

gun to my head for that wonderful opportunity, but I reject it and I think the American people reject it, so I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

REMEMBERING SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I come to my seat today on the floor of the Senate to take a few minutes to share my thoughts on the late Senator ROBERT BYRD and his tragic death a few days ago. I come with a perspective different than those who served with him for decades because this is my first term in the Senate. I was elected in 2004.

In our caucus, which then was in the majority, we were asked to take responsibility for presiding, just as the current Presiding Officer is doing today. The day I picked was Friday mornings, not knowing we would not be here on a lot of Friday mornings except for a normal business session. But I did it on every Friday morning. For 2 years I presided over the Senate from about 10 in the morning until about 12:30 in the afternoon.

Friday morning is the day ROBERT BYRD would come to the floor of the Senate and share and reshare some of his great speeches. I was here to listen to the entire speech on the tribute to mothers on Mother's Day. I heard him, oftentimes, talk so wonderfully about his lovely wife. I heard him talk about the Roman Empire, its rise and its fall. I heard him make speeches on the rules of the Senate, the details that no one in this room could ever come close to.

But, for me, the most important contribution of the Senator from West Virginia was the fact it didn't matter how experienced you were or what your party was, if you had a question on the rules of the Senate, you could go to the seat of Senator BYRD and you could get an answer that you could put in the bank. He loved sharing his knowledge. He loved the institution of the Senate. He never saw it from a partisan standpoint, he always saw it from a traditional and an institutional standpoint.

There will be a lot of great tributes paid to Senator BYRD over the next few days and they will all be well deserved. I certainly share in the sympathy that all extend to his extended family for this tragic loss. But many in this Senate today and many who served in the years since he was first elected have benefited from the wisdom and "gentleman-ness" that ROBERT BYRD rep-

resented. He is a tradition in the Senate. He is a tradition in the State of West Virginia. He will be missed, but I will be forever thankful to ROBERT BYRD for what he took the time to share with me, to help me understand the ways of the Senate. He truly was a Senator's Senator and I extend my sympathy to his family and the people of West Virginia on the tragic loss of this great Senator.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FUND ACT OF 2010—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 5297, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 5297, a bill to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, as we continue the important work of the Senate this week on a number of important bills, one of them being the small business package that is before this body now, we are always mindful, as we come to the floor with the beautiful flowers on Senator BYRD's desk, of the great loss we are all experiencing. His colleagues here and in his home State of West Virginia, the Nation and, as you know, many people around the world are mourning the death of a great Senator, a very well-known Senator, a very well-respected Senator, and a very historic figure.

So as we all do our work today, it is with heavy hearts that we work. I told my staff today walking into the building, it seems so empty and particularly quiet, and it is because of the great respect this Senator enjoyed in his life and now enjoys in his death.

But as even Senator BYRD would say if he were here, the work of the Senate, which he loved very much, needs to go on because it is the work of the people in a very special way. It is in that spirit that I come to the floor to briefly talk about a bill we are attempting to move to.

It is a major piece of legislation. It has three distinct components. It has been in shape and in the works for many months now. A part of this bill has come out of the Small Business Committee. I am extremely proud, as

the chair of that committee, that the package we have contributed has been built on strong, solid bipartisan support. In fact, many of the provisions came out of our committee 17 to 0 or 17 to 1 or 18 to 0. We have had tremendous cooperation on the part of my ranking member, Senator SNOWE, who has been to the floor several times in the last couple of weeks, joining me in talking about the importance of focusing the congressional efforts and Congress's efforts on small business, on Main Street.

We have spent a lot of the last year and a half dealing with the big companies, the big companies on Wall Street, the big banks, the big insurance companies, the big health care companies. We have had to deal with it because it has been in a state of crisis where Wall Street was going to collapse, the financial structures were collapsing. We had to act quickly. The health care tragedies or stresses were clearly visible, and we had to work our way through that. But now it is time for this Congress, at this time, this summer, to focus on small business, because these are the businesses on the front line of the battle against this recession. And this is a battle. It is a battle to end this recession, to fight and win our way back to prosperity. Much of this can be accomplished if we would focus on the businesses in our neighborhoods, on Main Street, on the farm-to-market road, the small business owners driving those pickup trucks, delivering supplies and equipment all over America, in urban areas and in rural areas.

