

BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1500, a bill to give Americans access to affordable child-only health insurance coverage.

S. 1508

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1508, a bill to extend loan limits for programs of the Federal Housing Administration, the government-sponsored enterprises, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1512

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1512, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1513

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1513, a bill to amend title XII of the Social Security Act to extend the provision waiving certain interest payments on advances made to States from the Federal unemployment account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

S. 1514

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1514, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Elouise Pepion Cobell, in recognition of her outstanding and enduring contributions to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Nation through her tireless pursuit of justice.

S. 1538

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1538, a bill to provide for a time-out on certain regulations, and for other purposes.

S. 1540

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1540, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow credits for the purchase of franchises by veterans.

S. 1576

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1576, a bill to measure the progress of relief, recovery, reconstruction, and development efforts in Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other purposes.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Wyoming

(Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1578, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to consumer confidence reports by community water systems.

S. 1583

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1583, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax deduction for the purchase, construction, and installation of a safe room or storm shelter, and for other purposes.

S. 1616

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1616, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain stock of real estate investment trusts from the tax on foreign investments in United States real property interests, and for other purposes.

S. 1619

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1619, a bill to provide for identification of misaligned currency, require action to correct the misalignment, and for other purposes.

S. 1621

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1621, a bill to create livable communities through coordinated public investment and streamlined requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1623, a bill to provide a processing extension for emergency mortgage relief payments, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 232

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 232, a resolution recognizing the continued persecution of Falun Gong practitioners in China on the 12th anniversary of the campaign by the Chinese Communist Party to suppress the Falun Gong movement, recognizing the Tuidang movement whereby Chinese citizens renounce their ties to the Chinese Communist

Party and its affiliates, and calling for an immediate end to the campaign to persecute Falun Gong practitioners.

S. RES. 274

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 274, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that funding for the Federal Pell Grant program should not be cut in any deficit reduction program.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1638. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of P.S. 103 in West Baltimore, Maryland and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I am proud to introduce the Justice Thurgood Marshall's Elementary School Study Act. The elementary school that Justice Marshall attended, known as PS 103, located in my hometown of Baltimore, is a place of national significance because it marks the site where one of our Nation's greatest legal minds began his education.

Thurgood Marshall is well known as one of the most significant historical figures of the American civil rights movement. By the time he was 32, he was appointed the chief legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP. He served at the NAACP a total of 25 years and was a key strategist to end racial segregation throughout the United States.

Perhaps the greatest illustration of this effort was his victory before the Supreme Court overturning the Plessy doctrine of 'separate but equal' and ending school segregation with the landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, KS* in 1954. Not only did this case open up educational opportunity and sparked the civil rights movement in this nation, it also established Thurgood Marshall, still a young attorney from Baltimore, as one of the greatest legal minds in all the land. This case was just one of the 29 cases he won before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Fittingly, Marshall was the first African American confirmed to the Supreme Court. He was nominated by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1967 and served 24 years, until 1991. On the high court, Marshall continued his fight for the Constitutional protection of individual human rights.

But Thurgood Marshall was not always a legal giant. He was once a young boy growing up in West Baltimore. He received the first 6 years of his public education at PS 103. An apocryphal story goes that a young Thurgood Marshall studied the U.S. Constitution in the basement of the

building while serving detention. Regardless of whether or not this is true, the building powerfully tells the story of racial segregation in America, PS 103 was a “blacks only” school when Justice Marshall was a student there, and the rise of one of the country’s paramount thinkers and pioneers in the civil rights movement.

The building is located at 1315 Division Street in the Upton Neighborhood of Old West Baltimore. The building is part of the Old West Baltimore National Register Historic District, and is listed as a contributing historic resource for the neighborhood. The Old West Baltimore historic district is one of the largest predominately African American historic districts in the country, and its significance is centered on the African American experience in the area.

In Baltimore, we are fortunate to have the National Park Service operate two historical sites, Fort McHenry and the Hampton Mansion. Adding PS 103 is a unique opportunity for the National Park Service to work in Baltimore’s inner-city and to expand its ability to engage people around African American history.

