

Landrieu: 1. Passenger rights.
Lautenberg: 1. Newark Airport Traffic study #3473, 2. Transportation terminal fees #3484.

Lieberman: D.C. Schools (pending).
Menendez: 1. Transparency of fees, 2. Fuel surcharges, 3. Monitoring of air noise in NYC/NJ air space, 4. Pilot distraction study.
Nelson (NE): 1. Passenger fare charges.

Nelson (FL): 1. General Aviation/Military airport program #3479.

Rockefeller: 1. Relevant to any on list, 2. Relevant to any on list.

Reid: 1. Clark County lands #3467, 2. Airport improvement land lease #3468, 3. Flood mitigation #3469, 4. Relevant to any on list.

Schumer: 1. Rules relocation #3478, 2. Transfer off peak slots #3480, 3. Pilot qualifications.

Shaheen: 1. Expansion New Hampshire site.
Specter: 1. Qualified shipyards loan guarantees.

Warner: 1. DCA slots/perimeter rules, 2. DCA slots/perimeter rules, 3. DCA slots/perimeter rules, 4. Volunteer pilot organization (medical airlift).

Wyden: 1. Regulating air tours in national parks.

Sessions: 3453.

Vitter: 3458.

DeMint: 3454.

McCain: 3472, Bicycle storage facilities, Grand Canyon Overflights, NextGen, Earmarks moratorium.

Ensign: 3476, DCA perimeter rules.

Johanns: FAA.

Inhofe: 3464, Volunteer Pilots.

Coburn: Audit Airports with 10,000 Enplanements, Offset National Park Tour Management Plans, Repeal an Essential Air Service Alternative Program, Reform the Essential and Small Air Service program, Prioritize Aviation national priorities over earmarks, Cap subsidy rate per passenger for certain programs.

Collins: FAA hearing in Maine.

Murkowski: FAA trainee program, flight service stations.

Bunning: Pilots.

Crapo: 3457, Boise TRACON.

Barrasso: 3474.

Bennett: 3462.

Hutchison: 3481, 2. relevant to list.

Grassley: 1. relevant to list.

McConnell: 1. relevant to list.

Wicker: 3494, Amtrak technicals.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO GENEVIEVE "GENE" SEGERBLOM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Genevieve "Gene" Segerblom for a lifetime of service to her family, community, and the entire State of Nevada. It has been my privilege to serve the State of Nevada for close to 45 years in a variety of capacities, and during this time I have worked alongside monumental figures from my home State. Yet, perhaps no other person with whom I have come in contact over these years has been as great a force for good as has Gene. Gene will

soon be celebrating her 92nd birthday, and on this occasion I am happy to recognize her life and accomplishments before the U.S. Senate.

Gene was born in Ruby Valley, near Elko, NV. Gene and her family moved to Salt Lake City when she was a baby, but the Great Depression brought them to the Reno area, where Gene attended junior high school. After graduating from high school in Winnemucca, Gene enrolled as a mechanical engineering student at the University of Nevada but changed her major to education. It was during this time that Gene met Cliff Segerblom, the man she eventually married and with whom she raised two children, Robin and Richard. After her graduation, Gene relocated to Boulder City, NV, where she worked as a school teacher.

This upcoming Monday, March 15, Gene will celebrate her 92nd birthday at an event honoring her late husband's artwork. Nevada: The Photography of Cliff Segerblom, is certain to display Cliff's marvelous talent in capturing with his artistic eye the state that I love. I would like to take a moment to speak about Gene's husband Cliff. Cliff Segerblom was one of Nevada's most accomplished artists. Although he was best known for his work with watercolors, Cliff also thrived in photography and acrylics. I am lucky enough to own some of Cliff's incredible paintings, and I count them among my most prized possessions. Gene's husband displayed incredible gifts, and I know that all of Nevada has been enriched by his talents.

Gene is a third-generation Nevadan and comes from a family with a long tradition of public service in Nevada. Her grandfather, W. J. Bell, was in the Nevada Legislature, and her mother, Hazel Bell Wines, was a Humboldt County assemblywoman. Like her mother and grandfather before her, Gene took an active interest in the betterment of her community. In 1979, she ran for and won a seat on the Boulder City Council. Her election coincided with an uneasy period of growth for Boulder City, a time in which the city's water and power resources were dwindling. However, Gene met the problem head-on and helped to bring about an era of sustainable growth to Boulder City.