We would be very much helped if we could get our minds and our hearts on them, because they are going to be the ones that lead us out of this recession. Small firms created 65 percent of all new jobs from 1993 to 2009. It was true in the early 1990s. It was probably true if you would go back to the 1980s, probably true in the 1970s. It is true today. Job creation is not going to come 1,000 jobs at a time. It comes one at a time, two at a time, or three new jobs in small businesses all over America.

What we do here on tax policy, on strengthening the Small Business Administration, on freeing up capital for them, is going to make the difference between whether this recession comes to an end. So I am pleased about the work that has been done.

A portion of our bill has come through the Small Business Committee. A portion of the bill has come through the Finance Committee. I have to take my hat off to the Senator from Montana, MAX BAUCUS, and his ranking member, Senator GRASSLEY, former Chairman GRASSLEY, from Iowa. They have worked nonstop and overtime on a number of bills that have to do with our Tax Code. But they have set aside this special time for their committee to work on tax relief, tax extensions, tax relief for small businesses to add to this package.

So it is a portion of tax cuts and tax relief for small businesses that is so

important, to strengthen the Small Business Administration programs that we know have been effective, not just throwing money at government programs but targeting the government programs that we know work because we have studied them, and we have gotten reports from not just the government bureaucrats—and there are many good ones here—but we have been hearing from businesses: Senator, this works for me. Can you get us more of it? That is what this bill is about.

Then finally there is a piece that has come from the leadership, from the President himself, from the White House, through the Treasury Department, to say: What can we do to leverage some assets of the Federal Treasury to create a \$30 billion lending pool, not for the big banks—they have gotten enough of our money and enough of our attention, as far as I am concerned—but the small banks on Main Street. There are 8,000 of them. They are the ones that need a little help, a little financing to help them, not on their bottom lines in terms of their stability because they are quite stable. I am extremely proud of our small banks around this country that did not go belly up. They are strong. They have money to lend. We want to give them some additional funding to lend.

I am proud that the Independent Bankers Association has sent us a letter, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

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

ICBA and 28 STATE COMMUNITY BANK ASSOCIATIONS URGE PROMPT PASSAGE OF SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FUND BILL

WASHINGTON, DC, (June 15, 2010).—The Independent Community Bankers of America (ICBA) and 28 affiliated state associations sent a letter to House Banking Committee Chairman Barney Frank (D-Mass.) and Ranking Member Spencer Bachus (R-Ala.) today urging prompt passage of the proposed Small Business Lending Fund Act of 2010 (H.R. 5297). ICBA said that the \$30 billion in capital provided by the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) could help community banks provide as much as \$300 billion in additional small business lending.

“On behalf of ICBA’s nearly 5,000 members and our state partner community banking associations, we strongly support the proposed Small Business Lending Fund and urge prompt passage of this important legislation,” said Camden R. Fine, ICBA president and CEO. “The nation’s 8,000 community banks are well-positioned because of their established relationships with small businesses in their communities to use the fund to get credit flowing.”

Under H.R. 5297, interested banks with less than \$1 billion in assets could receive capital investments up to 5 percent of their risk-weighted assets, and those with between \$1 billion and \$10 billion in assets could receive up to 3 percent. The SBLF has important incentives to encourage greater small business lending by reducing the dividend rate community banks pay on the capital as they increase their lending.

“ICBA firmly supports the central purpose of the program to spur further lending to small businesses by means of community banks,” said Jim MacPhee, ICBA Chairman

and CEO of Kalamazoo County State Bank, Schoolcraft, Mich. “We applaud the new program’s focus on getting funds to Main Street small businesses using Main Street community banks. We urge all members of Congress to vote for H.R. 5297.”

