At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 491, supra.

S. 542

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 542, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize space-available travel on military aircraft for members of the reserve components, a member or former member of a reserve component who is eligible for retired pay but for age, widows and widowers of retired members, and dependents.

S. 613

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 613, a bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to permit a prevailing party in an action or proceeding brought to enforce the Act to be awarded expert witness fees and certain other expenses.

S. 752

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 752, a bill to establish a comprehensive interagency response to reduce lung cancer mortality in a timely manner.

S. 815

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 815, a bill to guarantee that military funerals are conducted with dignity and respect.

S. 891

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 891, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the recognition of attending physician assistants as attending physicians to serve hospice patients.

S. 975

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 975, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1018

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1018, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, and the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 to provide for implementation of additional recommendations of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services.

S. 1025

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1025, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance the national defense through empowerment of the National Guard, enhancement of the functions of the National Guard Bureau, and improvement of Federal–State military coordination in domestic emergency response, and for other purposes.

S. 1034

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1034, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to equalize the exclusion from gross income of parking and transportation fringe benefits and to provide for a common cost-of-living adjustment, and for other purposes.

S. 1067

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1067, a bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a research and development and demonstration program to reduce manufacturing and construction costs relating to nuclear reactors, and for other purposes.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1094, a bill to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–416).

S. 1113

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1113, a bill to facilitate the reestablishment of domestic, critical mineral designation, assessment, production, manufacturing, recycling, analysis, forecasting, workforce, education, research, and international capabilities in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 1169

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1169, a bill to provide for benchmarks to evaluate progress being made toward the goal of transitioning security responsibilities in Afghanistan to the Government of Afghanistan.

S. 1176

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1176, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to prohibit the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, receiving, possessing, purchasing, selling, or donation of horses and other equines to be slaughtered for human consumption, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 17

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. RES. 144

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 144, a resolution supporting early detection for breast cancer.

S. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 185, a resolution reaffirming the commitment of the United States to a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, reaffirming opposition to the inclusion of Hamas in a unity government unless it is willing to accept peace with Israel and renounce violence, and declaring that Palestinian efforts to gain recognition of a state outside direct negotiations demonstrates absence of a good faith commitment to peace negotiations, and will have implications for continued United States aid.

S. RES. 202

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 202, a resolution designating June 27, 2011, as ''National Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Awareness Day''.

AMENDMENT NO. 436

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 436 proposed to S. 782, a bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to reauthorize that Act, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. REED):

S. 1180. A bill to authorize the President to confiscate and vest certain property of the Government of Libya and to authorize the use of that property to provide humanitarian relief to and for the benefit of the people of

Libya, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I join Senator SHELBY and other senior Senators to introduce the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, designed to explicitly authorize the President to confiscate and distribute some of the assets of Muammar Qaddafi's government to be used to provide urgent humanitarian relief for the people of Libya. This issue lies within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs because it involves frozen assets being held by U.S. banks and other financial institutions. We are joined by Chairman KERRY of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Armed Services Committee Chairman LEVIN and Ranking Minority Member JOHN MCCAIN, and Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee Chairman LIEBERMAN as original cosponsors of this measure.

A few weeks ago the President's senior advisors from the Treasury Department, the State Department, and the White House came to Congress and provided draft legislation to explicitly authorize the President to seize and vest the Qaddafi government's assets to be used to benefit the Libyan people. This measure is an updated version of that legislation, imposing certain conditions on that authority, and providing for certain reporting, tracking and auditing requirements on the use of the funds.

Currently, there are approximately $36 billion in Libyan Government assets in banks and other financial institutions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, both here and abroad. According to the Treasury Department, a little over $8.1 billion is physically present in the U.S.—and of that, a little over $200 million is in cash and available for immediate seizure and use to support humanitarian efforts in Libya. This measure would allow for confiscation of up to $8 billion of the Qaddafi government's assets—plus an additional $2 billion if necessary to avert an imminent humanitarian emergency.

The bill provides for the confiscation and distribution of the funds in two batches—the first $4 billion could be seized, vested and distributed upon the bill's enactment, and a second $4 billion could be confiscated and released after a 30-day notification period designed to give Congress an opportunity to deny the seizure of the funds via enactment of a joint resolution of disapproval. The additional $2 billion could be released upon certification of a humanitarian emergency.

Notwithstanding how my colleagues feel about the current military situation, or U.S. involvement in Libya—and I know there is a wide range of opinions in Congress on that issue, which we'll likely debate on the Senate floor soon—one thing is clear: in the wake of continuing violence perpetrated by the Libyan regime against its own people, there is a real, urgent and growing need for humanitarian relief and assistance.

The U.S. has already provided tens of millions of dollars of its own funds in relief aid for Libya's citizens, and last week pledged additional aid. This bill would simply authorize the confiscation of certain assets of the Government of Libya, already frozen by the U.S. government under existing legal authorities, to be used to provide additional humanitarian relief to meet urgent needs there. It would effectively give the true owners of these assets—the Libyan people—access to some of their own money to provide relief for Libya's citizens.

