

United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for the development of housing as a response to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic.

S. RES. 565

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 565, a resolution supporting and recognizing the achievements of the family planning services programs operating under title X of the Public Health Service Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 4418

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4418 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4420

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4420 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4433

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4433 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4434

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4434 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4435

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4435 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4444

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4444 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4446

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4446 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 4448

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4448 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act 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.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. KYL):

S. 3565. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Bureau of Land Management land in Mohave County, Arizona, to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission, for use as a public shooting range; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by my colleague, Senator JON KYL, in introducing a bill

that would convey 315 acres of Federal land in Arizona to the Arizona Game and Fish Commission for use as a public shooting range. A similar bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman TRENT FRANKS last year.

The construction of the Mohave Valley Shooting Range near Bullhead City, AZ, is widely supported in the tri-state region and has several anticipated benefits. For example, local law enforcement agencies support the shooting range as a way to help maintain firearms qualifications. Mohave Community College has a Law Enforcement Academy that would be significantly enhanced by this project. Also, the new range will reduce instances of random shooting on sensitive public lands which followed the closure of a former Bullhead City shooting facility in 1999.

In February 2010, after an arduous 12-year planning process, the BLM approved an administrative conveyance of federal land for the shooting range under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. This decision was made under an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact. Unfortunately, several tribal governments have appealed the decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals citing cultural impacts to the Boundary Cone Butte, which will undeservedly delay the project for several more years. It is important to note that the project's Environmental Assessment offers several mitigation measures that address tribal concerns, including the installation of sound dampening features, requirements for noise monitoring to ensure compliance with State noise standards for shooting range facilities, limiting the facility's footprint to protect culturally sensitive lands, and providing for the relocation of species that would be disturbed.

The bill we have introduced would direct the BLM to complete the land conveyance without further delay. It also acknowledges the 2010 Environmental Assessment/Plan Amendment which was developed as part of the project's 12-year planning effort. Mr. President, the Mohave Valley Shooting Range project has lapsed for over a decade and the people of Mohave County are still waiting to break ground. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 3568. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to create a Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund to support research on diseases impacting the citrus industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, today it is my honor to introduce a bill that would create the U.S. Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund. I am joined in this effort by my good friends, and fellow "Citrus State Senators"—Sen. JOHN CORNYN of

Texas and Sen. DIANNE FEINSTEIN of California.

By introducing this bill, it is our collective goal to create a guaranteed source of funding for scientific research aimed at addressing diseases, invasive pests, and other challenges faced by the U.S. citrus industry. Most importantly, the scientific research supported by my bill would benefit all citrus producers, regardless of where the citrus is growing.

Citrus growers in the U.S. shouldn't have to ask themselves if this is the year a disease or a pest will wipe them out. That's why having a permanent fund to help combat these threats just makes a lot of sense.

The most serious of these threats is citrus greening, a disease which kills the citrus tree and is spread by the Asian citrus psyllid, an insect no bigger than my fingernail. Because it attacks the tree and because it is so easily spread, this disease has the ability to wipe out the entire citrus industry.

My bill does not require new funding or create any new taxes—it is funded by a portion of the existing import duties collected from imported citrus products. Specifically, the total amount of the fund may not exceed \$30 million dollars annually, which is only about half of the total duties presently collected on imported citrus products.

My bill is based on the model established by the Wool Trust Fund and adopts oversight and administrative controls for similar programs within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to see that this bill is signed into law.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida:

S. 3569. A bill to improve the ability of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to respond to releases of subsea oil and gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, we are now on the 84th day of the Deepwater Horizon spill. Along with the over 175 million gallons of oil and natural gas that have gushed into the gulf, over 1 million gallons of dispersants have been applied, with 700,000 gallons applied under the surface of the water. This is a method of using dispersants that has been likened to a science experiment.

With each passing day, we see new images of oil washing up on the shores, onto our beaches, into the wetlands, coating the wildlife. We have all seen it on television, and it is heartbreaking. But I worry more about something else, something we do not see. For 2 months now, academics, the media, and the public have asked about the possibility of vast amounts of oil miles away from the location of the spill.

