

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will proceed en bloc.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to en bloc; the preambles be agreed to en bloc; that the committee-reported amendments, where applicable, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, if amended, where applicable, be read a third time and passed, as amended, if amended, where applicable, en bloc; the motions to reconsider be laid on the table en bloc; that the consideration of these items appear separately in the RECORD; and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DYKE MARSH WILDLIFE PRESERVE

The resolution (S. Res. 297) to recognize the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve as a unique and precious ecosystem was considered and agreed to. The preamble was agreed to. The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 297

Whereas the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve on the west bank of the Potomac River just south of Alexandria in Fairfax County is one of the largest remaining freshwater tidal marshes in the Greater Washington, DC, area;

Whereas Congress expressly designated the Dyke Marsh ecosystem for protection in 1959, fifty years ago, under Public Law 86-41 "so that fish and wildlife development and their preservation as wetland wildlife habitat shall be paramount";

Whereas the Honorable John D. Dingell of Michigan, the late Honorable John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania, and the late Honorable Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin were instrumental in passing this legislation and in preventing proposed development along the Potomac River, thereby protecting the Dyke Marsh ecosystem from further dredging, filling, and other activities incompatible with a preserve;

Whereas Dyke Marsh is 5,000 to 7,000 years old and is a unique natural treasure in the national capital region, with more than 6,500 species of plants, insects, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians contained within an approximately 485-acre parcel;

Whereas the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve is a significant element in the historic character of the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway;

Whereas freshwater tidal marshes are rare, and the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve is one of the few climax, tidal, riverine, narrow-leaved cattail wetlands in the United States National Park Service system;

Whereas wetlands provide ecological services such as flood control, attenuation of tidal energy, water quality enhancement, wildlife habitat, nursery and spawning grounds, and recreational and aesthetic enjoyment;

Whereas the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve serves as an outdoor laboratory for scientists, educators, students, naturalists, artists, photographers, and others, attracting people of all ages; and

Whereas the Friends of Dyke Marsh is a conservation advocacy group created in 1975 and dedicated to the preservation and restoration of this wetland habitat and its natural resources: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve of Fairfax County, Virginia, as a unique and precious ecosystem that serves as an invaluable natural resource both locally and nationally;

(2) recognizes and expresses appreciation for Representative John Dingell's, Representative John Saylor's, and Representative Henry Reuss's leadership in preserving this precious natural resource;

(3) celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Federal legislation designating the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve as a protected wetland habitat;

(4) expresses the need to continue to conserve, protect and restore this fragile habitat, in which a diverse array of plants, animals and other natural resources is threatened by past dredging and filling, a gradual depletion in size, urban and suburban development, river traffic, stormwater runoff, poaching, and non-native invasive species; and

(5) commends the Friends of Dyke Marsh for its longstanding commitment to promoting conservation and environmental awareness and stewardship, so that the Dyke Marsh Wildlife Preserve may be enjoyed by generations for the next 50 years and into the future.

HONORING THE MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The resolution (S. Res. 275) honoring the Minute Man National Historical Park on the occasion of its 50th anniversary was considered and agreed to. The preamble was agreed to. The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 275

Whereas, since September 21, 1959, Minute Man National Historical Park has preserved key sites where the first battles of the American Revolutionary War occurred, and educated millions of people in the United States about the extraordinary events that led to the birth of the United States and the ideals embodied in the courageous actions that led to such events;

Whereas Minute Man National Historical Park encompasses more than 1,000 acres in the historic communities of Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord that were at the center of the American Revolution;

Whereas the events, places, and people recognized by the Minute Man National Historical Park have become enduring testaments to the values of the people of the United States and are among the most celebrated and cherished symbols in the history of the United States;

Whereas the Minute Man National Historical Park includes multiple sites and vistas along the route from Boston to Concord, known as the "Battle Road", where American militia and British soldiers fought several times on April 19, 1775;

Whereas American militia were first ordered to return British fire at Concord's North Bridge, a heroic action commemorated by the United States poet Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem "The Concord Hymn" as the "shot heard round the world";

Whereas the park celebrates the legendary "midnight ride" of Paul Revere on April 18, 1775, that warned American colonists that British soldiers were marching to Concord to destroy key military stores; and

Whereas more than 1,000,000 people from States across the United States and from around the world visit Minute Man National Historical Park each year to learn about the role that the New England communities of

Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord played in the American Revolution: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Minute Man National Historical Park serves an essential role in preserving the sites and vistas in New England where the American Revolution began and in educating the public about these historic events;

(2) Minute Man National Historical Park honors and commemorates the ideals of democracy, liberty, and freedom that are the foundation of the United States and sources of inspiration for people everywhere; and

(3) the creation of Minute Man National Historical Park 50 years ago represents a remarkable achievement that continues to benefit the people of the United States, to preserve the proud legacy of the American Revolution, and to serve as an enduring resource for future generations.