The bill authorizes the President to seize and distribute these assets. I understand the Administration intends the funds to be overseen by the State Department, and to go mainly through non-governmental humanitarian relief and development organizations currently active in Libya; this measure ultimately allows the President to decide who the recipients are, with some limitations. It also requires that the funds be used only for purposes related to humanitarian relief, consistent with UN Security Council resolutions on this matter, and imposes a set of accounting, recordkeeping and Congressional reporting requirements on the funds.

It requires that the funds not go to anyone or any organization whose assets are blocked under U.S. law, or those identified as terrorists or affiliated with terrorist organizations, or those complicit in human rights abuses. It also provides the President with powerful investigative and penalty authorities, to ensure appropriate distribution of the funding and to combat any potential fraud in the distribution of aid. The Administration has made clear that such assets would be disbursed only through partners that meet U.S. legal and policy standards that the United States generally applies to the provision of assistance, including those relating to human rights and transparent oversight of the disbursements. While these are not U.S. taxpayer funds, I believe we still have a fiduciary responsibility for its efficient and effective distribution, and that's why we have imposed these important accountability measures.

Such seizure of another government's assets is not unprecedented. In the past, the U.S. government has seized and frozen the assets of other governments with whom we were involved in a conflict, going all the way back to World War I. The latest example is when we seized and used a portion of Iraqi government assets in 2003 to provide urgent reconstruction assistance and other forms of support for the people of Iraq.

I hope we can move quickly on this legislation to authorize the release of these funds and show that Congress and the Executive branch are working together on this issue and that despite our differences on U.S. military action there we can act promptly and decisively to provide needed humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1180

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 ''Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On February 26, 2011, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1970, which imposed an asset freeze on Colonel Muammar Qaddafi and members of his family.

(2) On March 17, 2011, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1973, which expanded the asset freeze to include the Central Bank of Libya, the Libyan Investment Authority, the Libyan Foreign Bank, the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio, and the Libyan National Oil Corporation.

(3) The United Nations Security Council stated in Resolution 1973 that the assets frozen would ''at a later stage, as soon as possible, be made available to and for the benefit of the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya''.

(4) On March 3, 2011, the President of the United States stated that ''Muammar Qaddafi has lost the legitimacy to lead, and he must leave''.

(5) On March 29, 2011, the Transitional National Council of the Libyan Republic issued ''A Vision of a Democratic Libya'', which stated that its goal is ''building a free and democratic society and ensuring the supremacy of international humanitarian law and human rights declarations'', and that ''[t]his can only be achieved through dialogue, tolerance, co-operation, national cohesiveness and the active participation of all citizens''. In that statement, the Transitional National Council pledged itself, without reservation, to the establishment of ''a constitutional civil and free state'' that upholds intellectual and political pluralism and the peaceful transfer of power and guarantees full citizenship rights to all Libyans.

(6) On April 7, 2011, Ali Aujali, the Official Representative to the United States of the Transitional National Council of the Libyan Republic, wrote to the United States Secretary of the Treasury and requested ''immediate access to some of the frozen Qaddafi regime funds to purchase needed humanitarian supplies and to support critical services such as hospitals, water distribution and sanitation''.

(7) On May 19, 2011, the President of the United States, referring to the Transitional National Council of the Libyan Republic, stated that ''the opposition has organized a legitimate and credible interim council''.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 209. AUTHORIZATION OF CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

''(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

''(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term 'executive agency' has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

''(3) GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.—The term 'Government of Libya'—

''(A) means the Government of Libya on the date of the enactment of the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, including any agency or instrumentality of that Government, any entity controlled by that Government, and the Central Bank of Libya; and

''(B) does not include a successor government of Libya.

''(4) SUCCESSOR GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.—The term 'successor government of Libya' means a successor government to the Government of Libya (as defined in paragraph (3)) that is recognized as the legitimate governing authority of Libya by the Government of the United States.

''(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to provide humanitarian relief to and for the benefit of the people of Libya and to support the aspirations of the people of Libya for democratic self-government.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President—

''(A) may confiscate and vest, through instructions or licenses or in such other manner as the President determines appropriate, funds and other property of the Government of Libya that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in the amounts specified in subsection (f);

''(B) may liquidate or sell any of such property; and

''(C) shall deposit any funds confiscated and vested under subparagraph (A) and any funds resulting from the liquidation or sale of property under subparagraph (B) in the account established under subsection (d).

''(2) VESTING.—All right, title, and interest in funds and other property confiscated under paragraph (1) shall vest in the Government of the United States.

''(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish a non-interest-bearing account to consist of the funds deposited into the account under subsection (c)(1)(C).

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds in the account established under paragraph (1) shall be available to be used only as specified in subsection (e)(1).

