

“(2) LIMITATION.—The source of payments received from a borrower under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be a loan or other debt obligation that is made or guaranteed by the Federal Government.

“(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661c(b)) shall not apply to a loan or loan guarantee made in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).”

(c) AMOUNT.—Section 1702 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) AMOUNT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall guarantee up to 100 percent of the principal and interest due on 1 or more loans for a facility that are the subject of the guarantee.

“(2) LIMITATION.—The total amount of loans guaranteed for a facility by the Secretary shall not exceed 80 percent of the total cost of the facility, as estimated at the time at which the guarantee is issued.”

(d) SUBROGATION.—Section 1702(g)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(g)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(e) FEES.—Section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(h)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) AVAILABILITY.—Fees collected under this subsection shall—

“(A) be deposited by the Secretary into a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the ‘Incentives For Innovative Technologies Fund’; and

“(B) remain available to the Secretary for expenditure, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this title.”

SEC. 11. INTEGRATION OF LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION OF BANK.—Section 1701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(1) BANK.—The term ‘Bank’ means the Clean Energy Investment Bank of the United States established by section 3(a) of the Clean Energy Investment Bank Act of 2008.”

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.) is amended by striking “Secretary” each place it appears (other than the last place it appears in section 1702(a)) and inserting “Board”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1702(g) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16512(g)) is amended—

(A) in the heading for paragraph (1), by striking “SECRETARY” and inserting “BANK”; and

(B) in the heading for paragraph (3), by striking “SECRETARY” and inserting “BANK”.

(c) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section are effective on the date the President transfers to the Bank under section 9(b)(1) the authority to carry out title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16511 et seq.).

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Bank, to remain available until expended, such sums as are necessary to—

(1) replenish or increase the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund; or

(2) discharge obligations of the Bank purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under this Act.

(b) MINIMUM LEVELS IN THE CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT BANK FUND.—No appropriations shall be made to augment the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund unless the balance in the Clean Energy Investment Bank Fund is projected to be less than \$50,000,000 during the fiscal year for which an appropriation is made.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 475—CONGRATULATING IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON ITS 150 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD AS IOWA'S LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY

Mr. HARKIN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 475

Whereas Iowa State University of Science and Technology was established by the Iowa General Assembly on March 22, 1858, as the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm in response to the State of Iowa's desire to provide higher education opportunities to farm families and working classes in Iowa, predating the passage of the Federal Morrill Act by 4 years;

Whereas on September 3, 1862, Iowa became the first State in the Nation to accept the terms and conditions of the Morrill Act creating the land-grant system of colleges and universities;

Whereas the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm, known today as Iowa State University of Science and Technology (Iowa State), received Iowa's land-grant charter on March 29, 1864, making it one of the first land-grant institutions in the Nation;

Whereas Iowa State was a pioneer in all 3 parts of the land-grant mission, including—(1) access to all, regardless of race, gender or social class, being the first land-grant institution to be coeducational from its opening, with 16 women in its first class and later students including future suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt, an 1880 graduate, and George Washington Carver, the first African American student, who earned a bachelor's degree in 1894 and a master's degree in 1896, and was also the institution's first African American faculty member; (2) practical research, establishing the Nation's first Engineering Experiment Station and domestic economy experimental kitchen, and one of the first agriculture experiment stations; and (3) outreach, including some of the earliest land-grant institution outreach activities such as the establishment of the Farmers Institutes in the winter of 1869–70 by Iowa State President Adonijah Welch, and the organization of the Nation's first county Extension Service in 1903 in Sioux County in northwest Iowa by Professor Perry Holden;

Whereas some of the most important technological advancements of the modern world were the result of research at Iowa State, including—(1) the development of hybrid seed corn in the 1920s; (2) pioneering work on soybean oil extraction and producing ethanol from corn and other plant materials by Professor Orland Sweeney in the 1930s; (3) the invention of the electronic digital computer in the late 1930s by Professor John Atanasoff and graduate student Clifford Berry, whose

Atanasoff-Berry Computer was the first to incorporate the 7 basic principles of modern computing; (4) the foundation for the modern plastics industry laid by polyethylene research by Professor Henry Gilman; (5) development of the process still used today to refine pure rare-earth materials, including reactor-grade uranium, by Professor Frank Spedding and Harley Wilhelm, as a result of Iowa State's key role in the Manhattan Project during World War II; (6) development of modern livestock animal genetics by Professor Jay Lush; and (7) the first field-testing of a genetically altered plant (tobacco) in 1987 and genetically altered tree (poplar) in 1989 by Professor Robert Thornburg;

Whereas Iowa State hired one of the first permanent campus artists-in-residence, with sculptor Christian Petersen holding that position from 1934 to 1955 and providing hundreds of sculptures and other art objects to the university, whose Art on Campus collection today includes more than 600 major public works of art;

Whereas Iowa State has had a technology transfer office since 1935, longer than all but one other university in the Nation, and is acknowledged today as a national leader in putting technology to work, being cited as a “model of economic development” and “licensing powerhouse” in a 2007 study commissioned by the National Science Foundation;

Whereas Iowa State University is today spearheading new advances in science and technology, including new materials, information sciences, green architecture, biological research, and the development of bio-renewable fuels and other resources to support the bioeconomy and the Nation's independence from nonrenewable petroleum resources; and

Whereas more than 257,000 degrees have been awarded by Iowa State, and its graduates include heads of State, leaders of industry, great humanitarians, and gifted scientists, whose work has improved the quality of life for people worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates Iowa State University of Science and Technology on its 150 years of outstanding service to the State of Iowa, the United States, and the world in fulfilling its mission as a land-grant university; and

(2) thanks the State of Iowa for its visionary leadership in the beginning of the land-grant movement in the United States of America.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 69—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR HARRIET TUBMAN

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. VOINOVICH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 69

Whereas Harriet Ross Tubman was born into slavery in Bucktown, Maryland, in or around 1820;

Whereas in 1849 Harriet Tubman escaped to Philadelphia and became a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad;

Whereas Harriet Tubman was commonly referred to as “Moses” due to her courage and sacrifice in leading many enslaved persons out of bondage and into freedom, endeavoring despite great hardship and danger of being re-enslaved;