

son of West Memphis Police Chief Bob Paudert. Officer Evans comes from a long line of police officers and was a third-generation policeman. He also has a brother in the West Memphis Police Department. Evans' father, father-in-law, and grandfather were also law enforcement officers.

I was honored to attend a visitation ceremony in West Memphis for Sergeant Paudert and Officer Evans. It was clear from the outpouring of emotion and condolences that these two officers were beloved members of the West Memphis community and will be greatly missed.

My heart goes out to the children and family members of these officers. Through their sadness, I pray that they can be proud knowing that these men made the ultimate sacrifice protecting their fellow Arkansans while in the line of duty.

Along with all Arkansans, I recognize the courage, bravery, and dedication of our Arkansas law enforcement officers, who risk their lives each day to keep our citizens safe. We must honor and remember these law enforcement officers who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty, as well as the family members, friends and fellow officers they left behind. I thank these public servants for their service and sacrifice.●

#### EGYPT

Mr. FEINGOLD. Madam President, I would like to raise the important issue of human rights and democratic reform in our partnership with Egypt. I am very concerned by Egypt's recent extension of its emergency law—which has been in place continuously since 1981—yet again, for another 2 years. Since 2005, President Hosni Mubarak and his government have repeatedly pledged to end the use of the emergency law, but it continues to be extended. Although some changes were apparently announced with the extension, these were little more than cosmetic and will do nothing to improve the deeply repressive environment this law enables. Emergency laws, if they are ever appropriate, are intended for exceptional circumstances, not continuous application for decades.

Furthermore, numerous concerns have been raised about violations of human rights and civil liberties under Egypt's emergency law. The extension also comes ahead of parliamentary and Presidential elections, which may see new challenges emerge to the leadership structure. As Amnesty International's deputy director for the Middle East and North Africa stated recently, “[w]e are particularly concerned that this extension comes as Egypt prepares for elections this year; the authorities are notorious for relying on the emergency powers to lock up their opponents.”

In a report on his visit to Egypt last year, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and pro-

tection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Martin Scheinin, acknowledged “the right of a State to proclaim a state of emergency as a temporary measure determined by the exigencies of the situation” but expressed his concern that “Egypt has been almost continuously governed by emergency law, which includes far-reaching restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms, for more than 50 years.” The dangers inherent in the law's continuing use are highlighted by its provisions and their apparent application.

Among other things, the law apparently allows preventive detention and enables individuals to be held indefinitely without being charged or brought to trial. Egyptian citizens do not enjoy the freedom to assemble or protest peacefully and, in fact, face arrest if they participate in such demonstrations. In fact, Mr. Scheinin has noted that special State Security Investigations officers “in practice enjoy carte blanche in deciding on whom to arrest” and have used the emergency law to arrest and detain human rights activists, journalists and internet bloggers who were critical of the government.

Human rights and civil liberties should not be sacrificed in the search for security, nor would doing so guarantee security. On the contrary, counterterrorism measures must ensure respect for political and civil rights and the rule of law if they are to be effective in the long term. Repression only yields more resentment, more opposition, and more alienation. As President Obama said during his 2009 Cairo speech, “Governments that protect these rights are ultimately more stable, successful and secure. Suppressing ideas never succeeds in making them go away.”

I am pleased that the State Department and then the White House released public statements expressing regret at Egypt's extension of the emergency law, but they were insufficient in recognizing how critical political and democratic reform is both to security and stability within Egypt, as well as to the broader region. In order to genuinely address the very real concerns of radicalism, Egypt must expand its engagement with its citizens and provide them with greater openings to voice their concerns. Stifling the public feeds rather than prevents the growth of radicalism. In contrast, reducing corruption, improving governance, and building democratic institutions will go a long way toward reducing the appeal of extremism. The historic partnership between the United States and Egypt means we have an active and critical role to play in pressing for these reforms. We should use every opportunity to bring them up.

Egypt is an incredibly important country and a vital strategic partner of the United States. It is a nation of 80 million people that sits at the strategic crossroads between Africa and Asia.

Egypt is a leader among Arab States and has played an important role in matters of peace and security in the Middle East, particularly in the area of Arab-Israeli peace. At the same time, Egypt continues to be heavily involved in affairs in North and East Africa, not least because of its reliance on water resources from the Nile River, where ongoing negotiations over the Nile Basin Initiative have escalated regional tensions between Egypt and its neighboring countries at a time when Egypt's own internal dynamics are fluid. Egypt's long history with Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is also of critical importance given South Sudan's upcoming vote on self-determination set for January 2011. Without question, successful political reform in Cairo would significantly enhance Egypt's leadership role throughout the Middle East and Africa and could help ensure constructive political engagement in these regions for years to come.

For all these reasons, it is in our interest to continue to pursue a strong working relationship with the Egyptian Government. But it is also in our interest to ensure that relationship is sustainable and strategic over the long-term. To do this, I believe we must engage more broadly with the Egyptian people and support efforts in the country to push for human rights and democratic reform. This is especially important in the coming months as Egypt prepares to hold parliamentary elections, which will be followed next year by a Presidential election. This period could be one of transition, possibly one of tumult. The Obama administration should begin engaging now with the Egyptian government and other stakeholders to make clear that we support a fair, free, and peaceful process. Continuing to provide uncritical support to an authoritarian regime undermines our credibility as champions of political and civil rights and creates tensions, particularly in the Muslim world, which are ripe for exploitation. Those tensions, in turn, threaten our own national security.