''(e) USE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF LIBYA.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the President may transfer funds from the account established under subsection (d)—

''(A) to such executive agencies and, subject to paragraph (3), such other persons as the President determines appropriate, to be used only for costs related to providing humanitarian relief to and for the benefit of the people of Libya, consistent with the purposes of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011); and

''(B) on and after the date on which a successor government of Libya is recognized by the Government of the United States, to the successor government of Libya.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

''(A) LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—None of the funds transferred under this subsection may knowingly be provided to—

''(i) an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a));

''(ii) a person that provides support for acts of international terrorism or for an organization described in clause (i);

''(iii) a person whose property or interests in property are blocked pursuant to this Act, unless the transfer is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; or

''(iv) a person the President determines is responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights.

''(B) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.—None of the funds transferred under this subsection may be used to purchase weapons or military equipment of either a lethal or nonlethal nature.

''(3) CERTIFICATIONS BY CERTAIN PERSONS.—The President may not transfer funds to any person, other than an executive agency, under paragraph (1)(A) unless that person certifies to the President that the person—

''(A) will use such funds only for the costs described in paragraph (1)(A); and

''(B) will not—

''(i) transfer any of such funds to a person or organization described in paragraph (2)(A); or

''(ii) use any of such funds to purchase weapons or military equipment of either a lethal or nonlethal nature.

''(4) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—If the President exercises the authority provided under this section, the President shall impose such additional terms and conditions as the President determines appropriate with respect to the transfer of funds under this subsection and with respect to the use of such funds.

''(5) USE BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds transferred to an executive agency under this subsection—

''(A) shall remain available until expended;

''(B) shall be used only for the costs described in paragraph (1)(A);

''(C) may be distributed in such manner as the head of the executive agency determines appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this section, including through grants and contributions; and

''(D) may be transferred among executive agencies.

''(f) INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT AUTHORIZATIONS OF CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.—

''(1) AUTHORITY.—The authority of the President to confiscate and vest funds and other property under subsection (c) shall be limited as follows:

''(A) INITIAL LIMITATION.—Effective on and after the date of the enactment of the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, the President may confiscate and vest not more than $4,000,000,000 under subsection (c).

''(B) CONFISCATION AND VESTING OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If, at any one time after the date of the enactment of the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, the President submits to Congress the notification described in clause (ii), effective on and after the day after the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date on which that notification is submitted, the President may confiscate and vest not more than an additional $4,000,000,000 under subsection (c) over the amount authorized to be confiscated and vested under subparagraph (A), unless a joint resolution of disapproval described in paragraph (2) is enacted within the 30-day period after the notification is submitted.

''(ii) NOTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—The notification described in this clause is a notification—

''(I) that the President intends to confiscate and vest the additional amount specified in clause (i) to be used for the costs described in subsection (e)(1)(A); and

''(II) submitted with a report—

''(aa) describing the necessity of confiscating and vesting that additional amount; and

''(bb) detailing the plan of the President with respect to the use of that additional amount.

''(C) EMERGENCY CERTIFICATION; CONFISCATION AND VESTING TO ADDRESS EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—If, at any one time after the date of the enactment of the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, the President submits to Congress the certification described in clause (ii), effective on and after the date on which that certification is submitted, the President may confiscate and vest not more than an additional $2,000,000,000 under subsection (c) over the amounts otherwise authorized to be confiscated and vested under this paragraph.

''(ii) CERTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—The certification described in this clause is a certification by the President that it is necessary to confiscate and vest the additional amount specified in clause (i) to address an emergency need for additional humanitarian assistance.

''(2) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

''(A) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—In this paragraph, the term 'joint resolution of disapproval' means only a joint resolution of the 2 Houses of Congress, the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That Congress disapproves of the confiscation and vesting of the amount of funds or other property specified in section 209(f)(1)(B)(i) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.'.

''(B) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERING RESOLUTIONS.—

''(i) INTRODUCTION.—A joint resolution of disapproval—

''(I) may be introduced in the House of Representatives or the Senate during the 10-day period beginning on the date on which a notification described in paragraph (1)(B)(ii) is submitted;

''(II) in the House of Representatives, may be introduced by any Member of the House of Representatives;

''(III) in the Senate, may be introduced by any Member of the Senate; and

''(IV) may not be amended.

''(ii) REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and a joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the House of Representatives shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

''(iii) COMMITTEE DISCHARGE AND FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—The provisions of subsections (c) through (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2192) (relating to committee discharge and floor consideration of certain resolutions in the House of Representatives and the Senate) apply to a resolution of disapproval under this paragraph to the same extent as such subsections apply to joint resolutions under such section 152, except that—

''(I) subsection (c)(1) of such section 152 shall be applied and administered by substituting '10 days' for '30 days'; and

''(II) subsection (f)(1)(A)(i) of such section 152 shall be applied and administered by substituting 'Committee on Banking, Housing,

and Urban Affairs' for 'Committee on Finance'.