Independent scientists from research institutions in my State, such as the University of South Florida and Florida State University, took to the water

early on. They sent their own research vessels out there to find the answers. What they found confirmed the fears we have—what we do not see, and that is detectable amounts of oil and hydrocarbons impacting areas away from the spill. These hydrocarbons may not look like what we imagined. We imagined ominous black clouds. But, in fact, what scientists pulled up from different depths in their water samples often came up clear, but just because you can't see the oil doesn't mean it is not there and it doesn't mean it is not having an impact.

A few weeks ago, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration released its first report on subsea oil. Our top ocean science agency has been working to understand the impacts of subsurface hydrocarbons. While there is now some publicly available information on subsurface oil, many unanswered questions remain. Is the subsurface oil down there, and especially that which you can't see? Is it there because of the use of dispersants? Does the large amount of pressure caused by the weight of the water column at such depths—as far as 5,000 feet—lead to these plumes of oil being subsurface? What is the effect of having oil and gas throughout the water column as opposed to the oil floating on the surface?

I believe it took so long to get any information because this is something we simply have not seen before. The last time this country dealt with a spill even near this magnitude was the Exxon Valdez spill. But that was a tanker that leaked in a bay where all the oil was in the upper layers of the water column. The oil basically stayed afloat. Here, we have a situation where the oil is being released 5,000 feet below the surface of the gulf. It is being sprayed with dispersants, and that keeps much of it down in that fragile environment and away from view. But, of course, the many organisms that live down at those depths are the base of the food web, and the impact of the dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons on these critters is simply unknown.

We haven't even begun to deal with the question of the natural gas that is also spewing out of the well. Some have estimated that as much as half of the volume coming out of the well is actually natural gas. Some of that is very probably dissolving, and it is possible that most of it is dissolving. But who knows how these chemicals are interacting with it? If any of the natural gas is bubbling to the surface, it could pose a threat to the health and the safety of wildlife, and it could pose a health hazard to humans on the surface of the gulf.

As a result of all of this and so that we learn from this situation so we don't keep doing this same thing over and over, I am introducing the Subsea Hydrocarbon Imagery and Planning Act. This bill will address some of these gaps in our knowledge and understanding of what happens when oil and natural gas are released under the ocean.

This bill will direct NOAA to review its current protocols for detecting and mapping subsea hydrocarbons. It would require them to develop priorities and to adopt a plan for the future by implementing a program within the Office of Response and Restoration dedicated to mapping subsea hydrocarbons and releasing what their trajectories are. State and local governments and the American people should have access to this information so they can plan accordingly. NOAA itself needs this information for incorporation into its protocols for closing and opening fisheries. And the people in charge of managing this crisis need this information so they can make informed decisions about how to proceed.

We are in the midst, as we know, of hurricane season. While we have not seen this subsea oil with our eyes yet, a hurricane could make that worst-case scenario a reality.

Last week, during the recess, I spent some time with some of Florida's best and brightest scientists who are studying this spill.

I spoke with researchers from Florida Gulf Coast University, Mote Marine Laboratory, and the University of Miami's Center for Southeastern Tropical Advanced Remote Sensing. These institutions might have the technology and expertise that could be used to detect and monitor subsea oil and gas and measure its impact on fragile marine environments.

As we look to the future and as we are getting NOAA to adopt a plan, that is a plan we need. This legislation—the Subsea Hydrocarbon Imagery and Planning Act—will ensure that days in the future we will not wonder how much oil and gas is out there, where it is, where it is going, and what its impacts will be because we will know.

I hope my colleagues in the Senate are going to support this effort. Clearly, with what is going on, this well needs to be killed. There are 60,000 barrels of oil a day gushing into the gulf, and this has been going on now closing in on 3 months.

Until the time the well is killed, they will continue to try to siphon off as much as possible, and that is the process they are doing now. They took off that one cap. All of that oil is gushing. They are going to try to put on another cap that will have a tighter seal that they can get more to the surface.

In the meantime, all that oil on the surface—we have the skimmers—we need to skim off and keep it from reaching the shore. If it gets on the beach, that is one thing. We can get it off the beach. It harms all of the industries. It harms tourism. Clearly, the perception that there is oil harms fishing. But the real ecological damage is when it gets past the beach and it gets into the bays, the estuaries, and the marsh grasses. Then it is so difficult to get out and it all the more compounds the impact on the critters.

No. 1, kill the well. No. 2, scoop as much as we can get off the surface to

keep it away from the shore. But No. 3, the big unknown is how much oil is underneath the surface and what is its long-term effect on the health of the gulf and on the entire ecological balance of the Gulf of Mexico and, indeed, other waters that could be affected, such as the Loop Current that turns into the gulf stream and that goes into the Atlantic.

