

(1) DUTY OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—Not later than 3 years after the date of establishment of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, and every 3 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the President and the appropriate committees of Congress a report that contains a description of, for the period covered by the report, the operations and expenditures of the Citizens' Advisory Committee in carrying out this section (including any recommendation of the Comptroller General of the United States).

(2) DUTY OF CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of establishment of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, and every 2 years thereafter, the Citizens' Advisory Committee shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that contains, for the period covered by the report, a description of—

(A) the extent of achievement of safe operations in the Gulf of oil and gas activities;

(B) unresolved problems and concerns with operations, activities, and plans; and

(C) the operations and expenditures, needs, issues, and recommendations of the Citizens' Advisory Committee.

SEC. 9. SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Scientific Advisory Committee to provide advice to the Council regarding the science behind the Plan and long-term monitoring and restoration of the Gulf coast ecosystem.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Scientific Advisory Committee shall be composed of 16 members, of whom—

(1) 10 shall be voting members, of whom—

(A) with respect to the State of Alabama, 2 members shall be appointed by the State, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a scientist employed by an institution of higher education located in the State; and

(ii) 1 shall be a representative of the environmental protection or quality agency of the State;

(B) with respect to the State of Florida, 2 members shall be appointed by the State, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a scientist employed by an institution of higher education located in the State; and

(ii) 1 shall be a representative of the environmental protection or quality agency of the State;

(C) with respect to the State of Louisiana, 2 members shall be appointed by the State, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a scientist employed by an institution of higher education located in the State; and

(ii) 1 shall be a representative of the environmental protection or quality agency of the State;

(D) with respect to the State of Mississippi, 2 members shall be appointed by the State, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a scientist employed by an institution of higher education located in the State; and

(ii) 1 shall be a representative of the environmental protection or quality agency of the State; and

(E) with respect to the State of Texas, 2 members shall be appointed by the State, of whom—

(i) 1 shall be a scientist employed by an institution of higher education located in the State; and

(ii) 1 shall be a representative of the environmental protection or quality agency of the State; and

(2) 4 shall be nonvoting members, of whom—

(A) 1 member shall be appointed by the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the Director of the National Institute for Standards and Technology; and

(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) DUTIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and biennially thereafter, the Scientific Advisory Committee shall prepare and submit to the Council a report that describes, for the period covered by the report, the science regarding—

(1) impacts to the Gulf and Gulf coast from the Gulf oil spill;

(2) the progress of restoration activities for the Gulf and Gulf coast; and

(3) the implementation of the Plan.

SEC. 10. EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.

Nothing in this section supersedes or otherwise affects any provision of Federal law, including, in particular, laws providing recovery for injury to natural resources under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C 2701 et seq.).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—DESIGNATING APRIL 15, 2011, AS “NATIONAL TEA PARTY DAY”

Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 145

Whereas the deficit, as of April 15, 2011, is the third consecutive deficit in excess of \$1,000,000,000,000 in 3 years, and in the history of the United States;

Whereas the taxpayers of the United States understand that the so-called “Stimulus Bill”, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5), included a laundry list of spending projects that has only increased our national debt;

Whereas passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) was undertaken with guarantees of restricting unemployment to levels equal to or less than 8 percent, yet unemployment rates have consistently exceeded 8 percent;

Whereas Congress should pass, and the States should ratify, a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution to ensure structural reform that will force Congress and the President to balance the budget;

Whereas future bailouts of Wall Street have been codified by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203);

Whereas the taxpayers of the United States understand that the bailouts of Wall Street by the United States Government have been ineffective and a waste of taxpayer funding;

Whereas the Federal Government must borrow approximately 40 cents of every dollar of Federal spending, causing our Nation to continue on an unsustainable path of increasing debt;

Whereas Congress should enact permanently lower tax rates and a simpler tax code so that taxpayers and business owners no longer face heavy compliance costs and the uncertainty of tax rates that increase automatically;

Whereas the taxpayers of the United States agree that the United States Govern-

ment should stop wasteful spending, reduce the tax burden on families and businesses, and focus on policies that will lead to job creation and economic growth; and

Whereas taxpayers in the United States are expressing their opposition to efforts to raise taxes, the unsustainable debt, the failure to enact systematic budget reforms, and skyrocketing spending by the United States Government by organizing “Taxed Enough Already” parties, also known as “TEA” parties; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate April 15, 2011, as “National TEA Party Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT IT IS NOT IN THE VITAL INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE MILITARILY IN LIBYA, CALLING ON NATO TO ENSURE THAT MEMBER STATES DEDICATE THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT OBJECTIVES AS OUTLINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS 1970 AND 1973 ARE ACCOMPLISHED, AND TO URGE MEMBERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE WHO HAVE YET TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATIONS OVER LIBYA TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL MILITARY AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. ENSIGN (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 146

