



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2011

No. 17

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 8, 2011, at 2 p.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2011

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK BEGICH, a Senator from the State of Alaska.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Almighty God, strengthen the desire of our Senators to serve You. May they join You in bringing peace, justice, and order to our Nation and the world. Confirm the wisdom of their service in the joy they receive from doing Your will. Lord, fill them with Your spirit so they can discover creative ways to meet the challenges of our time. Give them courage to change their minds when it is needed in order to travel along a more productive path. Let integrity be the hallmark of their characters.

We pray in Your holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK BEGICH led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUE).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 4, 2011.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK BEGICH, a Senator from the State of Alaska, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BEGICH thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following any leader remarks, the Senate will proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes this morning. We have made significant progress on the FAA authorization bill this week and will make more progress next week. The Finance Committee is going to report out legislation on Tuesday, a funding amendment for this most important piece of legislation. We hope to complete action on this bill early in the week of February 14.

Today I will continue to work with the Republican leader on an agreement to vote Monday on the confirmation of several executive nominations.

There will be no rollcall votes during today's session of the Senate.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 289, S. 290, S. 291, EN BLOC

Mr. REID. I understand there are three bills ready for their second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bills by title en bloc.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 289) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 until December 31, 2013, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 290) to extend the sunset of certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 291) to repeal the sunset provisions in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and other related provisions and permanently reauthorize the USA PATRIOT Act.

Mr. REID. I object to any further proceedings with respect to each of these three bills.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from North Dakota.

FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I would like to speak this morning in support of amendment No. 32. This amendment introduces new language to section 320 of the Federal Aviation Administration's authorization bill concerning unmanned aerial systems. It has been offered by Senator ENSIGN, Senator CONRAD, and myself.

It calls for the FAA to develop a process to integrate unmanned aerial systems—unmanned aerial vehicles and remotely piloted aircraft—into the National Airspace System.

We have all seen on television and read in the media about the remarkable role unmanned aerial vehicles and remotely piloted aircraft are playing overseas in the security of our Nation in the war on terror. They achieve military objectives without putting our men and women in uniform in harm's way.

Unmanned aerial systems will continue to play that vital role in our Nation's security abroad, but they are also poised to play a big role here at home in other important areas as well—areas such as enhancing our ability to patrol our borders and secure vital infrastructure, fight crime, detect wildfires, provide valuable crop data for our farmers, and respond to emergencies such as floods and fires.

I can give you a practical and personal example of their value. Two years ago, when my home State, along with our neighbor to the east, Minnesota, was battling flooding in the Red River Valley—many of you throughout the country saw this on television—Predator aircraft on loan from Customs and Border Patrol gave us real-time data on the status of ice jams and overland flooding all along the river and made a real difference in helping us to fight those floods and protect our citizens.

That vital information enabled both States to deploy resources in a timely and efficient manner and made a real difference for the people of North Dakota and Minnesota and throughout the region. Just a few years ago, that would have been the stuff of science fiction, a vision of the future. But today it is reality, and we can do much more.

In fact, unmanned aerial systems are about just that—they are about the fu-

ture of aviation technology in America, and I am proud to say our State of North Dakota is playing an important role in that endeavor.

The Grand Forks Air Force Base in northeastern North Dakota is already home to Predator B aircraft that fly missions for Customs and Border Protection, and it will soon be home to the Global Hawk as well. Right now, overseas, Predator missions are being operated by our North Dakota Air Guard in Fargo, ND.

The Grand Forks Air Force Base is also a partner with the State's Unmanned Aircraft Systems Center of Excellence and UND—the University of North Dakota—School of Aerospace. These programs provide access to state-of-the-art training and technologies for the base.

Our Center of Excellence operates up to nine unmanned aircraft and is in the process of installing UAS simulators and training programs to prepare a generation of young pilots for this rapidly growing field.

The program is designed to combine the visionary thinking of researchers with the practical energy of entrepreneurs and businesses. In fact, the commercial applications of unmanned aircraft and the opportunities for America's aviation industry are enormous.

UAV spending will more than double over the next decade, from current worldwide UAV expenditures of \$4.9 billion annually to \$11.5 billion annually, totaling just over \$80 billion for the next 10 years, according to a 2010 Teal Group market study.

Here and abroad, our Nation has led the way in this breakthrough technology. But we need to do more. We need to seize the opportunity, and this amendment provides our opportunity to not only maintain but build on that leadership position.

This amendment will authorize the FAA to set up pilot projects in the United States that will develop a plan for these aircraft to fly safely either concurrently or in layered air zones in our Nation's skies.

We need them to develop air traffic requirements, as well as certification and flight standards, for unmanned aerial systems to fly in the national airspace.

We are already flying UAVs in airspace all over the world. Now we need to open the skies for them right here at home to make our Nation more secure, our communities safer, our economy more dynamic, and create jobs and opportunity throughout our country. If we do not, you can be sure other nations will. The goal is to make UAVs, with all their remarkable capabilities, a fully functioning, fully empowered component of America's aviation system.

American industry and ingenuity can continue to lead the way. They can continue to lead the way forward in the world of aviation, but we must provide the environment that enables our avia-

tion industry to do it right here at home. This amendment will help us do that. I strongly urge support for this amendment.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, the news broke this morning concerning the jobs report for January. The numbers came in that we only added 36,000 new jobs to the U.S. economy. The Wall Street Journal lead is, "Economy Adds Few Jobs." It is a difficult matter. Some say maybe the weather had something to do with it. The Washington Post report noted that job creation was far less than economists had predicted.