''(C) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This paragraph is enacted by Congress—

''(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

''(ii) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

''(g) RECORDKEEPING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may, in exercising the authority provided under this section, require any person to keep a full record of—

''(A) any act or transaction carried out pursuant to any regulation, instruction, license, order, or direction issued under this section, either before, during, or after the completion of the act or transaction;

''(B) any property in which any foreign country or any national of a foreign country has or has had any interest; and

''(C) any other information the President determines necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

''(2) PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION.—The President may require any person—

''(A) to provide any information required to be kept by the person under paragraph (1) under oath and in the form of reports or any other form; and

''(B) to produce any books of account, records, contracts, letters, memoranda, or other papers in the custody or control of the person that relate to any information required to be kept under paragraph (1).

''(h) REPORTS ON USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the President first confiscates and vests funds or other property under subsection (c), and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing, for the 90-day period preceding the submission of the report—

''(A) the amount of funds and other property confiscated and transferred under this section;

''(B) the executive agencies and other persons to which such funds were transferred;

''(C) the manner in which such funds were used; and

''(D) the amount remaining in the account established under subsection (d) at the end of the 90-day period.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE WITH RESPECT TO REPORT RELATING TO AUTHORIZATION OF CONFISCATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—If, after the date on which a report is required to be submitted by paragraph (1) and before the next such report is required to be submitted, the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees the report described in subsection (f)(1)(B)(ii)(II), the President—

''(A) shall include in the report described in subsection (f)(1)(B)(ii)(II) the information required to be included in the report required by paragraph (1) for the period that—

''(i) begins on the date on which the last report required by paragraph (1) was required to be submitted; and

''(ii) ends on the date on which the President submits the report described in subsection (f)(1)(B)(ii)(II); and

''(B) may include in the next report required by paragraph (1) only the information required by paragraph (1) for the period—

''(i) beginning on the date on which the report described in subsection (f)(1)(B)(ii)(II) is submitted; and

''(ii) ending on the date on which the report required by paragraph (1) is required to be submitted.

''(i) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Libyan Assets for Humanitarian Relief Act of 2011, and every 180 days thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the confiscation and vesting of funds and other property under subsection (c) and the use of funds under subsection (e).

''(j) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, instruction, license, order, or direction issued under this section to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a).

''(k) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

''(1) SAFE HARBOR.—A person that complies fully with a regulation, instruction, license, order, or direction issued under this section may not be held liable for a violation of this section.

''(2) GOOD FAITH COMPLIANCE.—A person may not be held liable in any court for or with respect to any act or omission done in good faith in connection with the administration of, or pursuant to and in reliance on, this section, or any regulation, instruction, license, order, or direction issued under this section.

''(3) NO LEGAL PROCESS WITH RESPECT TO CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—Any funds or other property confiscated and vested under subsection (c), including any proceeds from the liquidation or sale of such property, shall be immune from any legal process or attachment.

''(4) ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER THIS SECTION.—No action taken under this section, other than the imposition of penalties with respect to a person under subsection (j), shall be reviewable in any court in the United States.

''(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, that is enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, any agency of the United States, any officer or employee of the United States, or any other person.

''(l) TERMINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent necessary to carry out the plan required by paragraph (2), the provisions of this section (other than subsections (a), (g), (j), (k), and (m)) shall terminate on the date described in paragraph (3).

''(2) PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF REMAINING AMOUNTS.—On the date described in paragraph (3), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the plan of the President for using any funds remaining of the amounts confiscated and vested under this section that—

''(A) describes how any of such funds that are obligated as of that date will be expended; and

''(B) provides for the distribution of any of such funds that are unobligated as of that date to a successor government of Libya.

''(3) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this paragraph is the date on which the national emergency declared by the President with respect to Libya pursuant to section 202 expires and is not continued by the President.

''(m) REGULATIONS.—The President shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''Whenever'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (e), whenever''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) REPORTS RELATING TO CONFISCATION OF ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBYA.—If the President exercises the authority provided under section 209, the President shall submit reports in accordance with subsection (h) of that section.''.

SUMMARY OF LIBYAN ASSETS FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF ACT OF 2011

Authorization of Confiscation: The measure authorizes the President to confiscate and vest certain funds and other property of the Government of Libya currently frozen by the U.S. government, allows liquidation of the assets and sale of any property, and directs the proceeds to be used solely for humanitarian purposes to benefit the Libyan people. The Government of Libya is defined to include Libya's Central Bank.

Account Established for Confiscated Funds: The bill requires the President to establish a U.S. government account to hold confiscated funds and the proceeds from any asset or property sales. The Secretary of the Treasury may hold in escrow funds that are not needed immediately to meet urgent humanitarian needs.

