

votes received by those candidates in the election. If a minor party fielded a candidate in the previous election, general election funds can be received by that party's candidate based on the performance of the candidate in the previous election. These rules mirror current law on the availability of general election funding for minor party candidates.

Section 204: Inflation adjustment for payment amounts and qualified contributions—The general election grant amount, (\$50 million in 2012), general election matching fund maximum amount (\$150 million in 2012), and qualified contribution limit for the general election (\$500 in 2012) will be indexed for inflation.

Section 205: Increase in limit on coordinated party expenditures—Current law provides a single coordinated spending limit for national party committees. In 2008, that limit was about \$15 million. The bill increases the limit to \$50 million. This will allow the party to support the presumptive nominee during the so-called "gap" between the end of the primaries and the conventions. The entire cost of a coordinated party communication is subject to the limit if any portion of that communication has to do with the presidential election. Party spending limits will be indexed for inflation.

Section 205: Establishment of uniform date for release of payments—Under current law, candidates participating in the system for the general election receive their grants of public money immediately after receiving the nomination of their party, meaning that the two major parties receive their grants on different dates. Under the bill, all candidates eligible to receive public money in the general election would receive their grants and whatever matching funds they are entitled to at that time on the Friday before Labor Day, or 24 hours after both major party candidates have been nominated, whichever is later.

Section 206: Amounts in presidential election campaign fund—Under current law, in January of an election year if the Treasury Department determines that there are insufficient funds in the PEF to make the required payments to participating primary candidates, the party conventions, and the general election candidates, it must reduce the payments available to participating primary candidates and it cannot make up the shortfall from any other source until those funds come in. Under the bill, in making that determination the Department can include an estimate of the amount that will be received by the PEF during that election year, but the estimate cannot exceed the past three years' average contribution to the fund. This will allow primary candidates to receive their full payments as long as a reasonable estimate of the funds that will come into the PEF that year will cover the general election candidate payments. The bill also allows the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow the funds necessary to carry out the purposes of the fund during the first campaign cycle in which the bill is in effect.

Section 207: Use of general election payments for general election legal and accounting compliance—Current FEC regulations permit general election candidates to raise money for a separate fund to pay their legal and accounting expenses (so-called "GELAC funds"). The bill specifies that all such expenses will now be considered general election expenses and must be paid for out of their general election funds.

#### TITLE III—POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

Section 301: Repeal of public financing of party conventions—This section eliminates the public financing of party conventions.

Section 302: Contributions for political conventions—This section allows the na-

tional political parties to establish a separate account to receive contributions that can only be used to fund their party conventions. Individuals may contribute up to \$25,000 in a four year election cycle to that account. The aggregate annual contribution limit applicable to an individual who contributes to a political convention account will be increased by the amount of such contributions, meaning that the contributions essentially will not count toward the aggregate limit.

Section 303: Prohibition on use of soft money—Federal candidates and officeholders and national parties and their officers are prohibited from raising or spending soft money in connection with a nominating convention of any political party, including funds for a host committee, civic committee, or municipality.

#### TITLE IV—OTHER PROVISIONS

Section 401: Revisions to designation of income tax payments by individual taxpayers—The tax check-off is increased from \$3 (individual) and \$6 (couple) to \$10 and \$20. The amount will be adjusted for inflation, and rounded to the nearest dollar, beginning in 2010.

The IRS shall require by regulation that electronic tax preparation software does not automatically accept or decline the tax checkoff. The FEC is required to inform and educate the public about the purpose of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund ("PECF") and how to make a contribution. Funding for this program of up to \$10 million in a four year presidential election cycle, will come from the PECF. These provisions will take effect immediately upon enactment of this bill.

Section 402: Regulations with respect to best efforts for identifying persons making contributions—Within six months of enactment, the FEC must promulgate new regulations on what constitutes "best efforts" for determining the identity of persons making contributions, including persons making contributions over the Internet or by credit card. The regulations must require the entity receiving the contribution to verify that the name on the credit card matches the name of the donor.

Section 403: Prohibition on joint fundraising committees—Federal candidates are prohibited from forming a joint fundraising committee with any political committee other than an authorized candidate committee.