Ms. LANDRIEU. The Independent Community Bankers Association has sent to Senator SNOWE and me a strong recommendation. They say: On behalf of 5,000 members and our State partner community banking associations, we strongly support the proposed Small Business Lending Fund, and urge prompt passage of this important legislation. The nation’s 8,000 community bankers are well positioned because of their established relationships with small businesses in their communities to use the funds to get credit flowing.

Under the proposal that is being brought to the floor today, banks with less than \$1 billion in assets could receive capital investments up to 5 percent of their risk-weighted assets, and those with between \$1 billion and \$10 billion in assets could receive up to 3 percent.

We know community banks are the ones that small businesses do go to, some with more success than others, and that is a speech for another day. But I do know there are a number of bankers who say: Senator LANDRIEU, Senator SNOWE, we want to lend to our small businesses, and if you can help us with a few things, we could do a better job.

In addition, we also know that small businesses use their credit cards for capital. We also know our small businesses go to family members. They dig into their own savings to find the money needed to initiate or support their business. We also know they go to their uncles and aunts. Financing through family members has been a traditional way that small business owners use, and credit unions.

So everything we can do now—we cannot have a relief to the great uncle and aunt bill. That is a little bit out of our reach. But we can help our small banks, our small business agencies. We can look hard on credit card companies and their practices and make sure they are doing right by businesses. We are trying to do all of that one step at a time.

Let me take a minute or two to explain a few pieces of this bill. This is one of the most important components. This chart is startling. Two of the most important programs that SBA operates are the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. These are the loan programs that all of the Federal Government—these are the programs that focus most directly on small business loans in America. They allow a 90-percent guarantee and allow the waiver of fees.

We did this, when the recession started, so a small business could go into a bank and say: I have got a great idea. I want to expand; even though my neighborhood is a little bit in the doldrums, and even though my product is not in great demand today, I think it

will be in the future. Can I have a loan? And the bank officer says: Well, we do not quite have money for you. But let me look in the 7(a) program. They can get a 90-percent loan backed up by the Federal Government, and these loans can be made without fees.

This is how low we were in 2008. We were only down to \$200 million in loans back in 2008. You can see through the recession how low this was. When we acted, we acted back here in 2009 and started doing some increased guarantees, reducing the fees. It worked. We spiked the number of loans up to almost \$1.2 billion.

But as you can see, Congress’s actions have a direct effect on this lending to small business. Look here. Now we are down below where we were 2 years ago. This bill will move this number back up, and this bill will help this number stay up. This represents thousands of loans to small businesses, without which they cannot create the jobs that we need and the country needs to get us out of the recession. This is a very important component of our bill. I am very proud of that component.

One more chart we will show. This is a startling chart. I have used this several times. I hope people understand the potential for growth. There is real potential here.

Right now in America, 1 percent of small businesses export. Think about that. We are only 4 percent of the world’s population, so 96 percent of everybody else lives somewhere else. The market is very big outside of America, although we are a very important market. So we can help our small businesses learn to be better exporters. With the Internet, now it becomes so possible for them to export products, with first day, short delivery times, all on-time delivery from airplanes, trains, trucks that can deliver products everywhere. Plus, there are so many ideas now with services. The small business here that has a great idea on the Internet, it becomes a great idea in Vietnam or in Korea or a country in Africa. They can sell those products. So this bill does a great deal, with Senator SNOWE’s help, where she did pioneering work in this area to help us give technical assistance to more small businesses and help them become experts on exporting so they can keep the money, the profits, and the jobs right here at home.

My colleague has been good about waiting, but I wanted to share a few of the aspects of this important bill. We are going to be voting I hope today at about 2 o’clock or so. We hope to get the 60 votes necessary to move to this package.

As a manager of this package, I can say Senator BAUCUS as well, we are open to amendments people might want to have to perfect it. But we believe this is a very good, solid package to bring up. It is time that we focus on the small businesses of America. They deserve our best efforts between now

and the end of the year or as long as it takes. They have not gotten the attention they deserve. So if we can get 60 votes, we may not be able to get all our work done this week, but we believe in the next couple of weeks we can get the work done on this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

GULF OILSPILL

Mr. LEMIEUX. Mr. President, yesterday I had the opportunity to be in Pensacola, FL, to look at the impact the oilspill is having on my home State of Florida. I went out in the morning and walked on the beach and saw, unfortunately, the oil that has spewed across our beautiful beach in Pensacola, one of the most beautiful beaches in the world. Not only did I see the scattering of droplets of oil across the beach first thing in the morning, I also saw what I will call not just tar balls but tar rocks—rocks the size of grapefruit that had emulsified, almost petrified, and found their way to the shore.