Use of Confiscated Funds for Humanitarian Purposes to Benefit the Libyan People: Libyan Government funds confiscated may only be used for humanitarian purposes to benefit the Libyan people, consistent with United Nations Security Council resolutions. None may be used to purchase weapons or military equipment. The President must designate recipients of funds and impose appropriate terms and conditions, which may include detailed recordkeeping requirements, on recipients. The measure prohibits the knowing transfer of funds to: 1) foreign terrorist organizations; 2) supporters of acts of terrorism or of terrorist organizations; 3) a person whose assets are blocked by the International Emergency Economics Powers Act (IEEPA); or 4) a person the President determines to be responsible for violations of internationally recognized human rights.

Framework for Confiscation of Funds: The bill authorizes an initial confiscation and distribution of $4 billion; if additional funds are needed, the President may notify Congress of his intent to confiscate an additional $4 billion, to be released within 30 days unless Congress objects via enactment of a Joint Resolution of Disapproval. The President's request for the additional funds must include information about how prior confiscated funds were disbursed, a description of the need for additional funds, a plan of how the additional funds will be used, and other information. In the event of a humanitarian emergency, the measure also authorizes the President to notify Congress of his intent to confiscate, on an expedited basis and upon certification of need, an additional $2 billion to meet emergency needs.

Investigations and Recordkeeping: The President may conduct appropriate investigations of recipients as necessary, and require recordkeeping from recipients of these funds, which could include books of account, records, contracts, letters, memoranda, or other papers related to distributions under the Act.

Audit and Reporting Requirements: The President must provide detailed reports to Congress every 90 days describing the amount of funds confiscated and transferred

to designated recipients, the recipients of these funds, and the manner in which these funds were used. If the President notifies Congress of an additional confiscation in the middle of a 90-day period, the President must only include any new information on fund distribution. GAO is required to conduct and provide to Congress periodic audits of the program.

Penalties: Substantial penalties apply to persons who violate provisions of the Act, including huge fines provided for under section 206 of IEEPA.

Legal Protections/Judicial Review: Decisions made with respect to confiscated assets are not subject to judicial review; a ''good faith'' exception is provided for those acting consistent with the requirements of the Act; and any funds or property confiscated under the Act are immune from any legal process or attachment.

Termination: The authorities provided for in the bill terminate once the existing emergency determination of the President under IEEPA with respect to Libya expires. Upon termination, the President must submit to Congress a report describing a plan for use of any remaining unspent funds, including return of such funds to a successor government of Libya.

Regulations: The bill requires the President to prescribe regulations as necessary under the Act.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1183. A bill to establish a national mercury monitoring program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today along with Senator CARPER, I am introducing the Comprehensive National Mercury Monitoring Act. This bill would ensure that the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, has accurate information about the extent of mercury pollution.

A comprehensive national mercury monitoring network is needed to protect human health, safeguard fisheries, and track the impact of emissions reductions. By accurately quantifying regional and national changes in atmospheric deposition, ecosystem contamination, and bioaccumulation of mercury in fish and wildlife in response to changes in mercury emissions, this monitoring network would help policy makers, scientists, and the public to better understand the sources, consequences, and trends in United States mercury pollution.

Mercury is a potent neurotoxin of significant ecological and public health concern, especially for children and pregnant women. It is estimated that approximately 410,000 children born in the U.S. were exposed to levels of mercury in the womb that are high enough to impair neurological development. Mercury exposure has gone down as U.S. mercury emissions have declined; however, levels remain unacceptably high.

Each new scientific study seems to find higher levels of mercury in more ecosystems and in more species than we had previously thought. For example, as of 2008, every state in the country has issued mercury advisories for human fish consumption. These advisories cover 57 percent of the Nation's total lake acreage, and 68 percent of our total river miles. This is 19 percent more lake acreage and 42 percent more river area than in 2006.

At present, scientists must rely on limited information to understand the critical linkages between mercury emissions and environmental response and human health. Successful design, implementation, and assessment of solutions to the mercury pollution problem require comprehensive long-term information—information that is currently not available. We must have more comprehensive information and we must have it soon; otherwise, we risk making misguided policy decisions.

Specifically, the Comprehensive National Mercury Monitoring Act would direct EPA, in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to establish a national mercury monitoring program to measure and monitor mercury levels in the air and watersheds, water and soil chemistry, and in aquatic and terrestrial organisms at multiple sites across the Nation.

The act would establish a scientific advisory committee to advise on the establishment, site selection, measurement, recording protocols, and operations of the monitoring program; establish a centralized database for existing and newly collected environmental mercury data that can be freely accessed on the Internet; and require a report to Congress every 2 years on the program, including trend data, and an assessment of the reduction in mercury deposition rates that are required to be achieved in order to prevent adverse human and ecological effects every 4 years.