Section 404: Disclosure of bundled contributions to presidential campaigns—This section builds on the bundling disclosure provision of the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act of 2007 ("HLOGA") to require presidential campaigns to disclose the name, address, and employer of all individuals or groups that bundle contributions totaling more than \$50,000 in the four year election cycle. Individuals who are registered lobbyists would have to be separately identified. HLOGA's definition of bundling would apply to bundling disclosure by the presidential candidates, and no change is made to the requirements of HLOGA with respect to congressional campaigns.

Section 405: Judicial review of actions related to campaign finance laws—Current law provides four separate judicial review provisions: (1) Section 403 of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act ("BCRA"), which applies to actions challenging the constitutionality of any provision of that Act; (2) 2 U.S.C. §437h, which applies to actions challenging the constitutionality of any other provision of the Federal Election Campaign Act ("FECA"); (3) 26 U.S.C. §9011, which applies to certifications or other actions taken by the FEC in connection with the general elec-

tion public financing program; and (4) 26 U.S.C. §9041, which applies to certifications and other actions by the FEC in connection with the primary public funding system.

The bill replaces all four of those provisions with a single judicial review provision. All actions shall be filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, with an appeal permitted to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and then to the Supreme Court. All courts are required to expedite any such actions to the greatest extent possible, and Members of Congress are granted the right to intervene as of right in any case challenging the constitutionality of any provision of FECA or the public financing provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. Members of Congress may themselves bring such a case.

#### TITLE V—OFFSETS

Section 501: Offsets—This section would reform a federal irrigation subsidy program by closing a loophole in the 1982 Reclamation Reform Act to require a means test to qualify for federal irrigation subsidies. This would ensure that small family farmers, not huge agribusinesses, benefit from federal water pricing policies intended to help small entities struggling to survive. This new approach limits the amount of subsidized irrigation water delivered to any operation in excess of the 960 acre limit that claimed \$500,000 or more in gross income. Friends of the Earth in its 2003 Green Scissors report estimated that these provisions would save at least \$4.4 billion over 10 years, which is more than sufficient to cover the estimated cost of this bill—\$1.1 billion over 4 years.

#### TITLE VI—SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 601: Severability—If any provision of the bill is held unconstitutional, the remainder of the bill will not be affected.

Section 602: Effective date—The amendments contained in this bill will apply to presidential elections occurring after January 1, 2010.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 602—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS MONTH 2010

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

#### S. RES. 602

Whereas "infant mortality" refers to the death of a baby before the baby's first birthday;

Whereas the United States ranks 29th among industrialized countries in the rate of infant mortality;

Whereas premature birth, low birth weight, and shorter gestation periods account for more than 60 percent of infant deaths in the United States;

Whereas high rates of infant mortality are especially prevalent in communities with large minority populations, high rates of unemployment and poverty, and limited access to safe housing and medical providers;

Whereas premature birth is a leading cause of infant mortality and, according to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies, costs the United States more than \$26,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas infant mortality can be substantially reduced through community-based services such as outreach, home visitation,

case management, health education, and interconceptional care;

Whereas support for community-based programs to reduce infant mortality can result in lower future spending on medical interventions, special education, and other social services that may be needed for infants and children who are born with a low birth weight;

Whereas the Department of Health and Human Services, through the Office of Minority Health, has implemented the "A Healthy Baby Begins With You" campaign;

Whereas the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Resources and Services Administration has provided national leadership on the issue of infant mortality;

Whereas public awareness and education campaigns on infant mortality are held during the month of September each year; and

Whereas September 2010 has been designated as "National Infant Mortality Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Infant Mortality Awareness Month 2010;

(2) supports efforts to educate people in the United States about infant mortality and the contributing factors to infant mortality;

(3) supports efforts to reduce infant deaths, low birth weight, pre-term births, and disparities in perinatal outcomes;

(4) recognizes the critical importance of including efforts to reduce infant mortality and the contributing factors to infant mortality as part of prevention and wellness strategies; and

(5) calls upon the people of the United States to observe National Infant Mortality Awareness Month with appropriate programs and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 603—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, AND DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 16, 2011, AS "CITIZEN DIPLOMACY DAY"**

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BURR, Mr. BAYH, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BURRIS, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. DORGAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HAGAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. COBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 603

Whereas the year 2011 marks the 50th Anniversary of the National Council for International Visitors (referred to in this preamble as the "NCIV"), originally founded as the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (commonly referred to as "COSERV") in 1961;