Needless to say, Thurgood Marshall’s legacy is one that should be preserved. He was one of our country’s greatest legal minds and a prominent historical figure of one chapter of our country’s great history—the civil rights movement. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of PS 103 to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the building as a unit of the National Park Service. Preserving the building that was Justice Marshall’s elementary school will give Americans insight into Justice Marshall’s childhood.

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. 1638

*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 “Thurgood Marshall’s Elementary School Study Act”.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means P.S. 103, the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth.

#### SEC. 3. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(3) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the

study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(4) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals;

(5) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives; and

(6) identify any authorities that would compel or permit the Secretary to influence local land use decisions under the alternatives.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 285—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD HABITAT DAY, OCTOBER 3, 2011

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. AKAKA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 285

Whereas the United Nations has designated the first Monday of October every year as World Habitat Day, and the theme of 2011 World Habitat Day is Cities and Climate Change;

Whereas World Habitat Day calls on global citizens to reflect on the state of our towns and cities and the importance of adequate shelter and serves as a reminder of our collective responsibility for the future of the human habitat;

Whereas approximately 51 percent of the world’s population currently lives in cities of all sizes and produces the majority of the world’s economic output;

Whereas projections indicate that ⅔ of the world’s population will reside in cities just over a generation from now;

Whereas approximately 1,000,000,000 people currently live in slums, and more than half of this population is under the age of 25;

Whereas it is estimated that, by 2030, the number of people living in slums will double;

Whereas, according to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 884,000,000 people lack adequate access to safe water, and nearly 50 percent of the developing world’s population, over 2,500,000,000 people, lack access to sanitation services;

Whereas the Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene contribute to the deaths of more than 1,500,000 children younger than 5 years of age per year;

Whereas, according to the World Bank, more than 1,400,000,000 people still live without electricity, a critical component of economic growth and development;

Whereas insecure lease and real property ownership tenure often subject slum dwellers

to arbitrary, supra-market rents, forced evictions, threats, and harassment;

Whereas insecurity of land and property tenure severely inhibits economic development by undermining investment incentives and constraining the growth of credit markets, imperils the ability of families to achieve sustainable livelihoods and assured access to shelter, and often contributes to conflict over property rights;

Whereas women are affected disproportionately by forced evictions and insecure tenure as a result of gender-based discrimination, often including gender-biased laws that define women as legal minors or otherwise prevent them from acquiring and securing land, property, and housing lease or ownership rights, making them more vulnerable to poverty, violence, and sexual abuse;

Whereas many of the world’s large cities are located in low-lying coastal areas that are more susceptible to environmental events and face serious threats from the effects of climate change such as storm surges;

Whereas the slum dwellers in low-lying coastal cities are disproportionately affected by disasters;

Whereas, according to the International Organization for Migration, there could be up to 200,000,000 environmentally-induced migrants by 2050, many of whom will be forced from their homes by rising sea levels and the increased frequency of flooding or drought, thereby challenging the security of the United States and United States allies;

Whereas adequate housing and universal access to basic shelter serve as catalysts for economic, social, and democratic development in the United States and elsewhere;

Whereas international organizations, faith-based groups, and nonprofits are working towards providing safe, affordable, and decent shelter for all; and

Whereas the 2006 National Security Strategy states, “America’s national interests and moral values drive us in the same direction: to assist the world’s poor citizens and least developed nations and help integrate them into the global economy”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Habitat Day; and

(2) reflects on the state of our cities and towns and the importance of adequate shelter and is reminded of our shared responsibility for the future of the human habitat;

(3) underscores the importance of a sustainable urban development strategy that—

(A) promotes equitable access to—

(i) basic shelter and affordable housing, particularly by residents of slums and informal settlements and similar densely populated, impoverished urban areas; and

(ii) safe water and sanitation;

(B) promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment;

(C) supports access to sustainable and renewable sources of energy;

(D) employs innovative approaches to urban development challenges;

(E) leverages United States Government resources through collaborative partnership with foreign governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector entities, and nonprofit and community-based organizations;

(F) operates to a scale that ensures sustainability;

(G) addresses current and future effects of climate change on cities; and

(H) improves environmental sustainability in urban areas; and

(4) encourages the leaders and citizens of cities, which are the source of, and solution to, many of the world’s development challenges, to build upon their successful experiences and develop more ambitious goals for