We must establish a comprehensive, robust national mercury monitoring network to provide EPA the data it needs to make decisions that protect the people and environment of Maine and the entire Nation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. JOHANNS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KIRK, Mr. COATS, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MCCASKILL):

S. 1185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a variable VEETC rate based on the price of crude oil, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I first wish to thank my colleague from Minnesota who spoke before me for his strong words. Also, I am here with the Senator from South Dakota, Mr. THUNE, to speak about the legislation we are introducing today, along with several other Senators, to find a good way to handle this—not the way it thus far has been handled.

My colleague from Minnesota talked about Senator COBURN's amendment, which we will be voting on tomorrow. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. First of all, I believe we need to invest in homegrown energy. The Coburn amendment would abruptly eliminate the VEETC—the Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit—without any kind of a glidepath during this year. Consequently, the 450,000 people who are directly or indirectly employed in this industry—when we think about all of the jobs we work on every single day, just because jobs are in States that maybe some people don't live in, including North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa, these are very important jobs throughout the country.

The other piece of this I think we can't neglect is the effect this would have on gas prices. That being said, both Senator THUNE and I understand this is a situation that needs to change. We are in a difficult budget situation in the Senate, and that is why we are introducing legislation today and working with stakeholders and Members from both sides of the aisle to find a reasonable solution that offers a responsible and cost-effective approach to reforming our biofuels policy.

This bill would transition to a more sustainable model of support for renewable fuel production in America instead of pulling the rug out from under an industry, with 4 days' notice, that employs hundreds of thousands of people in this country, as well as provides an alternative to oil. Senator THUNE is here, and maybe he wishes to address this a bit. We will go back and forth.

But I think one thing people need to understand is that this biofuels industry has become a major component of our fuel supply. One statistic is that the gasoline that is made from the oil we import from Canada—people know Canada is our biggest trading partner for oil. We literally produce as much biofuels as we produce gas from the oil we import from Canada, so it is a major part of our fuel supply. So we shouldn't just decide with 4 days' notice to change the rules of the game. In fact, as a recent vote showed us, oil is keeping every single cent of its subsidy.

Senator THUNE and I have a bill which basically gives away the subsidies for the rest of the year that the biofuels industry has and puts $1 billion toward deficit reduction—$1 billion toward deficit reduction—as well as making some investment with the remaining money in the infrastructure that this industry needs to be able to compete on any kind of an even playing field with oil.

So I know Senator THUNE has some thoughts on this as well, and I would like to come back and talk a little bit about what has been going on with oil versus ethanol in this country. But I think it is important to understand the

bill we are introducing today could be a major help with $1 billion in deficit reduction.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if I might just say to my colleague from Minnesota, I appreciate her good work and advocacy on this subject. This is something we have been working on for some time, along with some of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, for a lot of reasons; one of which, of course, is because, as the Senator from Minnesota mentioned, these are difficult fiscal times.

Obviously, every area in our budget needs to be reviewed and scrutinized and looked at to see where we might be able to achieve some savings. But, as my colleague noted, there is a right way and a wrong way to do this. The way that has been proposed in the amendment that was offered, and on which the cloture vote will occur tomorrow, is the wrong way. We cannot tell an industry in December we are going to give them a set of policies that are going to be in effect for the year, that they are going to be able to make investment decisions, they are going to be able to go to their lenders, they are going to be able to go secure financing based upon this set of policies—we do that around here all the time. We make policy, and we try to do it in a way, hopefully, that gives those who are investing their dollars some certainty about what those policies are going to be. Well, how can we then, in the middle of the year, come back and say we are just going to pull the rug right out from under them? We are sorry, that is just the way it is. This is gone.

Well, frankly, there is a much better way to go about doing this, and what the Senator from Minnesota and I have proposed does just that and, in my view, does this in a responsible, measured, thoughtful, reasonable way. We get to the same ultimate result, which is that for those who are really interested in doing away with the volumetric ethanol excise tax credit, it does phase it out, but it does it in a way that does not create disruption and harm and allows people to plan for the future. It also invests some of those resources in areas that are important to the future of that industry; namely, blender pumps, which is the one thing that does not exist out there today, at least not in any great numbers. If those pumps were more available, I believe we would see a lot higher usage of the fuel than we already have seen. But we already know it is 10 percent of our fuel supply.

Whether the opponents of this like it or not—and I know they do not—there are 13 billion gallons of ethanol produced in this country. At least that is what it was in 2010. We assume it will be that number, maybe a little higher, this year. That displaces 445 million barrels of imported crude oil. That is 55 million barrels more than the total crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia last year.

Now, think about that: a fuel that is produced from a kernel of corn now displaces more than the entire imports of Saudi foreign oil into this country. That is what we ought to be looking at. We ought to be looking at more ways to produce domestic energy, homegrown energy, adding that to our fuel supply rather than taking it out.