Whereas, on March 28, 2011, President Barack Obama, in an address to the Nation, said “. . . at my direction, America led an effort with our allies at the United Nations Security Council to pass a historic resolution that authorized a no-fly zone to stop the regime’s attacks from the air and further authorized all necessary measures to protect the Libyan people”;

Whereas, in that same address to the Nation, President Obama said he ordered military action to prevent “. . . a massacre that would have reverberated across the region and stained the conscience of the world”;

Whereas, on March 19, 2011, following passage of United Nations Resolution 1973, the United States began conducting air and sea strikes against Libya in what was labeled Operation Odyssey Dawn;

Whereas President Obama has not sought from Congress authorization for the use of military force against Libya;

Whereas passage of a non-binding, simple resolution by the Senate is not equivalent to an authorization for the use of military force, passed by both the House and the Senate and signed by the President;

Whereas Senate Resolution 85 (112th Congress) should not be interpreted as an expression of congressional consent for United States military intervention in Libya;

Whereas, on March 31, 2011, the United States Armed Forces transferred command of air operations over Libya to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) under Operation Unified Protector;

Whereas, at the time of the transfer to NATO, the United States had conducted 1,206 sorties and launched 216 Tomahawk missiles, while other NATO forces had conducted 784 sorties and launched 7 Tomahawk missiles;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces have performed and continue to perform

their assigned missions brilliantly and have once again demonstrated that they are the best in the world;

Whereas, prior to the United States transferring command to NATO, President Obama stated, "Going forward, the lead in enforcing the no-fly zone and protecting civilians on the ground will transition to our allies and partners, and I am fully confident that our coalition will keep the pressure on Qaddafi's remaining forces.";

Whereas, President Obama also stated that the United States would "play a supporting role" following transition to NATO, and that because of this transition, the risk and cost of this operation would be reduced significantly;

Whereas, after April 2, 2011, no United States combat aircraft were to fly strike missions over Libya unless specifically requested by NATO;

Whereas, after April 2, 2011, NATO immediately requested and was granted approval for a 48-hour extension of United States strike aircraft for participation in operations over Libya;

Whereas United States combat aircraft are currently scheduled to remain on standby in the region, in the event NATO commanders request additional assistance;

Whereas, Abdel Fattah Younes, head of the rebel forces, stated on April 5, 2011 that NATO has been "disappointing" and "slow" in calling in airstrikes, which have allowed Moammar Qaddafi's military to gain momentum and push back rebel forces;

Whereas, of the 21 members in the Arab League, only 2 countries have contributed any military resources to support United Nations Resolutions 1970 and 1973; and

Whereas it is in the interest of Arab nations to work with coalition forces to work to end violence, attacks, and abuses of civilians in Libya: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) United States military intervention in Libya, as explained by the President, is not in the vital interests of the United States;

(2) the President should have consulted with members of Congress prior to committing the United States Armed Forces either independently or as a major part of NATO operations;

(3) the President should obtain authorization from Congress before providing further military and financial support to operations in Libya and should not assume that such an authorization would equate to the United States Armed Forces leading any future strike or support operations;

(4) Prior to further involvement of United States military personnel or equipment, fellow NATO members and other nations that have a vital interest in the region should agree to provide a substantial portion of the military and financial burdens associated with Operation Unified Protector; and

(5) members of the Arab League should ensure that all of their military resources are available to enforce United Nations Resolutions 1970 and 1973 (2011).

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—RECOGNIZING THE CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL STUDENT EMPLOYMENT WEEK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH

Ms. KLOBUCHAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 147

Whereas National Student Employment Week offers the University of Minnesota Du-

luth the opportunity to recognize students who work while attending college;

Whereas the University of Minnesota Duluth is committed to increasing awareness of student employment as an educational experience for students, as well as an alternative to financial aid;

Whereas there are nearly 1,500 student employees at University of Minnesota Duluth;

Whereas the University of Minnesota Duluth recognizes how important student employees are to their employers; and

Whereas National Student Employment Week is celebrated the week of April 11 through 17, 2011: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the celebration of National Student Employment Week at the University of Minnesota Duluth.