Mr. President, 36,000 might sound pretty good, at least not bad; but in truth it is not good. Mr. Bernanke, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, testified before our Budget Committee—of which the Presiding Officer, Senator BEGICH, is a member—that our economy needs to produce about 150,000 jobs a month—it needs to add that many—to stay even. We need to be adding about 250,000 a month to begin to reduce unemployment in a significant way.

The numbers were mixed. Some people saw some good news in the report. The Household Survey showed a drop in unemployment, which was not a bad. But I think the low number of actual jobs created was pretty troubling.

I will say a few things I believe are important and need to be understood.

This Congress passed a stimulus package that was supposed to keep unemployment from going above 8 percent. It went to 9.6. It has dropped some since then, but it is still extraordinarily high. We passed that package, and it did not stop unemployment from rising. It was based on the Keynesian concept of government borrowing money to spend into the economy on the theory that government can create jobs.

Not long before the vote, Gary Becker, the Nobel Prize-winning economist from the University of Chicago, wrote an op-ed. In it he said he examined the proposal and that it was far too ineffective in creating jobs and economic growth. He warned that it would not be effective. He warned that the growth factor was below 1. It should be above 1. He said maybe .7, and that this, in his opinion, was not a good investment of \$800 billion. Every penny of it was borrowed. We did not have that money. We decided to borrow the money in an attempt to stimulate the economy.

I know many heard it said, and the President repeated, that this was a new infrastructure program; that we were going to fix our crumbling infrastructure. We were going to create American jobs and make our highways and bridges safer and better.

That was an inaccurate statement. It became clear before the bill passed—I remember pointing it out, as did others—that only 5 percent of the \$800 billion went to bridges and highways—5 percent. This was not a bridge project. It expanded entitlements and bailed out states. It created no real growth in productivity. It has not done what it was advertised to do.

I hate to say “I told you so,” but when you take \$800 billion of borrowed money and let it compound at 4 percent, you create a liability that will be on our books for the indefinite future, maybe forever—that we will be forced to pay about \$32 billion a year in interest.

Every year now when we do our budget, we have to figure that first we have to pay \$32 billion for the interest on that money we borrowed that was supposed to stimulate the economy, that did not stimulate the economy.

Mr. President, this amount we spend on the interest cost is roughly equivalent to what we spend on highways annually. Rather than paying interest on a bill that failed to increase economic growth, we could have doubled the Federal highway budget.

It was, as Bill Gross, the guru behind the PIMCO bond fund—one the largest bond funds in the world—said: Emphasis in America and some other nations has been on consumption, not effectively enough on growth, which is sort of what Professor Becker said and Federal Reserve Chairman, Mr. Bernanke, said recently—that there are going to be several years before we get to a normal job growth situation, a normal unemployment rate in our country.

Even though the unemployment rate seems to have dropped, it is important to note that a number of the people dropping off the unemployment rolls are dropping off because they have given up looking for work. They have gotten discouraged and they are no longer going down to the unemployment office registering and looking for work. That is not good. A healthy, vibrant, growing economy attracts more people into the workforce.

There was an article in Baron's financial magazine recently that noted that as of December, the number of hours being worked by employees had not gone up. Normally if unemployment goes down and businesses hire more workers, they will show average hours worked going up. It was in the low thirties, and it was not going up. They said maybe that is a signal that some may be too optimistic.

They also noted that wages were basically flat, just a minor increase in wages. Whereas, the price of gasoline, which we are so thankful Alaska is producing for us, and food are going up.

Cotton prices, soybean prices, corn prices are at record levels. This will translate into rising costs. If wages are flat and the number of people working is flat and costs are rising, then this is not good for the economy.

If government cannot borrow money and create real employment of a sustained nature, what should government do? Recently, at a Baron's roundtable, Mr. Gross said loose monetary and fiscal policy has had some benefit, but it is a sugar high. It will not last. We cannot keep it up. Do we not all know that this is a sugar high that we cannot continue?

What can we do? Are there things we can do? Is it hopeless? Should we do nothing? I do not think so. I think there are a number of things that I will mention that I absolutely believe we can do that will create jobs for people who are hurting this very moment, who are unemployed. It could help them have a new and better life, and it would not cost the U.S. Treasury anything. I believe these actions are significant.

First, we need to take actions that have the tendency to create mechanisms that will bring down energy costs. Energy is a hidden tax—a hidden tax. Rising energy costs are a tax on your current income. You get nothing more for it. You get the same number of gallons, the same assets you got before, but you just have to pay more for it. You don't have the same amount of money for your family, your rent, your automobile payment; you get less money to use toward that.

We need to produce more of it at home for two reasons: One, it helps contain the growing cost of fuel, which is a secret thief of the American citizen's income, and two, it creates American jobs. Wouldn't we rather have thousands more jobs in Alabama producing oil offshore or in Alaska, producing oil in Alaska, rather than sending our money to Venezuela, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and creating jobs there? It would be an additional supply source that helps bring down the cost, and it would create American jobs. Plus, it would keep that American wealth at home. It would keep that wealth at home. Sixty percent of the oil we are using to make the gasoline that goes into our automobiles is imported. That wealth is going abroad. That is not good.

So we need to take actions that will produce American energy at the lowest possible cost. Yes, it needs to be safely produced. We saw the accident on the gulf coast. I have been on those beaches, and thank goodness they are cleaned up now, but it was a mess, and everybody was worried. It hammered our gulf coast tourism industry and our fishing industry for months, although fishing is coming back, and I think our tourism will be back. But it was an unnecessary disaster, and it can be prevented, and steps have already been taken to ensure it will not happen again. We can do that.