As I have noted before in this forum, we must be strong and consistent in advancing human rights, good governance, and the rule of law while also addressing security and economic concerns. And we should make sure that message is being reinforced by all U.S. Government officials and programs in Egypt.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the President Officer laid before the Senate message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations

which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

**LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL RELATIVE TO AN EXPEDITED PROCEDURE TO RESCIND UNNECESSARY SPENDING AND TO BROADLY SCALE BACK FUNDING LEVELS IF WARRANTED, TOGETHER WITH A SECTIONAL ANALYSIS—PM 57**

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on the Budget:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the "Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010," along with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

This proposal will be another important step in restoring fiscal discipline and making sure that Washington spends taxpayer dollars responsibly. It will provide a new tool to streamline Government programs and operations, cut wasteful Government spending, and enhance transparency and accountability to the American people. The legislation will create an expedited procedure to rescind unnecessary spending and to broadly scale back funding levels if warranted. The legislation would require the Congress to vote up or down on legislation proposed by the President to rescind funding. This new, enhanced rescission authority will not only empower the President and the Congress to eliminate unnecessary spending, but also discourage waste in the first place.

Now more than ever, it's critical that taxpayer dollars are not wasted on programs that are ineffective, duplicative, or out-dated. In a time when American families and small business owners are conscious of every dollar and make sure that they manage their budgets wisely, the Federal Government can do no less. The American people expect and demand that we spend their money with the same discipline. Allowing taxpayer dollars to be wasted is both an irresponsible use of taxpayer funds and an irresponsible abuse of the public trust.

Recently, the Congress has taken welcome steps to curb wasteful spending. In 2007, when I served in the Senate, a bipartisan group worked together to eliminate anonymous earmarks and brought new measures of transparency to the process so Americans can better follow how their tax dollars are being spent. Consequently, we have seen progress—with earmarks declining since these reforms were passed, including during this past fiscal year.

In addition, my administration undertook a line-by-line review of the

Budget, and put forward approximately \$20 billion of terminations, reductions, and savings both for Fiscal Year 2010 and 2011. While recent administrations have seen between 15 to 20 percent of their proposed discretionary cuts approved by the Congress, for FY 2010, we worked with the Congress to enact 60 percent of proposed cuts.

Despite the progress we have made to reduce earmarks and other unnecessary spending, there is still more work to be done. The legislation I am sending to you today provides an important tool. The legislation allows the President to target spending policies that do not have a legitimate and worthy public purpose by providing the President with an additional authority to propose the elimination of wasteful or excessive funding. These proposals then receive expedited consideration in the Congress and a guaranteed up-or-down vote. This legislation would also allow the President to delay funding for these projects until the Congress has had the chance to consider the changes. In addition, this proposal has been crafted to preserve the constitutional balance of power between the President and the Congress.

Overall, the "Reduce Unnecessary Spending Act of 2010" provides a new way for the Congress and the President to manage taxpayer dollars wisely. That is why I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal, and look forward to working with the Congress on this matter in the coming weeks.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 24, 2010.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE**

At 3:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1177. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of five United States Army 5-Star Generals, George Marshall, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower, Henry "Hap" Arnold, and Omar Bradley, alumni of the United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to coincide with the celebration of the 132nd Anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Command and General Staff College.

H.R. 5128. An act to designate the United States Department of the Interior Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Stewart Lee Udall—Department of the Interior Building".

H.R. 5327. An act to authorize assistance to Israel for the Iron Dome anti-missile—defense system.

**ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED**

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 21, 2010, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1782. An act to provide improvements for the operations of the Federal courts, and for other purposes.

**PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS**

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-120. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Louisiana urging local, state, and federal governmental agencies to work in close coordination, in order to minimize damage to Louisiana's natural resources caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and to utilize all available resources to protect and support Louisiana residents and businesses affected by the spill; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 61**

Whereas, on April 20, 2010, the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig exploded and later sank in the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, the accident was reported to have been caused by a blowout, an uncontrolled release of gas or oil that forces its way up a well pipe and catches fire; and

Whereas, with fire still burning days later, Coast Guard officials continued the search for eleven missing crew members; and

Whereas, of the one hundred and fifteen crew members who were accounted for, seventeen suffered injuries that included burns, smoke inhalation, and broken bones; and

Whereas, since the explosion, approximately forty-two thousand gallons of oil per day have been leaking from the site into the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas, the oil spill is moving closer and closer to environmentally sensitive coastal areas; and

Whereas, President Obama's administration has launched a full investigation into the oil rig explosion, with Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar indicating devotion and every available resource to a comprehensive investigation of the explosion with assistance to be given by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Minerals Management Service which share in jurisdiction for the investigation; and

Whereas, British Petroleum, which owns the oil rig operated by the Swiss drilling company Transocean, dispatched more than thirty ships, capable of skimming in excess of one hundred and seventy thousand barrels of oil per day; and

Whereas, several oceanographers have claimed that the magnitude of the oil spill is huge and could have an impact on marine life and oyster beds; and

Whereas, the Coast Guard is keeping a watchful eye on underwater activity from the sunken rig; and

Whereas, the Coast Guard has prepared to set fire to portions of the growing oil slick to keep the crude away from sensitive ecological areas; and

Whereas, without prompt and carefully coordinated action, the oil spill has the potential to become one of the worst in U.S. history, as it is up to forty-two miles by eighty miles wide, and ranges in thickness from a couple of molecules to the equivalent of layers of paint; and

Whereas, with the Louisiana shrimp season due to open in less than a month, geologists say the oil spill has the potential to delay or affect the 2010 season; and

Whereas, Governor Jindal has authorized state agencies to continue monitoring the oil spill, while the federal government begins work to protect the Pass-A-Loutre Wildlife Management and Breton National Wildlife Refuge areas; and

Whereas, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is working closely with state and federal agencies and British Petroleum to mitigate fish and wildlife resource impacts; and