

and their habitats, or public use and enjoyment.

(d) WITHDRAWALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the Conservation Areas, the wilderness areas designated by section 3(a), and the approximately 6,300 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel B” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains National Conservation Area” and dated September 16, 2009, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act within such areas, is withdrawn from—

(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) LIMITED WITHDRAWAL.—The approximately 1,300 acres of land generally depicted as “Parcel A” on the map entitled “Organ Mountains National Conservation Area” and dated September 16, 2009, is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph (1), except from disposal under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.)).

SEC. 6. PREHISTORIC TRACKWAYS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

Section 2103(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1097) is amended by striking “December 17, 2008” and inserting “July 30, 2009”.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, today I join Senator BINGAMAN in introducing Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act. The bill celebrates and preserves a portion of the unique and delicate landscape of southern New Mexico. Wilderness and conservation areas in Dona Ana and Luna Counties will protect a vast number of archeological sites and riparian areas, maintain habitat and migration corridors for wildlife, and preserve some of the only Chihuahuan Desert in the United States.

Set in the heart of Dona Ana County, Las Cruces is New Mexico's second largest city, and growing. The citizens of Las Cruces and the surrounding communities want to ensure that the area will continue to develop in a way that preserves the surrounding pristine landscapes including the iconic Organ Mountains. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act is consistent with the city and County's long-term growth plan, and will act to maintain growth patterns in a way that will allow all citizens to enjoy the impressive views and landscapes surrounding Las Cruces.

The Organ Mountains Wilderness and NCA, just one portion of this comprehensive legislation, will keep these impressive peaks available for the enjoyment of southern New Mexicans, and all who visit the area. This mountain range is strikingly unique and gives great character and identity to other surrounding landscape and to the city of Las Cruces itself. A vast range

of individual and public and private organizations came together to work on the protection of the Organ Mountains and the seven other wilderness areas included in the bill. Hunters, anglers and conservationists worked with ranchers and city and county officials to determine what areas were in greatest need of protection. Nearby military facilities worked with the Bureau of Land Management on land exchanges that are reflected in the bill and will benefit the public and military entities. Recommendations from the Border Patrol on how to ensure that the new wilderness fit into their homeland security efforts were incorporated into the bill. Years of negotiation and cooperation have resulted in the legislation being introduced today.

In total, the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act will protect 421,344 acres of desert landscape including 162,270 acres of National Conservation Area, and 259,071 acres of Wilderness Area. This area of rare and beautiful landscapes will be valued for generations. From the jagged basalt lava flows of the Cinder Cone Wilderness to the roaming hawks and scrambling javelinas of the Robledo Mountains, this unique piece of southern New Mexico has abundant natural value for its citizens.

With this legislation, we build upon the work of conservation greats like Aldo Leopold, a man who saw the beauty of New Mexico's untamed wilderness lands and sought to preserve them for future generations. It was Mr. Leopold who said, “Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land.” With the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Wilderness Act, we move a step closer to achieving that state of perfect harmony. I thank Senator BINGAMAN for his work to preserve this landscape and urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 273—COMMEMORATING DR. NORMAN BORLAUG, RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL, PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM, AND FOUNDER OF THE WORLD FOOD PRIZE

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CASEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BENNET, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. THUNE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 273

Whereas Dr. Norman E. Borlaug was born on March 25, 1914, of Norwegian parents on a farm in Cresco, Iowa, and was educated in a 1-room school house throughout grades 1 through 8;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug attended the University of Minnesota, where he earned a Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology;

Whereas, beginning in 1944, Dr. Borlaug spent 2 decades in rural Mexico working to assist the poorest farmers through a pioneering Rockefeller Foundation program;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug's research and innovative “shuttle breeding” in Mexico enabled him to develop a new approach to agriculture and a new disease-resistant variety of wheat with triple the output of grain;

Whereas this breakthrough achievement in plant production enabled Mexico to become self-sufficient in wheat by 1956, and concurrently raised the living standard for thousands of poor Mexican farmers;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug was asked by the United Nations to travel to India and Pakistan in the 1960s, as South-Asia and the Middle East faced an imminent widespread famine, where he eventually helped convince those 2 warring governments to adopt his new seeds and new approach to agriculture to address this critical problem;

Whereas, Dr. Borlaug brought miracle wheat to India and Pakistan, which helped both countries become self-sufficient in wheat production, thus saving hundreds of millions of people from hunger, famine, and death;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug and his team trained young scientists from Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey, and Afghanistan in this same new approach to agriculture, which introduced new seeds but also put emphasis on the use of fertilizer and irrigation, thus increasing yields significantly in those countries as well;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug's approach to wheat was adapted by research scientists working in rice, which spread the Green Revolution to Asia, feeding and saving millions of people from hunger and starvation;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 as the “Father of the Green Revolution” and is only 1 of 5 people to have ever received the Nobel Peace Prize, Presidential Medal of Freedom, and Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug headed the Sasakawa Global 2000 program to bring the Green Revolution to 10 countries in Africa, and traveled the world to educate the next generation of scientists on the importance of producing new breakthrough achievements in food production;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug tirelessly promoted the potential that biotechnology offers for feeding the world, while also preserving biodiversity, in the 21st century when the global population is projected to rise to 9,000,000,000 people;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug continued his role as an educator as a Distinguished Professor at Texas A&M University, while also working at the International Center for the Improvement of Wheat and Maize in Mexico;