I like the Boone Pickens plan. We have discovered how to drill down into the ground and then turn that drill bit horizontally and go through shale rock to produce huge amounts of natural gas. Natural gas burns about 40 percent cleaner than gasoline or diesel fuel. It can produce energy that can even be used for vehicles. So that is all American. It is energy produced here in America. And we will have to have Americans to drill the wells, to move the natural gas, to process it and do all the things that go into that instead of importing oil from Venezuela. This makes sense.

This is not a theoretical vision for an energy program. The Energy Department has now projected that we have maybe 200 years of natural gas—twice what we projected just a few years ago because of the new, improved way to drill. We should be doing more of that to create American jobs. It would provide a new energy source that hasn't been there before that could be used for electricity. And natural gas prices are low—pretty surprisingly low, actually—compared to other sources of energy, and we ought to use more of it.

We can use it in vehicles, too, particularly larger trucks, city buses, and vehicles like that. It would take an infrastructure capability to be able to travel around the country and be able to get it to our truckers, but the city buses, the garbage trucks, and things such as that can be done all over America. That would reduce our imports, create jobs here, and create wealth in America without sending it abroad.

I know the President has said—and we are going to have to confront this and talk about it—that we are going to create green jobs by developing the solar and biofuels industries. But, really, it hasn't gone nearly as well in the United States as we had hoped. One big plant that had millions of dollars—in Massachusetts—put into it has gone bankrupt. China is undercutting prices and is producing things that were supposed to be produced by Americans. So it is not going so well, frankly.

I have to give this cautionary tale. No nation in the world is committed more to green jobs and this idea that you can create jobs in the energy sector by doing more windmills, solar and biofuels than Spain. And Spain has had a terrible time. It has the highest unemployment rate in Europe. They drove up the price of their energy, and it adversely impacted the whole economy of Spain. They created some jobs in some of these new programs, but one study said they lost I think 2½ jobs for every 1 job that was created. Now, I wish this weren't so. I wish we could have a plan to invest in solar panels or corn ethanol, and it would create lots of jobs and create energy at a competitive cost. But it produces these energy sources at much higher cost, and someone has to pay for them. When businesses pay more for energy, they can't hire as many people, they can't make widgets in Alabama and sell them

abroad if their energy prices go up as a result of these policies. You can't do it. There is no free lunch here. So I think we need to look at what happened in Spain.

I met with a group of pulp and paper workers—union members—yesterday. I knew a couple of them from the past at pulp and paper mills around where I grew up in rural Alabama. They are worried about Environmental Protection Agency regulations. There are a lot of these regulations, but the one that is hammering the timber industry and the pulp and paper industry is the boiler MACT proposal. They convert waste to wood product at these paper mills. They burn it and create steam and energy, which reduces their demand on the grid from the power companies that are creating energy through coal and natural gas. So they are using a renewable source, but they are being required to expend millions of dollars for new boilers.

I was at a sawmill in Alabama, in a rural area—good people—that exports half of what they produce. They produce a high quality of lumber for export, and they say this boiler MACT regulation will hammer them so hard, they may not be able to continue in business. And what would that do? All the people who go out in the woods and harvest timber, those who bring it in, those who work at the mill to saw it and plane it and produce it will be out of work. There would be less competition within the United States for wood products and less production of it, so the price might go up for the consumers. So this is not a good plan. This regulation went too far. It has to be repealed.

But there are a lot of regulations like that driving up costs. They could be eliminated at no cost to the government. It would reduce the number of bureaucrats who are out there enforcing them and allow industries to be more productive. There are lots of them out there. And a regulation that gets passed—sometimes that regulation might be beneficial to a narrow sector, but often it gets applied to 10 times or 100 times as many companies and businesses than is necessary or beneficial, and it adds extra cost, reducing their productivity for no good benefit whatsoever.

All wasteful regulations need to be eliminated. I think the President has finally understood that. He has made some statement about it, but we need to be sure that it happens and it happens quickly because we have people unemployed today as a direct result of excessive regulation.

A lot of people may not realize that our corporate taxes—once Japan reduces theirs, as they plan to do—will be the highest corporate tax of any developed nation in the world. This is not a healthy place to be.

You can learn a lot in an airport. A businessman started talking to me about this, and we got on the plane together. I had an open seat, and so I

asked him to sit by me. He was very impressive—a CEO for a North American division of an international corporation. They were going to produce a product in that company that would be sold in the United States and worldwide that would be energy efficient—a chemical product they wanted to produce. It would mean about 200 employees.

This is the story he told me, and he was so frustrated about it. Now, remember, this is a very intelligent, sophisticated man. He said they had the best price. These big companies, if they are going to make a new product, they ask every plant in their system who can build it the best, the cheapest, and the one that wins the competition gets the process. Well, he had won the competition—200 new jobs to the Alabama plant—until he got a call from the European headquarters. They said: You haven't considered the taxes. Well, what about that? You have to consider taxes. That is a cost of doing business. You have to recalculate it and do the taxes. And when they did, the United States lost. So this process is going to be built in another country that has lower taxes.

The idea that you can raise taxes on corporations and not have an impact on the competitiveness of America is utterly false. We just have to take a minute or two to think about it. Of course, that is damaging to our competitiveness, and we compete worldwide, not just within the United States. But producers can move to Mexico and they can move to Canada.

By the way, our corporate tax rate is 35 percent. Canada has already reduced theirs to the low twenties, and they are talking about going to 16½ percent. My colleague from Alaska understands that his state's firms can choose between building a plant in Alaska or Canada. And when they add up the numbers and you have to pay substantially more tax in the United States, that could be the tipping point to make the difference in where that plant is built. So it is not that we are trying to help corporations by proposing that taxes be reduced; it is that we are becoming uncompetitive.