That is the big unknown, and that is what we are asking NOAA to do. That is why I am introducing this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3569

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 "Subsea Hydrocarbon Imagery and Planning Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. IMPROVEMENTS TO NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OIL SPILL RESPONSE.

(a) SUBSEA HYDROCARBON REVIEW.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere shall conduct a comprehensive review of the current state of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the capacity of the Administration to monitor, map, and track subsea hydrocarbons.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of protocol for application of dispersants that contemplates the variables of temperature, pressure, and depth of the site of release of hydrocarbons.

(2) A review of technological capabilities to detect the presence of subsea hydrocarbons at various concentrations and at various depths within a water column resulting from releases of oil and natural gas after a spill.

(3) A review of technological capabilities for expeditiously identifying the source (known as "fingerprinting") of subsea hydrocarbons.

(4) A review of coastal and ocean current modeling as it relates to predicting the trajectory of oil and natural gas.

(5) A review of the effect of subsea hydrocarbons (all concentrations including down to hydrocarbon chains in solution) on all levels of the food web, including evaluations of seafood safety, toxicity to individuals, negative impacts to reproduction, bioaccumulation, growth, and such other matters as the Under Secretary considers appropriate.

(6) Development of recommendations on priorities for improving forecasting of movement of subsea hydrocarbons.

(7) Development of recommendations for long-term remote monitoring of subsea hydrocarbons after a spill, including dissolved oxygen impacts.

(8) Development of recommendations for implementation of a Subsea Hydrocarbon Monitoring and Assessment program within the Office of Response and Restoration.

(c) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary shall establish a hydrocarbon monitoring and assessment program. Such program shall be based on the

recommendations developed under the comprehensive review required by subsection (a).

(d) FUNDING.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund established by section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of this section \$15,000,000 to remain available until expended.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 68—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE SHOULD ISSUE A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP HONORING CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ANDREW GOODMAN, JAMES CHANEY, AND MICHAEL SCHWERNER, AND THE "FREEDOM SUMMER" OF 1964, AND THAT THE CITIZENS' STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL THAT SUCH A STAMP BE ISSUED

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 68

Whereas "Freedom Summer" was a campaign in Mississippi to register African-American voters during the summer of 1964;

Whereas in 1964, most Black voters were disenfranchised by law or practice in Mississippi;

Whereas this voting rights initiative was led by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), with the support of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), which included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC);

Whereas thousands of students and activists participated in two week orientation sessions in preparation for the voter registration drive in Mississippi;

Whereas in 1962, at 6.7 percent of the State's Black population, Mississippi had one of the lowest percentages of Black registered voters in the country;

Whereas three civil rights volunteers lost their lives in their attempts to secure voting rights for Blacks;

Whereas Andrew Goodman was a White 20-year-old anthropology major from Queens College who volunteered for the "Freedom Summer" project;

Whereas James Chaney was a 21-year-old African-American from Meridian, Mississippi, who became a civil rights activist, joining the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in 1963 to work on voter registration and education;

Whereas Michael "Mickey" Schwerner was a 24-year-old White man from Brooklyn, New York, who was a CORE field secretary in Mississippi and a veteran of the civil rights movement;

Whereas on the morning of June 21, 1964, the three men left the CORE office in Meridian, Mississippi, and set out for Longdale, Mississippi, where they were to investigate

the recent burning of the Mount Zion Methodist Church, a Black church that had been functioning as a Freedom School for education and voter registration;

Whereas the three civil rights workers were beaten, shot, and killed by members of the Ku Klux Klan;

Whereas the national uproar in response to these brave men's deaths helped raise the political capital necessary to bring about passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

Whereas Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner's story will be told to millions of Americans and their bravery will continue to inspire generations to come through the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a commemorative postage stamp should be issued by the United States Postal Service honoring civil rights workers Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner, and the "Freedom Summer" of 1964;

(2) the stamp honoring these three men should be based upon the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) poster from 1964, which was created by Danny Lyon, a prominent photographer of the Civil Rights movement; and

(3) the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4449. Mr. WEBB (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4450. Mr. BROWN of Ohio submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4451. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4452. Mr. DORGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4453. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BOND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4454. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.