What the amendment our colleagues are trying to get a vote on tomorrow would do is basically to say to this industry: Yes, we are going to take away this particular tax incentive, and we are going to do it right in the middle of the year. We are going to do it, and we do not like this industry—which is probably what animates a lot of the opposition to this because if people look at the facts, if they look at the contribution that biofuels have made to our fuel supply in this country, it is significant.

Ten percent of our entire fuel now is biofuels. In fact, if we look at the other byproduct of biofuels—once we take the starch out of that kernel of corn and convert it into liquid form, we can get, for every bushel of corn, almost 3 gallons of ethanol. But we also get dry distillers grain, which is something that has been used extensively now for feed for livestock.

So if we take 5 billion bushels of corn, for example, that are used for ethanol production in any given year, the feed product equivalent is about 1.7 billion bushels of corn that is returned to the livestock food chain as this ethanol byproduct called dry distillers grain. So we are adding additional protein that is fed to livestock in addition to the almost 3 gallons of ethanol we get from every single bushel of corn.

So I do believe there is an approach that makes sense. What the Senator from Minnesota and I and many of our colleagues on both sides have come together around is a way in which we can move forward, and do it in a way that not only makes it reasonable for the industry to plan for the future but also in a way that returns dollars to the Treasury of this country because there is $1 billion in here for debt retirement. I think that is something the industry recognizes, we all recognize, and we need to address. It is addressed as part of this bill.

So I appreciate the good work of the Senator from Minnesota in working with me, along with other colleagues of ours, to introduce the bill we introduce today.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, if I may continue, I thank Senator THUNE for his work.

One point I think he made that is incredibly important: I think not all of our colleagues understand that the way it is under the current rules is VEETC, which has been in place to make sure we have an alternative to oil in this country, ends at the end of this year. The one piece of it that continues for another year is the cellulosic research, the cellulosic credit. But the rest of it ends at the end of this year.

So instead of looking at a glidepath, as suggested in our bill, where we could take $1 billion and put it into deficit reduction, and take another $1 billion or so—which would be going right now as a credit—and put that into the infrastructure, the alternative that is suggested by the amendment offered by our colleague from Oklahoma is just to cut it off today, basically, with a few days' notice.

What I have heard time and time again from businesses—whether it is in the energy area or in the medical device area—is they want certainty. They do not want Washington just coming in with one day's notice and changing things. That is why I ask my colleagues to look at this bill as an alternative. We are glad to discuss details with them.

One of the things we have tried to do with this bill is to acknowledge the emerging field of cellulosic with algae and other forms of research into biofuels. That would continue into next year. But, basically, the proposal Senator THUNE and I have put forward would end VEETC as we know it.

We look at the comparisons here. Over the last few decades more than $360 billion worth of subsidies have gone to the oil companies. That is nearly 10 times greater than the investments we have made in homegrown biofuels. Now they are set up in a different way, but those are the numbers. We have to remember the jobs with biofuels are jobs that are made in America. We are basically investing in the farmers and the workers of the Midwest instead of the oil cartels in the Mideast.

I have seen the boom in oil drilling in North Dakota. That has been a good thing. So I am not just a one-size fuel person. But I think to disrupt an industry like this, with no notice, is the wrong way to go. I hope our colleagues will look at our bill seriously, talk to us about this, think about the gas prices which have now topped $3.75 per gallon. While they are high now, look at the fact that the Chicago Tribune looked at the fact that if we ceased to produce the 13 billion gallons of ethanol we make every year, as Senator THUNE has pointed out, it would drive up prices at the pump by as much as $1.40 per gallon. I do not think that is something we can afford right now.

We have put together a good-faith proposal that basically even those who have a lot of questions about biofuels right now, about ethanol, will have to admit is a dramatic change. It ends VEETC as we know it. It puts a big chunk of change, $1 billion—that otherwise would be going to subsidies this year, right now—toward deficit reduction while still allowing for that infrastructure investment, and then looking into next year for just some of the key pieces but severely changing any kind of subsidy for this industry.

So with that, I thank Senator THUNE. I do not know if the Senator has something else to add.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if I might add one point.

I think the Senator from Minnesota did point out that there are a significant number of jobs that are associated with this industry—in fact, one-half million jobs. They are American jobs. They are jobs in the heartland of this country. They are jobs that help grow the economy, make it more prosperous. It strikes me, at least, that what we ought to be looking at is more jobs in this country and less investment in foreign regimes, where we get a lot of our energy today.

Mr. President, $1 billion a day is what we send outside the United States because of our addiction to foreign oil. We have a dangerous dependence upon foreign energy, and we have a fuel that, as I said, displaces 445 million barrels of oil every single year—more than we import from Saudi Arabia. That is a pretty remarkable number when you think about it.

We had a debate here a few weeks ago on the floor of the Senate about whether we ought to change tax policy with regard to oil companies. The decision was reached that we should not do that; that it would be punitive, directed at oil companies. We decided, too, that it would raise taxes on gas for people in this country.