Ireland has had a financial crisis. Their banking system reached a real crisis. But a number of years ago, they reduced their corporate tax rate to the lowest in Europe and had an economic boom. This boom didn't have anything to do with the financial crisis. When the Europeans said, we are going to help bail you out but we want you to raise some revenue. The Irish responded that they would include some taxes increases in their budget, but they would not raise their corporate tax rate. They refused because they said it was helping them economically. And I really believe we need to do that.

So Canada is reducing theirs, Ireland has reduced theirs, the U.K.—the Brits—are reducing theirs. I think they are going to about the midtwenties, and we are at 35.

I know there is this idea that you can just eliminate the loopholes and bring down the overall rate to the high twenties in the United States and this will be the equivalent of a tax cut, but I really don't believe it is. I believe that all you have done is maybe created a little more efficient and simpler tax, which is not bad, but it hasn't gotten the economic tax burden off the American businesses that are trying to compete in the world marketplace.

What else could we do to create jobs? Eliminate the health care bill. I know, people are dug in on this, they don't want to talk about it. It was passed by one single vote. Had SCOTT BROWN been elected 2 weeks sooner, the bill would not have been passed; it would not be law today. But it is law.

What does the Congressional Budget Office say about its impact on jobs in America? CBO says it will reduce employment by half of 1 percent. Former CBO Director Doug Holtz-Eakin estimates that this translates into a loss of 700,000 jobs as a result of the health care bill. Actually, I believe it is quite a bit larger than that. I visited with small business people in Phoenix City, AL, Jasper, AL, 15 or 20 in each, and they told me it was going to cause them to reduce employment. There is no doubt about it. One man said: I have 10 fast food restaurants, 200 employees. I believe I am heading toward a reduction of 70 workers.

If it is a reduction of 10 workers, it is too many. Even if it is a reduction of five. We need growth in jobs, not a reduction in jobs. The health care bill is killing jobs.

The Congressional Budget Office Director is hired by the Congress. Mr. Elmendorf, who does that, was selected by the Democratic majority. I like him. I think he is an honest man. He said it will cost jobs in America to continue the health care bill. I believe it is going to be far more significant than he suggests.

At the Budget Committee hearing yesterday, I asked the witnesses if temporary extensions of tax rates add uncertainty to the economy? Would the economy be better with permanent rates? They said yes. Everyone—liberal, conservative—said this uncertainty is not good for economic growth and job creation in America. Congress must get together, and it is going to take a bipartisan effort to try to get these tax rates permanent and all of us are going to have to work on it. But permanent tax rates would clearly be helpful.

I believe the President is going to have to help us in Congress to reduce the surging deficit spending that is well on the path to doubling the entire debt of America in 5 years and tripling it in 10. I know people think that is not true but it is. We are entering into the third year of a 5-year trend to double the debt. It will triple again in 5 more years. The President announced he would freeze a small portion of our spending, discretionary spending, at its

current 2010 levels—which surged in the last 2 years by double-digit increases. He would freeze it at that level. That is very small and will not alter the path we are on to doubling the debt in 5 years and tripling in 10. It will not alter that. That is how small an impact that proposal would have.

We have to get together here in Congress and wrestle with it, but we need some leadership. If we could get at the cloud of debt and fear that is out there among a lot of Americans on the street and fear among a lot of the world's best financial minds who move money around in huge amounts—they are afraid too. The only people who do not seem to be quite sufficiently grasping this are our Washington bureaucracy. I think the Congress is beginning to get it. I think Congress is thinking about it. I believe the Washington establishment is still sort of in denial. They think we can somehow make a few token changes in what we do and everything is going to be OK, but it won't.

I am saying, how do we create jobs now? Take some real firm steps, and the world says: Wow, the United States has gone off an unsustainable path to a path that could lead to prosperity and growth, and we are willing to invest in the country again.

Let me mention one more thing. We have a border that is still wide open and lawless. Thousands, millions of people are coming in illegally still, and they are taking jobs from American citizens. We arrested 500,000 people at the border last year. How many more got by? We just added 36,000 jobs this month. Some think that was a good number. It is below what we have to add. But we had that many illegal people coming into the country and seeking work and taking jobs from American citizens, providing competitive employment that drives down wages.

One of the things you do in a time of high unemployment is you reduce guest worker programs and you reduce illegal immigration.

Mr. Bernanke testified before our Budget Committee a couple of weeks ago that we are treading water. We need 150,000 jobs added every month to stay even, and to change the dynamic of high unemployment we need at least 250,000 a month. We have had that coming out of previous recessions. We are just not seeing it in this one. An economy that only creates 36,000 jobs, even if that number is somewhat low because of bad weather, is in bad shape. It is below what the experts projected. I believe we can say now with great confidence that the Federal Government's attempts to borrow money—on which we pay interest as long as we live on this Earth—to pump into the economy as a short-term stimulus, a sugar high, is not effective. It is not working.

We have to do the kinds of things I mentioned, and there are a lot more that would actually create productivity, make our corporations and busi-

nesses more competitive, and therefore allow them to compete against foreign competition, create jobs, growth, exports—reduce our imports of oil and gas that are helping drive up our energy costs and moving jobs out of the country and moving American wealth out of the country.

If we do those kinds of things, we can make real progress. I think we can. We need help from the administration. I believe the American people are open to these ideas. The idea is that this is not a popular plan because we are talking about cutting taxes on corporations and nobody wants to do that, they don't believe that, the American people won't support that. But I think the American people will understand we cannot tax our corporations more than they are doing in Canada—35 percent to 16 percent—and expect to win competition for jobs and business. We have to look at the taxes that are killing jobs and try to make our tax policy nurture growth and prosperity.

