TITLE III—OFFSETS
SEC. 201. CUSTOMS USER FEES.
Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 324(j)(3)) is amended—
(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "September 30, 2019," and inserting "January 7, 2020," and
(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking "September 30, 2019," and inserting "January 14, 2020."

SEC. 202. TIME FOR PAYMENT OF CORPORATE ES- TIMATED TAXES.
The percentage under paragraph (2) of section 6651 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "January 1, 2012" and inserting "January 1, 2012."

SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON USE OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM HIRE-PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS.
(a) ANNUAL LIMITATION. Section 162(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "January 1, 2011" and inserting "February 12, 2011.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT. Section 179A of the Trade Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1671f) is amended by striking "January 1, 2010," and inserting "February 12, 2011."

SEC. 116. EXTENSION OF COBRA BENEFITS FOR TAA-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND PBGC RECIPIENTS.
(a) ERISA AMENDMENTS.


(3) PBGC RECIPIENTS. Section 208(a)(2) of the Andean Trade Preference Act (19 U.S.C. 208(a)(2)) is amended by striking "January 1, 2011" and inserting "February 12, 2011."

(b) IRC AMENDMENTS.
(1) PBGC RECIPIENTS. Section 3205(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "January 1, 2010," and inserting "February 12, 2011."

(2) TAA-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS. Section 3206(a)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3206(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) in paragraph (A), by striking "February 12, 2011," and inserting "February 12, 2011."

(c) PHSA AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 117. ADDITION OF COVERAGE THROUGH VOLUNTARY EMPLOYERS' BENEFICIARY ASSOCIATIONS.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendments made by this section shall apply to coverage months beginning after December 31, 2010.

SEC. 118. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendments made by this section shall apply to periods of coverage which would (without regard to the amendments made by this section) end on or after October 1, 2011.

SEC. 119. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.
SEC. 401. COMPLIANCE WITH PAYGO.
The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be deter- mined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

ARTS IN EDUCATION WEEK
Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 275, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 78) was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 78

Whereas President Clinton, with the approval of Congress and the bipartisan support of the Delta Regional Authority, established the Delta Regional Authority on December 21, 2000, in an effort to alleviate the economic hardship facing the Delta region and to create a more level playing field for the counties and parishes of such States to compete for jobs and investment;

Whereas the Delta Regional Authority is a Federal-State partnership that serves 252 counties and parishes in parts of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee;

Whereas the Delta region holds great promise for capture and export, as the region borders the world's greatest transportation arterial in the Mississippi River;

Whereas the Delta boasts a strong cultural heritage as the birthplace of the blues and jazz music and as home to world famous cuisine, which people throughout the United States and the world identify with the region;

Whereas the counties and parishes served by the Delta Regional Authority constitute an economically-distressed area facing chal- lenges such as undeveloped infrastructure systems, insufficient transportation options, struggling education systems, migration out of the region, substandard health care, and the needs to develop, recruit, and retain a qualified workforce and to build strong communi- ties that attract new industries and em- ployment opportunities;

Whereas the Delta Regional Authority has made significant progress toward addressing such challenges during its first 10 years of work;

Whereas the Delta Regional Authority operates a highly successful grant program in each of the 8 States it serves, allowing cities, counties, and parishes represented by congressmen from other Federal agencies and private in- vestors;

Whereas the Delta Regional Authority has invested nearly $86,000,000 into more than 600 projects during the first decade of existence, leveraging $1,400,000,000 in private sector investment and producing an overall 22 to 1 re- turn on taxpayer dollars;

Whereas the Delta Regional Authority is working with partners to create or retain ap- parent jobs and investment by laying the critical infrastructure to sustain new water- and sewer services for more than 43,000 fami- lies;

Whereas an independent report from the Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service found that per capita income
Whereas the United States Government has undertaken many initiatives to ensure that victims of genocide and mass atrocities are not forgotten, and as a leader in the international community, the United States has committed to work with international partners to prevent genocide and mass atrocities and to help protect civilian populations at risk of such crimes.

[Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress—
1) recognizes the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Delta Regional Authority; and
2) honors and celebrates the Delta Regional Authority’s first decade of work to improve the economy and well-being of the 8-State Delta region, and the promise of the Delta Regional Authority’s continued work in the future.]

RECOGNIZING THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTEREST IN HELPING TO PREVENT MASS ATROCITIES

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 722, S. Con. Res. 71.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 71) recognizing the United States national interest in helping to prevent and mitigate acts of genocide and other mass atrocities against civilians, and supporting and encouraging efforts to develop a whole of government approach to prevent and mitigate such acts.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble, as follows:

[Strike the parts shown in boldface brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. Con. Res. 71

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Holocaust, the international community vowed “never again” to allow systematic killings on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion;

Whereas a number of other genocides and mass atrocities have occurred, both prior to and since that time;

Whereas the United States Government has undertaken many initiatives to ensure that victims of genocide and mass atrocities are not forgotten, and as a leader in the international community, the United States has committed to work with international partners to prevent genocide and mass atrocities and to help protect civilian populations at risk of such crimes;

Whereas the United States Government, in his annual threat assessment to Congress in February 2010, highlighted countries at risk of genocide and mass atrocities—2008–2012, and stated, “With 5 years, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan all suffered mass killing episodes through violence starvation, or death in prison camps. Looking ahead over the next 5 years, a number of countries in Africa and Asia are at significant risk for a new outbreak of mass killing.”;

Whereas the Quadrennial Defense Review, released in February 2010, states that the Defense Department should be prepared to provide the President with options for “preventing human suffering due to mass atrocities or large-scale natural disasters abroad”;

Whereas the 2010 National Security Strategy notes, “The United States is committed to working with our allies, and to strengthening our own capabilities, in order to ensure that the United States and the international community are fully engaged in a strategic effort to prevent mass atrocities and genocide. In the event that prevention fails, the United States will work multilaterally to mobilize, diplomatically, humanitarian, financial, and—in certain instances—military means to prevent and respond to genocide and mass atrocities.”

Whereas genocide and mass atrocities often result from and contribute to instability and conflict, which can cross borders and become threats to international security and the national security of the United States;

Whereas the United States leadership and actions toward preventing and mitigating future genocides and mass atrocities can save human lives and help foster beneficial global partnerships: Now, therefore, be it

Whereas, in the aftermath of the Holocaust, the international community vowed “never again” to allow systematic killings on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, race, or religion;

Whereas a number of other genocides and mass atrocities have occurred, both prior to and since that time;

Whereas the United States Government has undertaken many initiatives to ensure that victims of genocide and mass atrocities are not forgotten, and as a leader in the international community, the United States has committed to work with international partners to help prevent genocide or mass killings and offered recommendations for creating a government wide strategy;