Later in the day, I also took another trip to the beach to the place where we get naturally occurring tidal pools just a few feet from where the ocean meets the coastline. In those pools, I could see oil that had seeped into the sand. Now we are to the point where the oil is seeping into the sand faster than it can be cleaned up. The fear is, as the sand washes over that oil, it will be buried and we will continue to discover it for months and perhaps years on end. What effect it will have on the beaches and our ecosystem is unknown.

This spill has been going on for 71 days. Throughout this time, I have been calling upon greater Federal response to this tragedy in the gulf—most importantly, the need to have more skimmers off of our shoreline. Amazingly, we have not deployed the full panoply of assets we have in this country to protect our beaches, to protect our coastal waterways, to protect our estuaries. One would think every skimmer in the United States would be in the Gulf of Mexico. One would think every foreign skimmer that has offered assistance would be deployed off our shores. But one would be incorrect in thinking that because it is not the case.

When I met with the President 2 weeks ago today in Pensacola, I urged him to bring more skimmers to the gulf coast. At that time, we had about 32 skimmers off the coast of Florida. That number fell to 24 shortly thereafter. It is now, according to the State of Florida, up to 89, according to the incident report today. That is an improvement. The Feds say there are 130. The State number and the Fed number have never matched, so somewhere between 89 and 130 skimmers are off the coast of Florida.

We believe there are about 400 skimmers in the Gulf of Mexico alone. That number may sound like a lot, but when one thinks of an area going all the way from Louisiana to Panama City, FL,

we look out on the beach, and we don't see a single one.

How many skimmers are available to be deployed? We found out last week there are skimmers remaining. As of June 21, in the United States, there were 2,000 skimmers remaining. It sounds as if that is in addition to the 400 in the gulf right now. From Texas, district 8, through the Florida, Georgia, South Carolina district, which is district 7, there are 850 skimmers in whole or in part not being deployed. That makes absolutely no sense.

I have been calling for weeks now for this government, this administration to sign an Executive order releasing all skimmers in the United States to come to the Gulf of Mexico to clean up the oilspill.

When I talked about this issue with the President, I said to him: We need to get all these skimmers now. If there are 2,000, they need to be in the gulf. They need to be steaming toward the gulf now. There should be an armada of skimmers off the beaches of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

The response I got was: Some of these skimmers have to stay in place in case there is an oilspill.

That is like saying: We can't send a firetruck to your house because there may be a fire burning someplace else. That is not much solace to you if your house is burning down.

There is some good news. We have found out that as of yesterday, the Department of Homeland Security and the Coast Guard, along with the Environmental Protection Agency, have issued an emergency order. The order is signed by Admiral Papp from the Coast Guard and Lisa Jackson, Administrator of EPA. It is a temporary suspension of certain oilspill response time requirements to support the Deepwater Horizon oilspill, the urgently needed immediate relocation of nationwide oilspill response resources to the Gulf of Mexico. It also calls upon the Navy, with which I met earlier last week, to release assets it has.

There are legal restrictions that require these skimmers to be in certain places around the country if there is a certain amount of traffic—for example, commercial traffic, the ports, or whatever. We need to keep skimmers in place. This order, which we have been calling on for weeks, releases those skimmers. It says it is done because there is an urgent need. It is not so urgent when we do it on day 70. It is welcomed, but it wasn't done urgently. It says, on page 9 of this order, that this was done in response to a memorandum Admiral Watson of the Coast Guard did on June 16 saying there was an urgent need to reallocate skimmers. I am glad to see that because that is the day after I met with the President in Pensacola. I am glad the President got the word out to the Coast Guard and got them to start working on this order. We got it done. So we hope we will now see skimmers from around the country making their way to the gulf.