Spending restraint is necessary now because of our profligate habits and the situation we find ourselves in. But it is not the future, if we do the right thing. This country can compete if we take on good policies in an effective way.

I yield the floor.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 289. A bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 until December 31, 2013, and for other purposes.

S. 290. A bill to extend the sunset of certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, and for other purposes.

S. 291. A bill to repeal the sunset provisions in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and other related provisions and permanently reauthorize the USA PATRIOT Act.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 292. A bill to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 228

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from South Caro-

lina (Mr. DEMINT) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 228, a bill to preempt regulation of, action relating to, or consideration of greenhouse gases under Federal and common law on enactment of a Federal policy to mitigate climate change.

AMENDMENT NO. 29

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 29 intended to be proposed to S. 223, a bill to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 292. A bill to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise to speak to a bill that I am reintroducing, being cosponsored by my colleague MARK BEGICH from Alaska, to resolve a land conveyance dispute in Northwest Alaska, the Salmon Lake Land Selection Resolution Act.

Shortly after Alaska became a State in 1959, Alaska selected lands near Salmon Lake, a major fishery resource in the Bering Straits Region of Northwest Alaska. In 1971, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to resolve aboriginal land claims throughout the 49th State. In that act Congress created 12 regional native corporations in Alaska, providing the corporations with \$966 million and the right to select 44 million acres of land in return for giving up claims to their traditional lands. The land and money was to go to make the corporations profitable to provide benefits to their shareholders, the native inhabitants of Alaska. The Bering Straits Native Corporation, one of those 12 regional corporations, promptly selected lands in the Salmon Lake region overlapping State selections promised the State at the time that Alaska joined the Union in 1959. The corporation selected the area around the lake because the waters upstream and downstream from the lake are a prime fishery spawning area and contains fishery resources of significance to Alaska Natives, in addition to offering land suitable for a variety of recreational activities.

For the past 40 years there have been conflicts over the conveyances, delaying land from going to the corporation, harming the economic and cultural benefits of the corporation model for all Native shareholders, and complicating land and wildlife management issues between Federal agencies and the State of Alaska. Starting in 1994, but accelerating in 1997, talks began among the State, Federal agencies and native corporations and towns in the region, located north of Nome—Salmon Lake itself is located 38 miles north of Nome—to reach a consensus on land uses in the region. Those talks reached agreement on June 1, 2007, with a resolution that satisfied all parties. This seemingly non-controversial legislation will implement the land management regime in the area and finally complete the conveyance of ANCSA lands to the Bering Straits Native Corporation—giving the corporation title after surveys to the last of the 145,728 acres it was promised by Section 14(h)(8) of ANCSA nearly 4 decades ago.

By this bill the Corporation will gain conveyance to 1,009 acres in the Salmon Lake area, 6,132 acres at Windy Cove, northwest of Salmon Lake, and 7,504 acres at Imuruk Basin, on the north shore of Imuruk Basin, a water body north of Windy Cove. In return the Corporation relinquishes rights to another 3,084 acres at Salmon Lake to the Federal Government, the government then giving part of the land to the State of Alaska for it to maintain a key airstrip near the lake. The Federal Bureau of Land Management also retains ownership and administration of a 9-acre campground at the outlet of Salmon Lake, which provides road accessible public camping opportunities from the Nome-Teller Highway. The agreement also retains public access to BLM managed lands in the Kigluaik Mountain Range. In return for the trade, the Federal Government gains other lands from the State.

The bill fully protects recreation and subsistence uses in the area, while providing the Corporation with access to recreational-tourism sites of importance to its shareholders and which might some day produce revenues for the Corporation. The agreement has prompted no known environmental group concerns and seems to be the classic “win-win-win” solution that all sides should be congratulated for crafting.

After this bill was introduced in late winter 2009, only support for its provisions was voiced by the public and the Administration and Federal agencies during a Senate hearing held by the Senate Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Oct. 8, 2009. After that hearing, the bill was unanimously approved by the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee on December 16, 2009; and it was awaiting passage at the end of the 111th Congress. A nearly identical bill was approved by the full House of Representa-

tives on July 1, 2010 by a unanimous vote of 410-0. According to Congressional Budget Office estimates last year, it would have “negligible” costs to the Federal Government during a 10-year scoring window, and it actually will likely reduce Federal outlays since the land’s transfer will reduce Federal Bureau of Land Management administrative costs.

Passage of this act is certainly in keeping with the spirit of the Alaska Lands Conveyance Acceleration Act that this body passed 7 years ago that was intended to help settle all outstanding land conveyance issues in Alaska by 2009—the 50th anniversary of Alaska Statehood. While the original agreement/extension covering the land exchange among the Federal Government, the State of Alaska and Bering Straits Native Corporation expired in late 2010, it has been extended once again by all parties to give Congress additional time to ratify the land exchange’s terms. Ratification will largely complete the land conveyance process in Northwest Alaska.

I hope that Congress this year, before the latest deadline passes, will quickly pass this legislation. I particularly hope that the land swap is ratified quickly since December 18, 2011 will mark the 40th anniversary of ANCSA’s passage. The shareholders of the Bering Straits region have waited 40 years to finally receive the land and economic benefits promised to them when they relinquished their aboriginal land claims. It is only just that they not be made to wait any longer to enjoy the full benefits of the claims settlement act. This bill is also very important for residents of Nome who utilize the area for recreation and subsistence purposes and for all Alaska Natives who live in the Bering Straits Region.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 47. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 48. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 49. Mr. UDALL of New Mexico submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 50. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 47. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the

safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 209, line 3, insert “or subpoena” after “discovery”.

