

I hope that before we get back here, the President will administratively lift this moratorium. That is what he should do. We have put new safety requirements in. BP is going to pay the fines, billions of dollars of fines. They put \$20 billion in escrow. Claims are being paid. That part is working fairly well. What is not working are the people in the gulf of Mexico. We do not want handouts. We do not want welfare. We do not want food stamps. We want to go back to work, and that is what we are going to work on.

So this Senate has some work to do. The House has done its job in this regard. I hope, Mr. President, you and your team and the Secretary of Interior will think very hard about the economic damage that is being done right now. I understand safety is at issue. I understand we want our oceans clean. Nobody wants them cleaner than those of us who swim in the gulf, live in the gulf, fish in the gulf, and have for decades and centuries. But enough is enough. We have to get back to work. There are things that can be done, and I submit the bill at this time.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

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

HEALTHY, HUNGER-FREE KIDS ACT OF 2010

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, I rise to express strong support and to echo the comments of the previous speaker before Senator LANDRIEU, Senator CASEY, for the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

Chairwoman LINCOLN has led the reauthorization efforts—chairing hearings of the Agriculture Committee, on which I sit, and speaking eloquently in this Chamber about what is at stake in the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act.

The health and well-being of our Nation's children, it goes without saying, has a direct effect on the health and well-being of our Nation. Our economic security depends on a strong and capable workforce. Our national security depends on a highly skilled and physically fit military. In fact, when President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act—laying the foundation for President Johnson to sign the Child Nutrition Act of 1966—he did so at the request of our military leaders, who saw firsthand the malnutrition plaguing so many of our soldiers—especially rural soldiers, White and Black alike—in World War II.

When Congress passed the National School Lunch Act in 1946, it said:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress, as a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children.

Today, our military leaders once again support the Child Nutrition Act

and have joined with hunger and nutrition advocates to urge Congress to pass this critical legislation.

So, too, are educators and business leaders and health care providers, who are worried about the costs of poor nutrition to our economy and our health care systems and the educational development of our children.

As Senator CASEY said so well, hungry children simply cannot learn. And my guess is, there are few, if any, in this Chamber who went to school so hungry as kids that they could not learn. But it certainly is proven, and we know that from observing kids, from talking to children, from watching their performance.

Study after study indicates that access to healthy, nutritious foods is critical, obviously, to our children's health and their ability to learn. Yet the stories behind these studies put a real face on the issue of childhood hunger.

Twenty percent of Ohio children under 18 years of age—570,000 children—think of that, 1 out of 5 children in a State, in a generally wealthy State, in a very wealthy country; 20 percent, 1 out of 5 children in my State under 18 years of age, more than 500,000 children—live in food-insecure homes. Those numbers are comparable in the Presiding Officer's State, in cities such as Huntington and Charleston and Morgantown and Beckley and all over his State.

Too many students nationwide—more than 1 million children—slip through the cracks and do not receive free or reduced-priced lunches for which they are eligible. In Ohio, about 700,000 children are eligible for reduced-priced or free breakfast or lunch. Every day, that number is significantly fewer as to those children who actually receive lunch and breakfast.

Understand, too, on weekends in the summer months, those numbers shrink dramatically. There are feeding programs in the summers, but only about 1 out of 10 children who are eligible actually gets those free breakfasts, free lunches, free snacks in those summer months. So the effects of poor nutrition reach beyond the boundaries of hunger. It also fuels childhood obesity, ironically. So it plagues communities across the Nation.

That is why this reauthorization is so important. Every 5 years, we have a chance to make the programs and resources available to our children better and more effective. This year we did that, and the Senate passed it today.

The bill will improve the quality of food in the National School Lunch Program and make sure children who need the help most are actually getting it. Each day, some 30 million schoolchildren across the country participate in the National School Lunch Program, from cities as large as Cleveland and Cincinnati and Columbus to rural towns such as Gallipolis and Galion and Grafton.

Each school day, the number of schoolchildren receiving free or re-

duced-price meals increases as more families struggle with high unemployment and increased poverty. We know that during the extension of unemployment benefits, the number of families who lost their jobs, then lost their unemployment insurance, then lost their health care, then lost their cars in some cases and in far too many cases then lost their homes to foreclosure—that those families even more relied on the school breakfast and lunch program.

The reauthorization includes provisions from the Hunger Free Schools Act that Senator CASEY from Pennsylvania and Senator BENNET from Colorado and I introduced earlier this year.

This legislation would auto-enroll eligible children and eliminate duplicative paperwork that costs schools and families valuable time and, in too many kids' cases, access to healthy school meals. It would allow eligible schools in high-poverty areas to serve universal free school lunches and breakfasts. In Ohio, an estimated 432 schools enrolling more than 150,000 students could opt into this program. So making this part of the reauthorization absolutely matters to embrace more children in these programs.

This bill is about reaching the very children—the neediest and most vulnerable—we should have been reaching in the first place.

The reauthorization would also expand the Afterschool Meal Program and the Summer Food Service Program, which play critical roles in childhood development outside of the classroom. We know that for particularly young children, if they are not eating right, their development as sentient, strong, healthy, intelligent human beings is significantly arrested.

Less than 10 percent of Ohio's eligible schoolchildren receive summer nutrition assistance. As I said, in rural Appalachia, across the river from the Presiding Officer's State, the numbers are bleaker as meal locations are fewer and farther between. The numbers are not good enough in Cleveland. They are not good enough in Youngstown. They are even worse in Malta and McConnelsville, in Pomeroy, in Piketon, and especially in the even more rural areas such as Colton in Jackson County, Coolville in Athens County, and those small remote areas where meal locations are even harder to reach. By strengthening these summer programs, we ensure more children have a nutritious breakfast, lunch, or snack during the summer months. It is a key ingredient in keeping children healthy, educated, and active.

Steve Garland of the E.L. Hardy Center—a summer feeding site outside of Columbus—tells a story of a single father with three sons who relies on the center for meals and mentoring. The father says that without the center, his young sons are at risk of falling behind in school and getting in trouble in the community.

It is not just keeping children fed. It also matters for their school work. It

matters for keeping them out of trouble. It matters for their intellectual development.

Fifty children per day in past summers would show up for a healthy meal and recreational activities at the Hardy Center. This summer, because of enthusiastic and dedicated VISTA volunteers, attendance at the Hardy Center has ballooned to 300 children per day.

Now, get this: Typically, only about 1 out of 10 eligible children across the country—Ohio is actually slightly above the national average—only about 1 out of 10 children across the country who are eligible for free breakfast and free lunch is getting it during the school year. Only 1 out of 10 gets these breakfasts, lunches, or snacks in the summer—1 out of 10.

That is why what we did when Senator DORGAN and Senator KAUFMAN and all of us worked together in expanding national service—VISTA; Peace Corps; City Year, which two of my daughters have been part of as volunteers; AmeriCorps; all of those programs—more of those kids, more of those volunteers are now helping these summer feeding programs.

So instead of feeding 50 people at the Hardy Center, thanks to the VISTA volunteers, 300 children—all those 300 were eligible last summer; they just were not there because they did not know about it, they could not get there, whatever—now, because of these VISTA volunteers, 300 children are getting fed almost every day this summer. That is the good news. The bad news is that Steve Garland of the Hardy Center says there are still some 5,000 children in the surrounding communities who do not have a site in their area.

I said 5,000, and that is just Columbus. That is not the whole State. That is not the whole country. That is 5,000 children in Columbus who aren't getting fed who are eligible, who won't do as well in this life probably because they are not getting adequate nutrition as children.

When the President signs this bill into law, we will help countless other community leaders such as Steve provide more meals and activities to keep our children healthy.

The reauthorization dramatically reshapes and updates nutrition standards to help us reduce childhood obesity rates and put healthier food in school cafeterias.

Steve Grundy, director of Nutrition Services for Dayton Public Schools, faces the choice between doing what is right—feeding our children healthy foods—and what is cost-effective—serving cheaper, less healthy foods.

Craig Hokenberry of Cincinnati Public Schools sees children with stunted growth because they have too little to eat. Without access to healthier fresh foods, families and schools look to the local food bank for afterschool or weekend meals. Because they are just getting these programs during the week, they are getting breakfast and

lunch. Weekends, not so good; summers, not so good.

As Nora Nees of Ohio's Association of Second Harvest Foodbanks can attest to, these programs are in demand now more than ever.

Ginny Black in Columbus teaches children about healthy eating habits. Ms. Black has been a school nurse in Columbus for more than 20 years. She has seen firsthand how good nutrition contributes to higher academic achievement and better classroom behavior. According to her, reauthorizing the Child Nutrition Act means no more vending machines with junk food, no more having to rely on outside vendors for pizzas and burgers.

I was recently in Mansfield, my home town, about 50,000 people, visiting with community health workers at CHAP—women who travel across the country to provide prenatal care for underserved communities. CHAP is a facet of the social service safety net that is working to improve outcomes and reduce costs, but it is stretched thin.

By authorizing the Child Nutrition Act, we can help these workers and educators and parents do much more for our Nation's children. The more children who are healthy, the more we can lower rates of childhood obesity and diabetes. The more children who are not going hungry during school, the greater their chance to learn and succeed.

It is important we took this step today. This legislation means not just a lot for hungry children today; it means a lot for the future of this country, because children who in the past have not been so well served will have the opportunity to eat better, will have the opportunity to grow better, will have the opportunity to intellectually develop better, and will have the opportunity to be healthier. We owe that to our children. We took an important step.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

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

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

RESTORING MARKET CREDIBILITY

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I rise to discuss the need of the Securities and Exchange Commission to take meaningful action to protect the credibility of our markets.

As my colleagues know, I believe deeply in the importance of our capital markets to America's future economic success and the ability of Americans to invest for their retirement years. I have said many times on this floor that democracy and our capital markets are the fundamental pillars that make America great. I have always maintained that if we do not have credible markets, our country will be in serious trouble. Credible capital markets are

one of America's crown jewels and we should protect them as such.

I am deeply concerned about the state of our equity markets. Many rapid and dramatic developments have inextricably changed the way stocks are traded in today's marketplace. The markets have become fragmented and dominated by high-frequency trading.

These changes came to a head on May 6 when stock prices spiraled out of control, ultimately dropping and recovering over 500 points during a dizzying 20-minute time period.

It is clear we must rely more than ever on our regulators to protect the integrity and credibility of our capital markets. Without a doubt, the SEC—the Securities and Exchange Commission—along with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission—CFTC—has worked heroically to study the flash crash and put circuit breakers in place to prevent another event of the magnitude we witnessed on May 6 from occurring, or even more. But that is not anywhere—nowhere even close—to enough.

As Chairman Mary Schapiro has repeatedly stated, our markets exist to perform two principal functions: capital formation so that companies can raise capital and invest, create jobs and grow; and attracting and serving long-term investors to help facilitate that process. The May 6 flash crash revealed structural flaws in our market structure that must be addressed—must be addressed—in order to ensure our markets are performing their best and highest purposes.

There are many questions that remain unanswered and many solutions that I hope the SEC already has been exploring. More and more market participants and regulators are sharing their own concerns about the overall performance of our equity markets.

Michael Cembalest, the chief investment officer of J.P. Morgan's private banking division, wrote a commentary on July 13. This is J.P. Morgan. Mr. Cembalest outlined several areas of current market structure, including the market's increasing reliance on volume driven by high-frequency traders, which merit careful review.

In addition to supporting circuit breakers, Mr. Cembalest suggested that high-frequency traders should: "be required to register as broker-dealers . . . [and] act more like the floor specialists they're replacing."

Cembalest also noted that while high-frequency volume has ostensibly made trading cheaper by narrowing the spreads investors often pay to get their orders filled, there are other costs associated with trading that might be less obvious. One such cost, according to Cembalest, occurs when high-frequency traders "spray the tape" with thousands of quotes to "ferret out" the intentions of large investors, and then trade ahead of their order flow.

A draft report submitted by a British member of the European Parliament to the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs expresses similar concerns.