

and have rejected motions from prosecutors in Russia seeking extradition of Yukos officials or materials;

Whereas, on February 5, 2007, prosecutors in Russia suspiciously brought new charges against Mr. Khodorkovsky and Mr. Lebedev on the eve of their eligibility for parole, accusing them of embezzling the entire Yukos oil production for 6 years (1998 through 2003);

Whereas, on December 16, 2010, and just days before judge Viktor Danilkin's verdict, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin publicly called Mr. Khodorkovsky a "thief" who must "sit in jail," and stated that "we should presume that Mr. Khodorkovsky's crimes have been proven in court";

Whereas, on December 27, 2010, Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Platon Lebedev were convicted of embezzlement charges and sentenced to six additional years in prison;

Whereas the United States Department of State's 2009 Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Russia reported that "the arrest, conviction, and subsequent treatment of Khodorkovsky raised concerns about due process and the rule of law, including the independence of courts" and that Khodorkovsky was "selectively targeted for prosecution because of his political activities and as a warning to other oligarchs against involvement in political or civil society issues";

Whereas, following the 2010 conviction, the editorial boards of the New York Times, Washington Post, and Wall Street Journal stated respectively that the "latest prosecution suggests that Russia's judiciary is still under Mr. Putin's thumb and Mr. Medvedev's talk of reform is just talk," "Russia remains the country of Mr. Putin," and "the Kremlin again chose to flout the rule of law, the political opposition and human rights";

Whereas the Senate has consistently voiced concern about the impartial treatment of Mr. Khodorkovsky and Mr. Lebedev at the hands of the Government of Russia;

Whereas, on December 9, 2003, the Senate unanimously passed S. Res. 258 (108th Congress), calling on the authorities in Russia to "dispel international concerns that the cases against Mikhail B. Khodorkovsky and other business leaders and politically motivated"; and

Whereas, on November 18, 2005, the Senate unanimously passed S. Res. 322 (109th Congress), expressing the sense that "the criminal justice system in Russia has not accorded Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Platon Lebedev fair, transparent, and impartial treatment under the laws of the Russian Federation": Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) in cases dealing with perceived threats to authorities, the judiciary of Russia is frequently used as an instrument of the Kremlin and is not truly independent or fair;

(2) Mikhail Khodorkovsky and Platon Lebedev are political prisoners who have been denied basic due process rights under international law;

(3) in light of the record of selective prosecution, politicization, and abuse of process involved in their cases, and as a demonstration of Russia's commitment to the rule of law, democracy, and human rights, the 2010 conviction issued by authorities in Russia against Mr. Khodorkovsky and Mr. Lebedev should be overturned; and

(4) the Government of Russia is encouraged to take these actions to uphold the rule of law, democratic principles, and human rights to further a more positive relationship between the Governments and people of the United States and Russia in a new era of mutual cooperation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 66—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 66

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized from March 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, and October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, and October 1, 2012, through February 28, 2013, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2. (a) The expense of the committee for the period March 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,732,860, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period of October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,970,617, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, organizations thereof (as authorized by section 292(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(c) For the period of October 1, 2012, through February 28, 2013, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$1,237,755, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

SEC. 3. The committee may report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2013.

SEC. 4. Expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, except that vouchers shall not be required—

(1) for the disbursement of salaries of employees paid at an annual rate;

(2) for the payment of telecommunications provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate;

(3) for the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of the Stationery, United States Senate;

(4) for payments to the Postmaster, United States Senate;

(5) for the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate;

(6) for the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(7) for payment of franked mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

SEC. 5. There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee from March 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, and October 1, 2012, through February 28, 2013, to be paid from the Appropriations account for "Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations".

SENATE RESOLUTION 67—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY

Ms. STABENOW submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 67

Resolved, That, in carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry is authorized from March 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011; October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, and October 1, 2012, through February 28, 2013, in its discretion (1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (2) to employ personnel, and (3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

SEC. 2(a). The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2011, through September 30, 2011, under this resolution shall not exceed \$2,800,079 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).

(b) For the period October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012, expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$4,800,136 of which amount (1) not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended), and (2) not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for the training of the professional staff of such committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946).