On page 209, line 7, strike “or”.

On page 209, line 9, strike “report.” and insert “report; or”.

On page 209, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(D) hazard identification, risk assessment, risk control, and safety assurance data produced or collected for purposes of—

(i) assessing and managing aviation safety risk; or

(ii) a safety management system acceptable to the Administrator.

On page 210, beginning in line 5, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1) only”.

On page 210, beginning in line 17, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report,” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

On page 211, beginning in line 2, strike “privileged self-analysis information as defined under the Federal Rules of Evidence.” and insert “information protected by the self-analysis privilege.”.

On page 211, beginning in line 5, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

On page 211, beginning in line 14, strike “an Aviation Safety Action Program report, Flight Operational Quality Assurance Program data, or a Line Operations Safety Audit Program report” and insert “reports or data described in subsection (a)(1).”.

SA 48. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

SEC. . ADS-B OVERSIGHT.

(a) COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall contract with an independent third party to conduct an updated cost benefit analysis of acquisition approaches for the Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast program (referred to in this section as the ADS-B program).

(2) PARAMETERS.—The analysis must include a comparison of the service-based contract approach with more traditional acquisition approaches, both for the entire contract and for each individual phase of the program.

(3) INDEPENDENCE.—The independent third party selected to conduct the analysis may not have a financial interest in the ADS-B program, and may not have any significant financial ties with either the contractor or subcontractors involved with the program.

(4) **REVIEW BY DOTIG.**—The Department of Transportation Inspector General shall conduct a review of the final Cost Benefit Analysis.

(5) **REPORT.**—The final analysis and accompanying Inspector General review shall be provided to the appropriate Congressional Committees.

(b) **PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL AUDIT.**—The Department of Transportation Inspector General shall conduct a performance and financial audit of the ADS-B program and issue a report on the audit's findings. At a minimum, the audit and report shall—

(1) identify all cost overruns that have occurred or are highly likely to occur;

(2) review the factors used by the Administration to measure contractor performance;

(3) identify all incentive fees, award fees, and other financial performance rewards that have been awarded to the contractor, including the specific performance merits upon which those financial rewards were granted;

(4) identify all requirements changes, contract modifications, and change orders, including the costs of such changes and the extent to which each change was subject to review to identify, analyze, and document the associated needs, risks, costs, and benefits; and

(5) make specific recommendations that would allow the Administration to more accurately track both capital and operating costs and ensure timely and accurate disclosure of cost overruns.

(c) **ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT.**—

(1) **PLAN.**—The Administrator shall develop and submit to Congress an acquisition management and oversight plan for the ADS-B program. The plan shall—

(A) contain an assessment of current Administration acquisition, management, oversight, and contracting resources and capabilities devoted to the ADS-B program;

(B) identify actions that the Administration will take to improve its acquisition management and oversight of the ADS-B program;

(C) include staffing predictions, human capital needs, and training needs;

(D) identify specific processes and procedures for developing clear contract performance requirements and analyzing, approving, and managing requirements changes, contract modifications, and change orders; and

(E) address specifically the question of whether the Administration can better leverage acquisitions oversight and management expertise from other agencies within the Federal government.

(2) **DOTIG REVIEW.**—The Department of Transportation's Inspector General shall conduct a review of the plan submitted under paragraph (1).

(3) **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The Administration shall maintain the technical authority to establish, approve, and maintain technical requirements for the ADS-B program.

(4) **SELF-CERTIFICATION PROHIBITED.**—All certifications for capability and performance of ADS-B systems shall be conducted by the Administration or an independent third party, and self-certification by a contractor or subcontractor is not allowed.

(d) **CONTRACT REVIEW.**—The Comptroller General shall conduct an audit and review of the ADS-B contracts, and issue a report to Congress which, at a minimum, identifies and analyzes—

(1) any terms and structural features of the contract that may put the Federal government at a financial, legal, technical, or negotiating disadvantage, both during contract execution and throughout the life-cycle of the ADS-B system;

(2) specific risks and management challenges that can be expected to arise from specific contract terms or from the overall contract and acquisition structure;

(3) unclear performance and contract requirements that may increase costs, risks, and the probability of inadequate system performance;

(4) the procedures that Administration and the contractor used to write the contract, including who was tasked with both writing and reviewing contract language;

(5) contract terms or structures that may prevent or discourage financial transparency;

(6) benefits, risks, management challenges, and potential conflicts of interest associated with allowing the contractor to sell value added services, including recommendations for how to protect the public interest under such an arrangement;

(7) risks associated with utilizing a performance-based contract for the ADS-B program; and

(8) the short and long term advantages, disadvantages, and risks of—

(A) utilizing a cost plus incentive fee structure for development of the ADS-B ground system; and

(B) Ownership of the ground systems by the contractor instead of the Administration.

(e) **RESTRICTIONS.**—Until the requirements of this section have been fulfilled, the Administrator—

(1) may not execute any additional contracts, contract changes, requirements changes, task orders, or work orders for the Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast Program; and

(2) may not exercise any contract options for the Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast Program.

SA 49. Mr. UDALL of New Mexico submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place insert the following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. . DOÑA ANA COUNTY AIRPORT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 23 of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 (as in effect on August 4, 1982), or sections 47125 and 27153 of title 49, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation may, subject to subsection (b), grant releases from any of the terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in the deed of conveyance numbered 30-82-0048 and dated August 4, 1982, under which the United States conveyed certain land to Doña Ana County, New Mexico, for airport purposes.

