:30 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services Subcommittee on readiness and management support be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 17, 2009, at 3 p.m.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 17, 2009 from 2 p.m.–4 p.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Robert Burnham and Terri Chen of my office be granted the privilege of the floor for the pendency of S. 1023, the travel promotion bill.

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

WEBCASTER SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2009

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to H.R. 2344.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2344) to amend section 114 of title 17, United States Code, to provide for agreements for the reproduction and performance of sound recordings by webcasters.

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

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Webcaster Settlement Act of 2009 will provide the recording industry and webcasters the additional time they need to reach a mutually beneficial agreement on webcasting rates. I am pleased that Congress has acted swiftly on this legislation.

I have long championed the development of new business models for transmitting music to the public. Webcasters are able to offer a range of music to consumers in a form that can compete with traditional broadcast radio and satellite radio. As webcasting and webcasters flourish, the performers whose music is attracting listeners deserve compensation.

In March 2007, the Copyright Royalty Board determined the rates applicable to webcasters through 2010. Webcasters large and small expressed serious concerns that the new rates would threaten their viability. I encouraged all parties at that time to negotiate and reach an agreement on rates that would compensate recording artists while allowing webcasters to prosper. The Copyright Royalty Board process is intended as a backstop when parties cannot reach agreements. All parties, and the listening public, benefit when private sector agreements are reached.

Last year, Congress passed an extension similar to the one we pass today. It paved the way for agreements between SoundExchange, on behalf of the recording industry, and the National Association of Broadcasters, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and a group of small webcasters.

I am pleased that both webcasters and the recording industry are promoting this legislation. I have said before that I would not sanction a legislative readjustment of rates because one party is dissatisfied with the results. By passing this extension today, Congress is returning the authority to set rates to the creators and distributors of the music we all enjoy.