Whereas the mission of NCIV is to promote excellence in citizen diplomacy—the concept that the individual citizen has the right and responsibility to help develop constructive United States foreign relations "one handshake at a time";

Whereas citizen diplomacy has the power to shape perceptions in the United States of foreign cultures and international perceptions of the United States, effectively shattering stereotypes, illuminating differences, underscoring common human aspirations,

and developing the web of human connections needed to achieve more peaceful relations between countries;

Whereas NCIV is the private sector partner of the United States Department of State International Visitor Leadership Program (referred to in this preamble as the "IVLP"), a public diplomacy initiative that brings distinguished foreign leaders to the United States for short-term professional programs under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.; also referred to as the "Fulbright-Hays Act");

Whereas the NCIV network comprises individuals, program agencies, and 92 community organizations throughout the United States, including approximately 80,000 volunteers who are involved in NCIV member activities each year as host families, professional resources, volunteer programmers, board members, and other supporters;

Whereas the network of citizen diplomats in NCIV has organized professional programs, cultural activities, and home visits for more than 190,000 foreign leaders participating in the IVLP, 285 of whom went on to become chiefs of state or heads of government in their countries;

Whereas the NCIV network has hosted and strengthened the relationships of the United States with notable foreign leaders who are alumni of the IVLP, including: Abdullah Gul, President of Turkey, Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France, Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, Morgan Tsvangirai, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and Alvaro Uribe Velez, President of Colombia, as well as Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Kim Dae-Jung, Former President of South Korea, Frederik W. de Klerk, former President of South Africa, Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, Anwar Sadat, former President of Egypt, and many others;

Whereas United States ambassadors have in repeated surveys ranked the NCIV network-facilitated IVLP first among 63 United States public diplomacy programs;

Whereas in 2001, Senator Arlen Specter nominated the NCIV network of citizen diplomats to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, stating that they "have done . . . the best work for fraternity between nations";

Whereas all Federal funding for the citizen diplomacy of the NCIV network is spent in the United States, where it has leveraged \$6 in local economic impact for every Federal dollar expended;

Whereas NCIV member organizations provide invaluable opportunities for United States students to develop global perspectives and vividly experience the diversity of the world by bringing foreign leaders into local schools, loaning teachers cultural artifacts, and developing internationally focused curricula;

Whereas participation of United States communities, businesses, and universities in the international exchange programs implemented by the NCIV network strengthens the ability of the United States to produce a globally literate and competitive workforce;

Whereas NCIV celebrates excellence in citizen diplomacy and has honored 7 individuals—Senator J. William Fulbright in 1987, the Honorable John Richardson in 1990, Maya Angelou in 1993, Richard Stanley in 2000, Keith Reinhard in 2007, Garth Fagan in 2008, and Rick Steves in 2009—with the NCIV Citizen Diplomat Award for their exemplary work towards transcending barriers between the peoples of the world in visionary ways;

Whereas NCIV provides leadership at the national level having convened leaders of sister organizations for 2 national Summits on Citizen Diplomacy and providing funding to its member organizations for Summits on

Citizen Diplomacy in communities throughout the United States, giving those organizations the opportunity to foster internationally focused dialogue and to cultivate lasting partnerships with like-minded organizations in their own communities; and

Whereas NCIV member organizations serve as international gateways, sharing their communities with the world and the world with their communities—welcoming strangers and sending home friends: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the National Council for International Visitors and its extraordinary efforts to promote excellence in citizen diplomacy;

(2) commends the achievements of the thousands of citizen diplomats who have worked for generations to share the best of the United States with foreign leaders, specialists, and scholars;

(3) thanks the National Council for International Visitors citizen diplomats for their service to their communities, our country, and the world; and

(4) designates February 16, 2011, as "Citizen Diplomacy Day".

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ARTICLES AGAINST JUDGE G. THOMAS PORTEOUS, JR.

Mrs. McCASKILL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Impeachment Trial Committee on the Articles Against Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr. will meet on Wednesday, August 4, 2010, at 1 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Erin Johnson at 202-228-4133.

**UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 1586**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the cloture vote on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1586 with amendment No. 4567 occur at 5:45 p.m., Monday, August 2, with the time from 5:15 p.m. to 5:45 p.m. equally divided and controlled between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

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

**ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until 1 p.m. for the introduction of legislation, submission of statements, and cosponsorships.

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

**ORDERS FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 2010**

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, August 2;