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT

The bill (S. 1053) to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

S. 1053

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

SECTION 1. NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT.

Section 4(f) of the National Law Enforcement Museum Act (Public Law 106-492) is amended by striking "10 years" and inserting "13 years".

LONGFELLOW HOUSE-WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION ACT

The bill (S. 1405) to redesignate the Longfellow National Historic Site, Massachusetts, as the "Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

S. 1405

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Longfellow House-Washington's Headquarters National Historic Site Designation Act".

SEC. 2. 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".

SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TRANSFER ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 689) to interchange the administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Shasta-Trinity National Forest Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer Act".

SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Federal land described in subsection (b) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the land within the Shasta-Trinity National Forest in California, Mount Diablo Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Shasta-Trinity Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer: Transfer from Forest Service to BLM, Map 1" and dated November 23, 2009.

(c) MANAGEMENT AND STATUS OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—The Federal land described in subsection (b) shall be administered in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) any other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION TO THE FOREST SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the Federal land described in subsection (b) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the land administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the Mount Diablo Meridian, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Shasta-Trinity Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer: Transfer from BLM to Forest Service, Map 2" and dated November 23, 2009.

(c) MANAGEMENT AND STATUS OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land described in subsection (b) shall be—

(A) withdrawn from the public domain;

(B) reserved for administration as part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest; and

(C) managed in accordance with the laws (including the regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System.

(2) WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.—The land transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under subsection (a) that is within the Trinity Alps Wilderness shall—

(A) not affect the wilderness status of the transferred land; and

(B) be administered in accordance with— (i) this section; (ii) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and (iii) the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-425).

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) CORRECTIONS.—

(1) MINOR ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may, by mutual agreement, make minor corrections and adjustments to the transfers under this Act to facilitate land management, including corrections and adjustments to any applicable surveys.

(2) PUBLICATIONS.—Any corrections or adjustments made under subsection (a) shall be effective on the date of publication of a notice of the corrections or adjustments in the Federal Register.

(b) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.—

(1) NOTICE.—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, with respect to the land described in sections 2(b) and 3(b), respectively—

(A) identify any known sites containing hazardous substances; and

(B) provide to the head of the Federal agency to which the land is being transferred notice of any sites identified under subparagraph (A).

(2) CLEANUP OBLIGATIONS.—To the same extent as on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to any Federal liability—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture shall remain responsible for any cleanup of hazardous substances on the Federal land described in section 2(b); and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior shall remain responsible for any cleanup of hazardous substances on the Federal land described in section 3(b).

(c) EFFECT ON EXISTING RIGHTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS.—Nothing in this Act affects—

(1) any valid existing rights; or

(2) the validity or term and conditions of any existing withdrawal, right-of-way, easement, lease, license, or permit on the land to which administrative jurisdiction is transferred under this Act, except that beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the head of the agency to which administrative jurisdiction over the land is transferred shall be responsible for administering the interests or authorizations (including reissuing the interests or authorizations in accordance with applicable law).

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 689), as amended, was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY AND TOWN OF BLOWING ROCK LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 2009

The bill (H.R. 1121) to authorize a land exchange to acquire lands for the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Town of Blowing Rock, North Carolina, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered

to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

UTAH LAND SALE ACT

The bill (H.R. 1442) to provide for the sale of the Federal Government's reversionary interest in approximately 60 acres of land in Salt Lake City, Utah, originally conveyed to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association under the Act of January 23, 1909, was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ADAMS COMMEMORATIVE WORK EXTENSION ACT

The bill (H.R. 2802) to provide for an extension of the legislative authority of the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in honor of former President John Adams and his legacy, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 195, H.R. 3619.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3619) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2010, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CONRAD. This is the Statement of Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation for H.R. 3619, as amended by S.A. 3912. This statement has been prepared pursuant to Section 4 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-139), and is being submitted for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to passage of H.R. 3619, as amended, by the Senate.

Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 3619, as amended for the 5-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$2 million increase in the deficit. Total Budgetary Effects of H.R. 3619, as amended for the 10-year Statutory PAYGO Scorecard: \$6 million increase in the deficit.

Also submitted for the RECORD as part of this statement is a table prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which provides additional information on the budgetary effects of this Act.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO H.R. 3619, THE COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010 AND 2011, AS PROVIDED TO CBO BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AND TRANSPORTATION ON MAY 3, 2010

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

Table with columns for years 2010-2020 and rows for Net Increase or Decrease in the Deficit and Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact.

H.R. 3619 would increase by \$4 million over the 2010-2020 period certain annual payments made by the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (an increase in direct spending). Provisions of the bill also would reduce offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending) by about \$2 million over the 2010-2020 period because the bill directs the Coast Guard to donate—rather than sell—certain properties to local governments in Michigan.