SENATE RESOLUTION 148—CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF UNITED STATES POLICY OBJECTIVES IN LIBYA, BOTH DURING AND AFTER MUAMMAR QADDAFI'S RULE, AND A PLAN TO ACHIEVE THEM, AND TO SEEK CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST LIBYA

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LEE, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 148

Whereas, on February 15, 2011, protests against longtime Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi began in Benghazi, Libya, following the arrest of human rights advocate Fathi Tarbel;

Whereas, on March 10, 2011, rebels in Libya, armed with outdated anti-aircraft guns and facing overwhelming firepower from Qaddafi forces, were forced to retreat from strongholds in eastern Libya, while doctors in Libya reported that civilian casualties had doubled, mostly as the result of airstrikes ordered by Qaddafi;

Whereas, on March 10, 2011, France became the first country to recognize the Libyan Transitional National Council, organized by the Libyan rebel leadership, as the legitimate government of Libya;

Whereas, on March 12, 2011, Amr Moussa, secretary general of the Arab League, announced, "The Arab League has officially requested the United Nations Security Council to impose a no-fly zone against any military action against the Libyan people.";

Whereas, on March 16, 2011, Muammar Qaddafi's forces neared the rebel stronghold of Benghazi, and Saif al-Islam, Qaddafi's son, vowed that "everything will be over in 48 hours";

Whereas, on March 16, 2011, following United Nations Security Council negotiations, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan Rice announced United States support for a no-fly zone, stating, "But the U.S. view is that we need to be prepared to contemplate steps that include, but perhaps go beyond, a no-fly zone.";

Whereas, on March 17, 2011, the United Nations Security Council voted to approve a no-fly zone over Libya, passing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973, which authorized "all necessary measures" to protect civilians;

Whereas, on March 19, 2011, President Barack Obama authorized United States

military operations against Libya, and Operation Odyssey Dawn commenced;

Whereas, on March 19, 2011, the United States Armed Forces began air and sea strikes against targets along the coast of Libya against Libyan air defenses;

Whereas, on March 21, 2011, President Obama sent a letter notifying Congress that he had ordered strikes on Libya and outlining United States military actions in Libya during the preceding 48 hours;

Whereas, on March 23, 2011, Muammar Qaddafi's forces shelled the town of Misrata, held by Libyan rebels, killing dozens of civilians;

Whereas, on March 24, 2011, coalition forces hit military targets deep inside Libya, but failed to prevent Qaddafi's tanks from re-entering Misrata and besieging its main hospital;

Whereas, on March 24, 2011, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen announced that NATO would take command of enforcing the no-fly zone over Libya and was considering taking control of the full United Nations-backed military mission;

Whereas, on March 30, 2011, forces loyal to Muammar Qaddafi pressed further east with an artillery offensive, pushing Libyan rebels back more than 95 miles towards Brega;

Whereas, on March 31, 2011, United States Africa Command, which had led the initial phases of military operations against Libya under Operation Odyssey Dawn, transferred command and control of international air operations over Libya to NATO;

Whereas, as of March 31, 2011, Operation Unified Protector, under sole command of NATO, is now responsible for the arms embargo, no-fly zone, and actions to protect civilians in Libya;

Whereas, as of April 4, 2011, in support of Operation Odyssey Dawn and Operation Unified Protector, the United States had flown approximately 1,600 military sorties and, as of April 7, 2011, had launched 228 Tomahawk Land Attack Missiles and spent approximately \$632,000,000;

Whereas President Obama has repeatedly indicated that his policy on Libya is that Muammar Qaddafi should no longer serve as the leader of the Government of Libya;

Whereas, on February 26, 2011, 11 days after the protests began, President Obama discussed the situation in Libya with Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel and, according to a White House statement, said, "When a leader's only means of staying in power is to use mass violence against his own people, he has lost the legitimacy to rule and needs to do what is right for his country by leaving now.";

Whereas, on March 3, 2011, President Obama, at a joint press conference with President of Mexico Felipe Calderon, said, "Muammar Qaddafi has lost the legitimacy to lead and he must leave. . . [W]e will continue to send the clear message that it's time for Qaddafi to go.";

Whereas, on March 18, 2011, President Obama, at a joint press conference with President of Chile Sebastian Pinera, said, "I have also stated that it is U.S. policy that Qaddafi needs to go. And we got a wide range of tools in addition to our military efforts to support that policy.";

Whereas, on March 28, 2011, President Obama, in an address to the Nation, began to draw a distinction between United States political and military objectives in Libya, saying, "There is no question that Libya—and the world—would be better off with Qaddafi out of power. I, along with many other world leaders, have embraced that goal, and will actively pursue it through non-military means.";