Whereas Dr. Borlaug founded the World Food Prize, called by several world leaders “The Nobel Prize for Food and Agriculture”, which is awarded in Iowa each October so as to recognize and inspire Nobel-like achievements in increasing the quality, quantity, and availability of food in the world;

Whereas the Senate designated October 16 as World Food Prize Day in America in honor of Dr. Borlaug; and

Whereas it is written of Dr. Borlaug that throughout all of his work he saved 1,000,000,000 lives, thus making him widely known as saving more lives than any other person in human history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has received with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the passing of Dr. Norman Borlaug; and

(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

SENATE RESOLUTION 274—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PEACE DAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 274

Whereas, beginning in 2002, the United Nations has designated September 21 of each year as the International Day of Peace, which is known in the United States as Peace Day;

Whereas the United Nations dedicates the International Day of Peace to the cessation of hostilities and nonviolence, and calls upon all Nations and people to commemorate the day appropriately, including through educational efforts, and public awareness;

Whereas Peace Day activities around the world include vaccination campaigns, peace walks, concerts, peace-related discussions and debates, poetry readings, mass prayer ceremonies, art exhibitions, memorial services, school assemblies, and sporting events;

Whereas, on Peace Day 2006, the World Food Programme carried out a 60-ton food drop in Southern Sudan;

Whereas, on Peace Day 2007, the Peace One Day organization worked alongside the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Afghan Ministry of Public Health to vaccinate 1,400,000 children of Afghanistan against the polio virus and, on Peace Day 2008, approximately 14,000 health workers and volunteers delivered polio vaccinations to 1,600,000 children under the age of 5 in 6 Afghan provinces;

Whereas, on Peace Day 2007, Star Syringe vaccinated children in rural areas against measles, diphtheria, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and whooping cough in 20 locations, including Uganda, India, Ethiopia, and Indonesia;

Whereas, on Peace Day 2007, in the conflict-torn South Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo, UNICEF and other organizations provided insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect 600,000 children from malaria, and also provided vitamin A, de-worming medication, and measles immunizations;

Whereas, on Peace Day 2007, there were 82 Peace Day initiatives in Afghanistan alone, involving more than 30 United Nations agencies, government departments, radio stations, and civil society organizations, and including arms handover ceremonies, community prayers for peace, painting schools white, educational activities, and a Peace Walk through the streets of Herat, Afghanistan;

Whereas the Peace One Day organization provides free educational materials to schools in the United States and worldwide that enable young people to prepare for and participate in Peace Day activities, learn the skills needed to resolve conflicts peacefully, and cultivate a sense of active global citizenship; and

Whereas the "One Day One Goal" initiative promotes soccer matches in all member states of the United Nations on Peace Day, and "One Day One Goal" soccer matches reflect cooperation, unity, and the power of soccer to bring people together as part of Peace Day in many countries, including Iraq, Uganda, Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, the United Arab Emirates, the Côte d'Ivoire, the United States, and the United Kingdom: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its support for the goals and ideals celebrated on Peace Day, which is observed each year on September 21;

(2) supports continuing efforts to raise global awareness of the goals of Peace Day and to engage all sectors of society in the peaceful observance of the International Day of Peace, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/282 of September 7, 2001, including work with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to promote life-saving and humanitarian activities on Peace Day; and

(3) encourages people in the United States to observe Peace Day, September 21, 2009, with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities, in order to raise awareness of the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts of all kinds.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2423. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2424. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2425. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2426. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2427. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2428. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2429. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2430. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2431. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2432. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2433. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2434. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2435. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2436. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2437. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2438. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2439. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2440. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2441. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2442. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2443. Mr. BROWNBACK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2444. Mr. FEINGOLD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2423. Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 190, line 10, insert before the period at the end the following: “: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the joint explanatory statement of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161; 121 Stat. 1844), \$170,800 shall be made available to the city of Prescott for a wastewater treatment plant construction project and \$129,200 shall be made available to the city of Wichita for a storm water technology pilot project: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the joint explanatory statement of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 524), the amount of \$185,000 made available to the city of Manhattan for the sewer mainline extension project (as described in the table entitled ‘Congressionally Designated Spending’ contained in section 430 of that joint explanatory statement) shall be made available to the city of Manhattan for a water mainline extension project: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the joint explanatory statement of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8; 123 Stat. 524), the amount of \$290,000 made available to the Riley County Board of Commissioners for the Konza Sewer Main Extension project (as described in the table entitled ‘Congressionally Designated Spending’ contained in section 430 of that joint explanatory statement) shall be made available to the city of Manhattan for the Konza Water Main Extension project”.

SA 2424. Mr. McCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2996, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes;