

(1) Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, and Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, host advanced combat training exercises known as Red Flag for the United States Air Force and foreign participants.

(2) The Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex and Nevada Test and Training Range provide Red Flag participants with realistic, large force complex training sites.

(3) Participation in Red Flag exercises in the states of Nevada and Alaska by foreign allies provides opportunity for building partnerships and strengthening existing partnerships.

(4) The states of Nevada and Alaska provide the Department of the Air Force unique training environments for purposes of Red Flag exercises.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Red Flag exercises hosted in the states of Alaska and Nevada are critically important to ensuring a ready force and building partner capacity;

(2) the Department of the Air Force should continue to utilize both the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex and Nevada Test and Training Range for Red Flag exercises and other training opportunities; and

(3) the Department of the Air Force should make improvements and investments in the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex and Nevada Test and Training Range to maximize training opportunities in accordance with the 2025 Air Test and Training Range Enhancement Plan.

SA 4653. Mr. AKAKA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 946, to enhance citizen access to Government information and services by establishing that Government documents issued to the public must be written clearly, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table as follows:

On page 2, line 9, strike “relevant to” and insert “necessary for”.

On page 2, strike lines 21 through 25 and insert the following:

(3) PLAIN WRITING.—The term “plain writing” means writing that is clear, concise, well-organized, and follows other best practices appropriate to the subject or field and intended audience.

On page 3, line 18, insert “as required under paragraph (2)” after “website”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Investing in Infrastructure: Creating Jobs and Growing the Economy.”

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 10 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Welfare Reform: A New Conversation on Women and Poverty.”

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 2:30 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 2:30 p.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 9 a.m.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 21, 2010, at 2:30 p.m.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Chas Cannon, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the consideration of S. 3454.

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

Mr. KAUFMAN. I ask unanimous consent Erik Berdy, a legislative fellow in Senator INHOFE's office, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the year.

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

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 567, S. 3717.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3717) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to provide for certain disclosures under section 552 of title 5, United States Code, (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I commend the Senate for promptly taking up the Freedom of Information Act amendments to the Securities Exchange Act, Investment Company Act and Investment Advisers Act of 2010, S. 3717—an important, bipartisan bill to ensure that the Freedom of Information Act FOIA remains an effective tool to provide public access to information about the stability of our financial markets. This bill eliminates several broad FOIA exemptions for Security and Exchange Commission—SEC—records that were recently enacted as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The bill will also help ensure that the SEC has access to the information that the Commission needs to carry out its new enforcement activities under the new reforms.

I thank Senators GRASSLEY, CORNYN, and KAUFMAN for cosponsoring this important open government bill, and for working with me to promptly address this issue. I commend the many open government organizations, including OpenTheGovernment.org, the Project on Government Oversight, the American Library Association and the Sunlight Foundation for their support of this bill. I also thank the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Representative EDOLPHUS TOWNS, for introducing a companion bill, H.R. 6086, in the House of Representatives.

I supported the historic Wall Street reform law, because that law takes significant strides toward enhancing transparency and accountability in our financial system. But, I am concerned that the FOIA exemptions in section 9291 of that law, which was originally drafted in the House of Representatives and included in the final legislation, could be interpreted and implemented in a way that undermines this very important goal.

The Freedom of Information Act has long recognized the need to balance the government's legitimate interest in protecting confidential business records, trade secrets and other sensitive information from public disclosure, and preserving the public's right to know. To accomplish this, care must always be taken to ensure that exemptions to FOIA's disclosure requirements are narrowly and properly applied.

When Congress enacted the FOIA exemptions in section 9291, we sought to ensure that the SEC had access to the information that the Commission needed to protect American investors—not to shield information from the public. I

am also troubled by attempts in recent weeks to retroactively apply these exemptions to pending FOIA matters.

I am also troubled by the sweeping interpretation that the Commission has expressed, to date, that these exemptions would shield from public scrutiny all information provided to the Commission in connection with its broad examination and surveillance activities.

To truly restore stability and accountability to our financial system, Congress should take immediate steps to clarify this matter and eliminate overly broad FOIA exemptions. Not surprisingly, there is growing concern about these exemptions from across the ideological and political spectrum.

I have said many times that open government is neither a Democratic issue, nor a Republican issue—it is truly an American value and virtue that we all must uphold. It is in this bipartisan spirit that Senators from both sides of the aisle have joined together to pass this bill. I urge the House of Representatives to enact this good government bill without delay.

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3717) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3717

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPLICATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT TO CERTAIN STATUTES.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT.—Section 24 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78x), as amended by section 929I(a) of the Dodd-Frank Consumer Financial Protection and Wall Street Reform Act (Public Law 111-203), is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.—For purposes of section 552(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code, (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act)—

“(1) the Commission is an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; and

“(2) any entity for which the Commission is responsible for regulating, supervising, or examining under this title is a financial institution.”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT.—Section 31 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-30), as amended by section 929I(b) of the Dodd-Frank Consumer Financial Protection and Wall Street Reform Act (Public Law 111-203), is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (c); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT.—Section 210 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b-10), as amended by section 929I(c) of the Dodd-Frank Consumer Financial Protection and

Wall Street Reform Act (Public Law 111-203), is amended by striking subsection (d).

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM EXTENSION

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3814 introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3814) to extend the National Flood Insurance Program until September 30, 2011.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read for a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3814) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3814

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 “National Flood Insurance Program Reextension Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM EXTENSION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “September 30, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2011”.

(b) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2010” and inserting “September 30, 2011”.

JUMPSTART'S READ FOR THE RECORD DAY

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 593 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 593) expressing support for designation of October 7, 2010, as Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KAUFMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 593) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 593

Whereas Jumpstart, a national early education organization, is working to ensure that all children in the United States enter school prepared to succeed;

Whereas Jumpstart recruits and trains college students and community volunteers year-round to work with preschool children in low-income communities, helping the children to develop the key language and literacy skills they need to succeed in school and in life;

Whereas, since 1993, Jumpstart has engaged more than 20,000 adults in service to more than 70,000 young children in communities across the United States;

Whereas Jumpstart's Read for the Record, presented in partnership with Pearson, is a world record-breaking campaign, now in its fifth year, that harnesses the power of reading by bringing adults and children together to read the same book on the same day;

Whereas the goals of the campaign are to raise national awareness of the early literacy crisis, provide books to children in low-income households through donations and sponsorship, celebrate the commencement of Jumpstart's program year, and raise money to support Jumpstart's year-long work with preschool children;

Whereas October 7, 2010, would be an appropriate date to designate as “Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day” because Jumpstart aims to set the world record for the largest shared reading experience on that date; and

Whereas Jumpstart hopes to engage 2,500,000 children to read Ezra Jack Keats' “The Snowy Day” during this record-breaking celebration of reading, service, and fun, all in support of the preschool children of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 7, 2010, as “Jumpstart's Read for the Record Day”;

(2) recognizes the fifth year of Jumpstart's Read for the Record; and

(3) encourages adults, including grandparents, parents, teachers, and college students, to join children in creating the largest shared reading experience in the world and to show their support for early literacy and Jumpstart's early education programming for young children in low-income communities.

HONORING UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL FALLS PREVENTION AWARENESS DAY

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. LOUIS ZOO

NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 632, S. Res. 633, S. Res. 634, and S. Res. 635.