

those things are rankly unfair, and this is the best solution to put an end to those two injustices.

I think it is an important and a much needed fix to a quirk in our laws. We should pass it as soon as possible. I hope very much it can become a part of the legislation to which it is now a pending amendment.

I thank you very much.

I yield the floor, and I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, June 16, following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the House message with respect to H.R. 4213; that there then be 5 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled between Senators BAUCUS and GRASSLEY or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of that time, Senator MCCONNELL or his designee be recognized to make a Budget Act point of order against the Baucus motion; that once the point of order is raised, Senator BAUCUS then be recognized to waive the applicable budget point of order; that if the waiver fails, then the Baucus motion to concur with an amendment be withdrawn, and Senator BAUCUS then be recognized to move to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment; provided notwithstanding the withdrawal of the previous motion, the previously agreed-upon amendments Nos. 4302, as modified, 4326, and 4311, as modified, be incorporated into the new Baucus motion to concur; that the Reid amendment No. 4344 be reoffered with the same text; that on Thursday, June 17, beginning at 10 a.m., the Senate debate the Thune substitute amendment No. 4333, to be reoffered with the same text; that the amendment be debated for 2 hours, with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators BAUCUS and THUNE or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senator BAUCUS be recognized to raise a budget point of order against the Thune amendment; that Senator THUNE, or his designee, then be recognized to move the applicable budget point of order; that if the waiver fails, then the Thune substitute amendment be withdrawn; further, that if the waivers for either Baucus or Thune amendments succeed, the amendments remain pending; finally, that the cloture motion be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, pursuant to section 302(a) of S. Con. Res. 13, the 2010 budget resolution, I made ad-

justments to the 2010 budget resolution earlier today for Senate amendment No. 4318, an amendment offered by Senator SANDERS to S.A. 4301, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 4213.

The Senate did not adopt Senate amendment No. 4318. Consequently, I am further revising the 2010 budget resolution to reverse the adjustments previously made pursuant to section 302(a) to the aggregates and to the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 13 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(a) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	1,532.579
FY 2010	1,612.278
FY 2011	1,939.131
FY 2012	2,142.415
FY 2013	2,325.527
FY 2014	2,575.718
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2009	0.008
FY 2010	-53.708
FY 2011	-149.500
FY 2012	-217.978
FY 2013	-189.810
FY 2014	-57.940
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2009	3,675.736
FY 2010	2,907.837
FY 2011	2,858.866
FY 2012	2,831.668
FY 2013	2,991.128
FY 2014	3,204.977
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2009	3,358.952
FY 2010	3,015.541
FY 2011	2,976.251
FY 2012	2,878.305
FY 2013	2,992.352
FY 2014	3,181.417

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[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	1,178,757
FY 2009 Outlays	1,166,970
FY 2010 Budget Authority	1,247,336
FY 2010 Outlays	1,241,472
FY 2010-2014 Budget Authority	6,873,787
FY 2010-2014 Outlays	6,845,735
Adjustments:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	0

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010—S. CON. RES. 13; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(a) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO INVEST IN CLEAN ENERGY AND PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT—Continued

FY 2009 Outlays	0
FY 2010 Budget Authority	0
FY 2010 Outlays	0
FY 2010-2014 Budget Authority	-8,000
FY 2010-2014 Outlays	-4,830
Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:	
FY 2009 Budget Authority	1,178,757
FY 2009 Outlays	1,166,970
FY 2010 Budget Authority	1,247,336
FY 2010 Outlays	1,241,472
FY 2010-2014 Budget Authority	6,865,787
FY 2010-2014 Outlays	6,840,905

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. 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.

RECOGNIZING HELP OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the 40 year anniversary of HELP of Southern Nevada, a nonprofit organization providing Nevadans with housing, emergency services, life skills and prevention—the four cornerstones for which its name is an acronym. HELP has served as a vital resource to hundreds of thousands of Nevadans, and continues to provide unwavering support to our communities.

HELP was first created out of the Junior League of Las Vegas in 1969, and called the Voluntary Action Center. They incorporated a year later, in 1970, and became one of Nevada's premier resource centers for the disadvantaged. In that year, HELP provided its services to 300 people in southern Nevada. Today, they serve 55,000 distinct clients every year.

The services HELP offers range from financial assistance with rent and transportation costs, to providing meals to families during the holidays. A focus on providing practical assistance in gaining self-sufficiency makes HELP one of southern Nevada's greatest social service providers. Its services include seven different areas of support: Community Alternative Sentencing, Holiday Programs, Nevada 2-1-1, Social Services, Weatherization, Work Opportunities Readiness Center—W.O.R.C., and the Youth Center.

To highlight a few of the great contributions of HELP of Southern Nevada, let me tell you about the Community Alternative Sentencing programs and the Youth Center. The Community Alternative Sentencing Program offers hope to individuals facing incarceration and other sanctions. In lieu of these penalties, individuals give their times and services to aiding non-profits in community service. In addition to the productive and illuminating experience this program offers its participants, it saves taxpayers the cost of incarceration, and directly increases the capacity of nonprofits to help in the community. The HELP of southern Nevada Youth Center provides training and assistance to Southern Nevada's youth to prevent homelessness and equip young people for success. Many are matched with volunteer mentors from the community, who work help them get the most out of classes they take at the center which help them develop work and personal skills. These programs only scratch the surface of HELP's vast offerings.