(b) **CONDITIONS.**—Any release granted by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The County shall agree that in conveying any interest in the land that the United States conveyed to the County by the deed described in subsection (a), the County shall receive an amount for the interest that is equal to the fair market value.

(2) Any amount received by the County for the conveyance shall be used by the County for the development, improvement, operation, or maintenance of the airport.

SA 50. Mr. LEAHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 223, to modernize the air traffic control system, improve the safety, reliability, and availability of transportation by air in the United States, provide modernization of the air traffic control system, reauthorize the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE —EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS PROTECTION AND LIABILITY PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN VOLUNTEER PILOTS

Subtitle A—Emergency Medical Service Providers Protection

SEC. .01. DALE LONG EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS PROTECTION ACT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This subtitle may be cited as the “Dale Long Emergency Medical Service Providers Protection Act”.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “public employee member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew;” and inserting “employee or volunteer member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew (including a ground or air ambulance service) that—

“(A) is a public agency; or

“(B) is (or is a part of) a nonprofit entity serving the public that—

“(i) is officially authorized or licensed to engage in rescue activity or to provide emergency medical services; and

“(ii) is officially designated as a pre-hospital emergency medical response agency;”;

and

(2) in paragraph (9)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “as a chaplain” and all that follows through the semicolon, and inserting “or as a chaplain;”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(C) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) a member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew who, as authorized or licensed by law and by the applicable agency or entity (and as designated by such agency or entity), is engaging in rescue activity or in the provision of emergency medical services.”.

(c) **OFFSET.**—Of the unobligated balances available under the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund, \$13,000,000 are permanently cancelled.

(d) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply only to injuries sustained on or after June 1, 2009.

Subtitle B—Liability Protection

SEC. .11. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Volunteer Pilot Protection Act of 2011”.

SEC. .12. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) Many volunteer pilots fly for public benefit and provide valuable services to communities and individuals.

(2) In calendar year 2006, volunteer pilots provided long-distance, no-cost transportation for more than 58,000 people during times of special need.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this title is to promote the activities of volunteer pilots that fly for public benefit and to sustain the availability of the services that such volunteers provide, including the following:

(1) Transportation at no cost to financially needy medical patients for medical treatment, evaluation, and diagnosis.
 (2) Flights for humanitarian and charitable purposes.
 (3) Other flights of compassion.

SEC. 13. LIABILITY PROTECTION FOR VOLUNTEER PILOTS THAT FLY FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

Section 4 of the Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 14503) is amended in subsection (a)(4)—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively;
 (2) by striking “the harm” and inserting “(A) except in the case of subparagraph (B), the harm”;
 (3) in subparagraph (A)(ii), as redesignated by this paragraph, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and
 (4) by adding at the end the following:
 “(B) the volunteer—

“(i) was operating an aircraft to promote the activities of volunteer pilots that fly for public benefit and to sustain the availability of the services that such volunteers provide, including transportation at no cost to financially needy medical patients for medical treatment, evaluation, and diagnosis, and for humanitarian and charitable purposes; and
 “(ii) was properly licensed and insured for the operation of such aircraft.”.

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Elizabeth Bina:									
United States	Dollar				9,175.90				9,175.90
Thailand	Baht		1,376.00						1,376.00
Ross Noland:									
United States	Dollar				9,175.90				9,175.90
Thailand	Baht		1,376.00						1,376.00
Claude Smith:									
United States	Dollar				14,709.00				14,709.00
Thailand	Baht		566.66						566.66
Brian Baenig:									
United States	Dollar				9,688.40				9,688.40
France	Euro		1,461.00						1,461.00
Belgium	Euro		381.00						381.00
United Kingdom	Pound		546.00						546.00
Cory Claussen:									
United States	Dollar				1,075.37				1,075.37
Germany	Euro		421.00						421.00
France	Euro		974.00						974.00
Belgium	Euro		381.00						381.00
United Kingdom	Pound		910.00						910.00
Patrick McCarty:									
United States	Dollar				10,562.40				10,562.40
France	Euro		974.00						974.00
Belgium	Euro		381.00						381.00
United Kingdom	Pound		910.00						910.00
Total			10,657.66		54,386.97				65,044.63

SENATOR BLANCHE L. LINCOLN,
 Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Dec. 31, 2010.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Gary Reese:									
United States	Dollar				6,387.49				6,387.49
Jordan	Dinar		620.00						620.00
Israel	Shekel		932.00						932.00
Brian Wilson:									
United States	Dollar				6,387.49				6,387.49
Jordan	Dinar		620.00						620.00
Israel	Shekel		932.00						932.00
Kate Fitzpatrick:									
United States	Dollar				10,124.70				10,124.70
Japan	Yen		875.00						875.00
Indonesia	Rupiah		121.00						121.00
Singapore	Dollar		202.00						202.00
Alycia Farrell:									
United States	Dollar				10,124.70				10,124.70
Japan	Yen		875.00						875.00
Indonesia	Rupiah		121.00						121.00
Singapore	Dollar		202.00						202.00
Christina Evans:									
United States	Dollar				9,412.00				9,412.00
Germany	Euro		696.00						696.00
Djibouti	Dollar		174.00						174.00
Italy	Euro		208.00						208.00
Dennis Balkham:									
United States	Dollar				9,412.00				9,412.00
Germany	Euro		696.00						696.00
Djibouti	Franc		174.00						174.00
Italy	Euro		208.00						208.00
Benjamin Hammond:									
United States	Dollar				9,486.50				9,486.50
Germany	Euro		696.00						696.00
Djibouti	Franc		174.00						174.00
Italy	Euro		92.12						92.12
Andy VanLandingham:									
United States	Dollar				9,342.80				9,342.80