By 1993, Gene was serving in the Nevada State Assembly, representing Boulder City, Henderson, Laughlin, and my hometown of Searchlight. In 2000, Gene Segerblom's time in the assembly came to a close. However, it was not long before her son Richard "Tick" Segerblom followed in his mother's footsteps and was elected to the Nevada State Legislature.

My wife Landra and I feel grateful for the chance to call Gene a dear friend. Indeed, Gene's life has been one of friendship and compassion to all Nevadans. I am proud of all that she has accomplished, and all she will continue to achieve. I wish her a very happy 92nd birthday.

TAX EXTENDERS ACT

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, the economic downturn has continued for a year-and-a-half now and has affected most Americans in some way.

Congress has approved a number of measures, which I supported, aimed at helping those Americans. It recently extended unemployment benefits for those who do not have a job. It also expanded the eligibility requirements and duration for COBRA health benefits for those between jobs, and provided a subsidy for those premiums.

I could not, however, support the so-called jobs bill put forward by the majority leader and recently passed by the Senate.

A jobs bill should create jobs. Beyond some of the tax extenders, there is little in this bill that provides a foundation for jobs creation.

The bill is essentially a large spending package that extends, through 2010, aspects of current law. The provisions it contains, such as long-term extensions of unemployment insurance, COBRA, and FMAP State aid, do not promote jobs growth, and, in fact, anticipate that unemployment will still be a serious problem for the remainder of the year.

A negative correlation exists between unemployment benefits and work incentives. As President Obama's chief economist Larry Summers has written:

Government-assistance programs contribute to long-term unemployment by providing an incentive, and the means, not to work. Each unemployed person has a 'reservation wage'—the minimum wage he or she insists on getting before accepting a job. Unemployment insurance and other social-assistance programs increase that reservation wage, causing an unemployed person to remain unemployed longer.

He further concludes:

Unemployment insurance also extends the time a person stays off the job.

That analysis underscores my point. While I do not disavow the need for unemployment benefits and have supported every short-term extension, I do believe that long-term extensions of those benefits do not lead to job creation and should not be touted as part of a jobs bill.

The cost of this bill is also a problem. When President Obama signed the pay-go Act 4 weeks ago, he said:

Now, Congress will have to pay for what it spends, just like everybody else.

This bill waives those brand new pay-go requirements and adds more than \$100 billion to the already-exploding deficit.

Good jobs legislation would address the underlying problem of unemployment, rather than treating the symptoms of a weak economy. Good jobs provide far more security to American families than temporary government benefits do.

There are a number of steps Congress can take that will actually put Americans back to work.

One is ending the constant cycle of spending billions of dollars the Treasury does not have. When the government borrows money—it borrowed \$1.4

trillion last year—it's more difficult for the private sector to borrow and invest. When businesses can't grow their operations, they can't afford to hire new employees.

Congress can also ameliorate the uncertainty that is preventing new hiring by not raising taxes and costs on employers. Unless they are extended, the lower tax rates that have been in place since 2001 are set to expire at the end of this year, triggering a \$2 trillion tax increase over the next decade. Businesses will remain timid about hiring if they think new taxes will add to the cost of their business and consume the capital that could be used to pay new employees.

There are other steps Congress can take—promoting our Nation's exports by passing free-trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea, and increasing production of domestic energy resources, for example.

Passing bills that increase our Nation's debt and create disincentives to work will not encourage investment in the economy. If we want business owners and entrepreneurs to start creating jobs, Congress should act so that it does not become harder and more expensive to do business.

TRIBUTE TO MARY MCBRIDE

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment today to recognize Mary McBride for her years of service to the U.S. Senate and the people of Washington State. Mary served on my staff for the last 9 years of her distinguished public career. Prior to her service in my office, Mary served as the Washington State Director of USDA Rural Development during the Clinton administration. As of March 1, 2010, Mary is assuming yet another role in the Federal Government as Region X Administrator for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mary is a thoughtful and dedicated public servant. She covered three diverse regions in Washington State on my behalf: central Washington, the Olympic Peninsula, and South Puget Sound. The issues facing each of these regions differ greatly, and Mary was able to immerse herself in the concerns facing my constituents and build lasting relationships in each community. Whether working on farm worker housing, economic development or gang violence, Mary approached each topic with an outstanding knowledge of the Federal process and resources and with a strong commitment to solving problems and creating opportunity.