I would make the same argument today. We are talking about a tax increase—a large tax increase—which we know is going to get passed on. So we are talking about raising taxes on consumers at a time when they can least afford it.

We have today 3½ to $4-a-gallon gasoline. The last thing consumers in this country need is something that would actually push that gas price higher. In fact, if we did away with biofuels altogether—which some people would like to do—there was a study out last year, in 2010, that said the price per gallon of gasoline would go up by 89 cents a gallon. So we have a proposal here that would have an adverse impact on energy prices, fuel prices for people in this country, which, frankly, again, because of the commitment that was made last December, strikes at the very heart of economic certainty, which so many of us come down here and talk about: the importance of having policies in place that are reliable, that people who are investing in particular areas of our economy can know they are going to be there, at least when Congress makes a commitment.

This completely undermines the commitment Congress made back in December that this particular tax credit would be in place until the end of the year. So what the Senator from Minnesota and I have done is propose a path forward that we believe makes sense and that is a thoughtful, measured, reasonable, responsible way in which to get to the goal that many of the proponents of the amendment that will be voted on tomorrow want to get to; that is, to phase down the volumetric ethanol excise tax credit. But it does it in a way that makes sense for American consumers and those who have investments in the industry today.

So I hope my colleagues will take a look at this legislation. We think we can get it moving this year. It does, as was noted by my colleague from Minnesota, put a significant amount toward reducing the debt, which I think is something all of our colleagues are very interested in doing. So we will present this legislation, obviously, to our colleagues and hope there will be many who will choose to support it.

Mr. President, I yield the floor back to the Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, again, we just hope our colleagues will look at this bill. It is a serious bill and very different than other bills that have been proposed in the past, and it actually takes existing money that was set out for the end of this year and puts a big number—$1 billion—into debt reduction.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 207—SUPPORTING NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. CRAPO submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 207

Whereas despite advances in medical technology and research, men continue to live an average of more than 5 years less than women, and African-American men have the lowest life expectancy;

Whereas 9 of the 10 leading causes of death, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, affect men at a higher percentage than women;

Whereas between ages 45 and 54, men are over 1½ times more likely than women to die of heart attacks;

Whereas men die of heart disease at 1½ times the rate of women;

Whereas men die of cancer at almost 1½ times the rate of women;

Whereas testicular cancer is 1 of the most common cancers in men aged 15 to 34, and, when detected early, has a 96 percent survival rate;

Whereas the number of cases of colon cancer among men will reach almost 49,470 in 2010, and nearly half of those men will die from the disease;

Whereas the likelihood that a man will develop prostate cancer is 1 in 6;

Whereas the number of men who developed prostate cancer in 2010 is expected to reach more than 217,730, and an estimated 32,050 of those men will die from the disease;

Whereas African-American men in the United States have the highest incidence in the world of prostate cancer;

Whereas significant numbers of health problems that affect men, such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, colon cancer, and infertility, could be detected and treated if awareness among men of those problems was more pervasive;

Whereas more than ½ of the elderly widows now living in poverty were not poor before the death of their husbands, and by age 100, women outnumber men by a ratio of 4 to 1;

Whereas educating both the public and health care providers about the importance of early detection of male health problems will result in reducing rates of mortality for those diseases;

Whereas appropriate use of tests such as prostate specific antigen exams, blood pressure screens, and cholesterol screens, in conjunction with clinical examination and self-testing for problems such as testicular cancer, can result in the detection of many of those problems in their early stages and increase the survival rates to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas women are 2 times more likely than men to visit their doctor for annual examinations and preventive services;

Whereas men are less likely than women to visit their health center or physician for regular screening examinations of male-related problems for a variety of reasons;

Whereas Congress established National Men's Health Week in 1994 and urged men and their families to engage in appropriate health behaviors, and the resulting increased awareness has improved health-related education and helped prevent illness;

Whereas the Governors of all 50 States issue proclamations annually declaring Men's Health Week in their respective States;

Whereas since 1994, National Men's Health Week has been celebrated each June by dozens of States, cities, localities, public health departments, health care entities, churches, and community organizations throughout the United States that promote health awareness events focused on men and family;

Whereas the National Men's Health Week Internet website has been established at www.menshealthweek.org and features Governors' proclamations and National Men's Health Week events;

Whereas men who are educated about the value that preventive health can play in prolonging their lifespans and their roles as productive family members will be more likely to participate in health screenings;

Whereas men and their families are encouraged to increase their awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, regular exercise, and medical checkups;

Whereas June 13 through 19, 2011, is National Men's Health Week; and

Whereas the purpose of National Men's Health Week is to heighten the awareness of preventable health problems and encourage early detection and treatment of disease among men and boys: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the annual National Men's Health Week; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Men's Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 459. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 782, to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to reauthorize that Act, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 460. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 782, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 461. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 782, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 462. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 782, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.