I have a list today of these 2,000 skimmers and where they are located. I am going to come to the floor every day we are here and track these skimmers to make sure they are getting where they need to go. It is only through efforts by myself and others in the Senate who have called this out, who have said: Where are these skimmers, that we have gotten the sense of urgency to get them there, albeit not so urgently when it has taken 70 days. That is the issue of the domestic skimmers. Help is on the way. The rule has been signed. We are appreciative of that. We will see if those skimmers make it there anytime soon. We need them there because the oil is washing up on the shores. It is not only oil washing up, it is failure. It is failure because these skimmers were not in place earlier.

I wish to talk about a second topic, which is international assistance. I came to the floor last week with a picture of this vessel, the Swan. It was offered on May 6 to the United States from a Dutch company, Dockwise. It had the capacity of soaking up 20,000 tons of oil a day, nearly 6 million gallons of oil a day. The Federal Government never got back to this Dutch company. Instead, an American ship was used. We are glad to see that. We want American ships used. But that ship only had one-twentieth the capability of this ship. My response is, use all of them. Use every one we can. Our country in our goodness is the first to respond when there is a disaster someplace else. Whether it is a typhoon, an earthquake, America, through the goodness of the hearts of our people, goes forward and gives help. When other countries are offering us assistance, even when we have to pay for it, we should be taking it. This ship never got used. How much oil would have been sucked up by the Swan if it was in the gulf doing its job? How much oil would have been off the beaches of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana if this ship was doing its job? This is an emblem of an opportunity missed. Now this ship is no longer available.

There were something like 56 offers of assistance from foreign countries and associations, and only 6 were accepted by the government. They tell us the Jones Act—a law that prohibits foreign flag ships—is not the reason we are not getting these ships in. They tell us the Jones Act only applies to 3 miles in, coastal waterways. Therefore, it is no prohibition to bringing these ships in. One, that is not what these folks think because they didn't get their ship in, and two, I don't care what the reason is, whether it is the Jones Act or some other law, these ships should be here. This is not a Republican issue or a Democratic issue; this is an issue of competence. These ships should be there.

Let me show you the next ship we have a chance at, and hopefully we won't mess this up. The Swan was a

very big ship. This ship is aptly named "A Whale." It is the world's largest skimmer, if reports are correct. It is making its way from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico. The skimming capacity of this ship is at least 250 times that of the modified fishing boats currently attempting to skim the gulf. This one ship can skim as much as 250 of the skimmers that are in the gulf now in a single day. The vessel's capacity is sufficient to draw in as much as 500,000 barrels of oil. The Swan could do 20,000 barrels. This is 500,000 barrels of oil per 8- to 10-hour cycle. This is the mother of all skimmers. It is like the size of an aircraft carrier. We do not know yet whether this ship is going to be allowed in the gulf to skim up oil. It is beyond belief, it is beyond comprehension that we would not use this ship and ships like it to get the job done.

I will be doing everything I can to make sure A Whale or any other ship of this size can be in the Gulf of Mexico to help us. We want the domestic assets. We want the small skimmers we have now. The ones coming from the Navy can fit on the back of a truck or fit in a plane or on a railcar. They are small. We are happy to have them, but they pale in comparison to the size of A Whale, reportedly the world's largest skimmer. I ask the President, why aren't we letting this ship in the gulf to skim up the oil? It is beyond belief. It is beyond comprehension.

I will continue to come to the Chamber every day we are here to talk about this issue, about foreign ships that can help, about domestic ships being deployed, until we stop the oil from spilling on the bottom of the gulf, until we clean up all the oil that is in the gulf right now. It is impacting the lives of Floridians. When I was in Pensacola yesterday and talked to everyday Floridians, I could see the anguish in their eyes. I could see the stress and hear it in their voices. People move to Florida because they love the water. Ninety percent of Floridians live within 10 miles of the water. They have more recreational boaters than any State in the Union, more coastline than any State in the continental United States. It is part of our way of life. Every resource available should be used to keep this oil from coming ashore.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

(The remarks of Mr. KAUFMAN are printed in today's RECORD under "Morning Business.")