I would like to thank Mary for her years of service to me and the people of Washington State. Her career is a tremendous example of public service, and her dedication to her work is truly appreciated. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors and know that her many talents will continue to serve the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Obama administration.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY OLSON

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment today to recognize Judy Olson for her years of service to the U.S. Senate and the people of Washington State. Judy served on my staff for 11 years prior to becoming the Washington State Director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency in August of 2009.

During her many years on my staff, Judy served as my eastern Washington regional director. Covering a region that spanned 13 counties and 24,239 square miles, Judy brought a tireless dedication to the needs of my constituents in this vast region. A longtime resident of Whitman County, Judy and her husband farmed wheat, dried peas, and lentils. This gave her deep understanding and firsthand knowledge of the challenges facing our farmers and agricultural communities. Over the years, Judy continuously worked to ensure that the people of Washington State, whether they lived in Spokane or in Omak, were well served by the Federal Government.

I would like to thank Judy for her years of service to me and the people of Washington State. Her career is a tremendous example of public service, and her dedication to her work is truly appreciated. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors and know that her many talents will continue to serve the Farm Service Agency in the Obama administration.

REMEMBERING KENT M. RONHOVDE

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn that Kent M. Ronhovde of the Congressional Research Service died on February 19. Mr. Ronhovde devoted a 36-year career at CRS to serving both sides of the aisle and both sides of the Capitol, Senate and the House.

Mr. Ronhovde was a senior leader and an adviser to Director Daniel P. Mulholland. For the last 7 years as Associate Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs and Counselor to the Director, he brought astute judgment and keen insight into some of the most sensitive issues facing the Service.

CRS provides members of Congress authoritative, objective and non-partisan analysis. All of us appreciate CRS experts' solid advice untainted by advocacy, hidden agendas or personal biases. Kent Ronhovde was instrumental in preserving those core values of CRS.

Mr. Ronhovde was the primary liaison between CRS and its Senate and House oversight committees. He managed the CRS Review Office in which all CRS written work is judged for conformance with CRS policies.

Mr. Ronhovde was a native Washingtonian who received his JD at Georgetown University Law Center and served in Vietnam. He subsequently earned a master's in public administration while

at CRS. CRS hired him in 1974 as an attorney and he rose progressively through the American Law Division and CRS senior management.

Some of us here today may remember Mr. Ronhovde's excellent work as a legislative attorney in the American Law Division in the 1970s and 80s. He served senators, committees and their staffs in such areas as criminal law, intelligence activities, gun control and terrorism. He wrote extensively on legal issues raised in connection with the reports of the Senate Select Committee to Study Government Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities—Church Committee—and of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

His distinguished performance led to his selection as section head in 1985 and assistant chief of the division in 1986. As assistant chief, he managed the Federal Law Update, a twice-yearly series of seminars on important issues of law and policy related to the legislative business of Congress. In 1996, he was promoted to a senior management position in CRS and in 2003 assumed the duties of associate director and counselor to the Director. Throughout this illustrious career, Mr. Ronhovde guarded and exemplified CRS's core values: authoritativeness, confidentiality and objectivity. He honored and respected CRS's role in serving the Congress and he ensured the role was undertaken judiciously and wisely. His astute counsel, sound judgment and devotion to the institutions of CRS and Congress will be sorely missed.

Mr. President, I extend my sincerest condolences to Mr. Ronhovde's wife Juliet, daughters Kristen and Brooke, their families, and to all his many friends and colleagues at CRS.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, last week, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in the *McDonald v. City of Chicago* case.

Despite much of the rhetoric surrounding this case, *McDonald v. Chicago* isn't a case about gun control. It is a case about our constitutional, fundamental rights as Americans.

Our freedoms in the Bill of Rights—including those of speech and religion and the press—are incorporated by the 14th amendment. They cannot be infringed upon by the states. The Supreme Court ruled on that issue long ago.

The issue in *McDonald* is whether an individual's second amendment right to keep and bear arms must be protected against State infringement. The case follows the Court's landmark 2008 ruling in *District of Columbia v. Heller*. In *Heller*, the Court—for the first time—ruled that the second amendment protects an individual's right to keep and bear arms.

There is precedent dating back more than 100 years that reaffirms that the second amendment applies only to the