It brings me great joy to see Nevadans working so hard to make meaningful and lasting influences in our community. Over the course of four decades HELP and its devoted staff and volunteers have exemplified the ideals of selflessness and public service. I know that the hundreds of thousands of individuals whose lives have been touched by the work of HELP would share in my desire to express our gratitude. Furthermore, I would like to congratulate HELP. The positive changes they have made amongst the lives of individuals and within the community are truly remarkable achievements. I am grateful and honored to recognize the 40th anniversary of HELP of Southern Nevada today.

BIG OIL

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, the explosion on the Deepwater Horizon oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico was a tragedy for the workers killed and their families. It has also become an economic disaster for the people of the gulf coast and an unparalleled environmental disaster for our Nation. As we work to stop and clean up the spill, we also need to end the coziness between big oil and the Federal agencies that regulate the industry. That chummy relationship has shielded big oil from being held accountable for years, and it is high time we make sure that government is cracking down on, not cozying up to, the oil companies.

As I discussed a few days ago at a Judiciary Committee hearing examining liability issues related to the BP oil-spill, Congress should take action right away to deter wrongdoing and encourage the kind of responsible, careful drilling we need. One way to do that is to eliminate big oil's liability cap for natural resources and economic damage caused by oilspills, such as the loss of travel and tourism revenue that

businesses across the gulf are experiencing. I am a cosponsor of Senator MENENDEZ's legislation to do just that. The oilspill in the gulf has made it painfully clear that this liability cap is far too low. The existing \$75 million liability cap is less than 1 day's worth of profits for BP, which earned almost \$6 billion in profits in the first quarter of this year.

But that must be just the beginning of a comprehensive effort to change the way government approaches big oil. For far too long, the oil industry has gotten special treatment, in large part because it is one of the wealthiest, most powerful special interests in Washington. The oil and gas industry gave \$35 million in political donations in the last Presidential election cycle, and \$¼ billion in donations over the last 20 years. One of the reasons I have worked to curb the influence of money in politics for so many years is because of the undue influence of big oil.

Those donations have contributed to the oil industry's access to Congress and to the agencies that are supposed to regulate oil exploration and production. It is no coincidence that the oil industry has received unjustified tax breaks and other favorable treatment for years. That has to change, and we can start by getting rid of taxpayer-funded giveaways for the oil and gas industry, as I have proposed in my Control Spending Now Act, legislation to cut the deficit by about \$½ trillion over 10 years. Part of that bill would end a taxpayer subsidy for the processing of oil company permits. I also support efforts to repeal over \$35 billion in oil and gas tax breaks targeted by President Obama for elimination. As we seek to rein in record deficits, it is time to end these unjustified giveaways to an industry that doesn't need taxpayer support.

Congress must also make sure that regulators aren't simply acting as rubberstamps for whatever the oil industry wants. Unfortunately, too often the Federal Government ends up listening more to the powerful industries it is supposed to be regulating than to the consumers it is supposed to be protecting. Whether it is Wall Street or big oil that is calling the shots, the result is rarely good for my constituents in Wisconsin.

Another critical way to hold big oil accountable is to pass my "Use It or Lose It" legislation to ensure oil companies are diligently exploring the Federal leases they currently have, and not sitting on those leases in an effort to drive up gas prices. We should also restore the Clean Water Act, CWA, to its full strength. The CWA is the main statute used to prosecute polluters who dump oil into waters of the United States, and it is never been more important to ensure that polluters are held accountable for the damage they do to our economy and our environment.

Congress has the responsibility to look ahead and do what it takes to pre-

vent a disaster like the one in the gulf from happening again. We have to come at this issue from all sides to make sure that BP is held accountable for the current spill, that we work to prevent future spills with proper regulations, and that we upend the culture that provides tax breaks and special treatment for big oil in the first place. Working to stop and clean up the spill in the gulf is not enough. Congress has to clean up the cozy Washington culture that favors big corporations over the needs of American people, and over the protection of our economy and our air and water.

GUINEA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, Guinea is a fragile, resource-rich state in West Africa that has been plagued by political uncertainty since the death of its longtime President, Lansana Conté, in December 2008. Much of this upheaval can be attributed to the fact that the President, in his 25 long years of rule, left little room for governance reform. His autocratic legacy included abusive security forces, a collapsed economy, a divided civil society, and a squabbling opposition. As a result, there was no clear successor and no viable path forward. President Conté's commitment to democracy was cosmetic, at best, and easily trumped by his dictatorial tendencies and unwillingness to relinquish power.

As many Guinea watchers expected, the day after President Conté, died, a military junta calling itself the National Council for Democracy and Development, CNDD, seized power and dissolved the constitution and legislature. Given the deteriorated state of governance and widespread impunity, the junta was initially hailed by many as a safeguard against the endemic problems of corruption, insecurity, and rampant drug trafficking—all of which contribute to the lack of legitimate governance. Furthermore, the fact that the CNDD appointed a civilian prime minister and promised to hold Presidential and legislative elections gave many Guineans hope that the country was on the verge of a legitimate political transition.

But those elections were repeatedly postponed, despite repeated claims by the junta that a transition to civilian rule would occur. As the months passed, a number of signs, including the appointment of military officers to key government posts, indicated that CNDD was in fact not planning to relinquish power and was certainly not ready—or willing—to oversee an election process.

In fact, over the next few months the CNDD sought to tighten its hold on power severely, including an attempt in September 2009 by security forces to brutally crush a peaceful, prodemocracy rally. I joined many in the international community at that time in condemning such blatant and violent repression. A U.N. Commission was