IN PRAISE OF EILEEN HARRINGTON, LOIS GREISMAN, ALLEN HILE, STEPHEN WARREN, CAROLYN SHANOFF, AND LAWRENCE DEMILLE-WAGMAN

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I wish to talk about some other great Federal employees. Many of the great achievements I have hailed from this desk con-

cern grand challenges relating to our national security, domestic tranquility, or our economic recovery. Today, I wish to recognize a team of highly skilled, highly motivated Federal employees whose achievement has positively affected the daily lives of average Americans.

In 2003, six outstanding employees of the Federal Trade Commission worked together to implement the National Do Not Call Registry. Americans used to be plagued—I can remember it always seemed to happen around dinnertime—by telemarketer solicitations, which always seemed to come just when you least wanted them. The six men and women I am honoring today brought relief to families across the country by implementing the Do Not Call Registry. Led by Eileen Harrington, the team consisted of Lois Greisman, Allen Hile, Stephen Warren, Carolyn Shanoff, and Lawrence DeMille-Wagman. They all brought to the table a strong background in a number of fields, including law, marketing, and business.

The FTC's Do Not Call Registry launched 7 years ago this week quickly became a hit. Within the first 4 days, 10 million Americans registered their phone numbers. Just a year after it launched, a poll found—this is incredible—91 percent of adults had heard of the registry and—can you believe it—over half had already signed up. When Eileen and her team won the 2004 Service to America medal for citizen services, the registry had nearly 60 million numbers. That was in 2004. Today, that has risen to over 150 million.

To turn a good idea into a great program, the team spent several months designing and implementing the Do Not Call Registry as part of the FTC's rulemaking process. It required the participation of many at the Consumer Protection Bureau, the Economic Bureau, and the General Counsel's Office. Information system experts and legal minds worked closely together with senior executives, and they were joined by financial analysts and congressional relations staff. Once the policy had been crafted, there was a period of public comment, which saw over 64,000 suggestions on how to improve the registry, many of which were adopted in the final program.

In the 7 years since the Do Not Call Registry was launched, it has become one of the most successful government programs in terms of the number of Americans it has affected positively in such an incredibly short period of time.

I am also proud to share with my colleagues that all of the members of the FTC's "do not call" team are still serving in the Federal Government.

Eileen Harrington remained at the FTC for a few years and in 2009 was appointed as the Chief Operating Officer for the Small Business Administration.

Stephen Warren served as Chief Information Officer at the FTC until 2007, when he moved over to the Department of Veterans Affairs as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Information Technology.

Lois Greisman leads the FTC's Division of Marketing Practices within the Consumer Protection Bureau, and her responsibilities include enforcing the rules against telemarketing fraud and online investment schemes.

Also with the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection is Carolyn Shanoff, who today serves as the Associate Director for Consumer and Business Education. In this role, she has been instrumental in the fight against identity theft.

Allen Hile and Lawrence DeMille-Wagman are also still at the FTC. Allen serves as Assistant Director, and Lawrence works as an attorney.

We are all very fortunate that accomplished men and women such as these choose to stay in government and continue working on behalf of the American people. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the great work of the FTC "do not call" team and thanking them on behalf of all Americans for their important work. They are all truly great Federal employees.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I thank the Presiding Officer, and I thank the Senator from Delaware for those comments in his weekly update on Federal employees and the great job they are doing. In the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, we know quite a few of them who are doing outstanding work, even something that would surprise America; that is, cooperation between agencies that is outstanding. So I thank the Senator for his efforts.

RECESS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, as under the previous order, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:22 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BEGICH).

SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FUND ACT OF 2010—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant editor of the Daily Digest read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 435, H.R. 5297, the Small Business Lending Fund Act of 2010.

Harry Reid, Debbie Stabenow, Dianne Feinstein, Mark Begich, Jeff Merkley, Bernard Sanders, Carl Levin, Edward E. Kaufman, Mark L. Pryor, Richard J.