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Germany	Euro		696.00						696.00
Djibouti	Franc		174.00						174.00
Italy	Euro		218.00						218.00
Paul Grove:									
United States	Dollar				11,308.60				11,308.60
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		193.00						193.00
Afghanistan	Afghanis		28.00						28.00
Pakistan	Rupee		60.00						60.00
Michele Wymmer:									
United States	Dollar				10,259.20				10,259.20
Kenya	Shilling		1,956.00						1,956.00
Art Cameron:									
United States	Dollar				1,491.70				1,491.70
Colombia	Peso		306.00						306.00
Howard Sutton:									
United States	Dollar				1,491.70				1,491.70
Colombia	Peso		306.00						306.00
Senator Daniel Inouye:									
South Korea	Won		784.54						784.54
Japan	Yen		3,342.68						3,342.68
Nicole Diresta:									
South Korea	Won		784.54						784.54
Japan	Yen		1,285.36						1,285.36
Kay B. Webber:									
South Korea	Won		784.54						784.54
Japan	Yen		1,887.36						1,887.36
Senator Thad Cochran:									
South Korea	Won		784.54						784.54
Japan	Yen		3,342.68						3,342.68
Margaret Cummysky:									
South Korea	Won		566.89						566.89
Japan	Yen		174.26						174.26
Stewart Holmes:									
South Korea	Won		784.54						784.54
Japan	Yen		1,617.36						1,617.36
Senator Arlen Specter:									
United States	Dollar				10,395.10				10,395.10
Turkey	Lira		308.00						308.00
Israel	Shekel		1,478.00						1,478.00
Syria	Pound		104.00						104.00
Germany	Euro		453.87						453.87
John Myers:									
United States	Dollar				8,181.04				8,181.04
Turkey	Lira		308.00						308.00
Israel	Shekel		1,478.00						1,478.00
Syria	Pound		104.00						104.00
Germany	Euro		453.87						453.87
Senator Barbara Mikulski:									
United States	Dollar				1,089.10				1,089.10
Canada	C. Dollar		718.00						718.00
Brian P. Monahan:									
South Korea	Won		960.00						960.00
Japan	Yen		114.76						114.76
Total			35,174.91		114,894.12				150,069.03

SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 25, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jason W. Maroney:									
United States	Dollar				9,275.00				9,275.00
Germany	Dollar		482.00						482.00
Djibouti	Dollar		93.00						93.00
Italy	Dollar		372.00						372.00
John W. Heath, Jr.:									
United States	Dollar				9,466.70				9,466.70
Germany	Euro		318.98		153.05				472.03
William K. Sutey:									
United States	Dollar				9,466.70				9,466.70
Germany	Euro		310.56		153.05				463.61
Lucian L. Niemeyer:									
United States	Dollar				9,275.80				9,275.80
Germany	Euro		1,105.04						1,105.04
Djibouti	Dollar		332.13						332.13
Italy	Euro		1,015.23						1,015.23
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman:									
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		73.00						73.00
Pakistan	Dollar		60.00						60.00
Vance Serchuk:									
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		73.00						73.00
Pakistan	Dollar		60.00						60.00
Turkey	Dollar		165.00						165.00
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman:									
Qatar	Dollar		209.00						209.00
Bahrain	Dollar		86.00						86.00
Israel	Dollar		413.00						413.00
Vance Serchuk:									
Qatar	Dollar		325.00						325.00
Bahrain	Dollar		127.00						127.00
Israel	Dollar		653.00						653.00
Christopher Griffin:									
Qatar	Dollar		307.00						307.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Bahrain	Dollar		96.00						96.00
Israel	Dollar		457.10						457.10
Brooke Buchanan:									
Canada	Dollar		172.00						172.00
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		73.00						73.00
Pakistan	Dollar		60.00						60.00
Turkey	Dollar		165.00						165.00
Senator Mark Udall:									
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		54.50		21.00				75.50
Iraq	Dollar				39.50				39.50
Jennifer Barrett:									
Kuwait	Dollar				25.00				25.00
Pakistan	Dollar		58.50						58.50
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		54.50						54.50
Iraq	Dollar				39.50				39.50
Senator Lindsey O. Graham:									
Canada	Dollar		65.64						65.64
Iraq	Dollar		2.80						2.80
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		297.42						297.42
Afghanistan	Dollar		15.59						15.59
Turkey	Dollar		167.01						167.01
Andy Olson:									
Canada	Dollar		65.64						65.64
Iraq	Dollar		2.80						2.80
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		297.42						297.42
Afghanistan	Dollar		15.59						15.59
Turkey	Dollar		162.81						162.81
Dana W. White:									
United States	Dollar				9,186.00				9,186.00
Turkey	Dollar		107.00						107.00
Georgia	Dollar		73.00						73.00
William G.P. Monahan:									
United States	Dollar				9,185.80				9,185.80
Turkey	Dollar		125.00						125.00
Georgia	Dollar		50.00						50.00
Christian D. Brose:									
Canada	Dollar		172.00						172.00
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		85.00						85.00
Turkey	Dollar		165.00						165.00
Sandra Luff:									
Canada	Dollar		57.00						57.00
Michael V. Kostiw:									
United States	Dollar				10,353.60				10,353.60
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		143.00						143.00
Senator John McCain:									
Canada	Dollar		79.94						79.94
Iraq	Dollar		2.80						2.80
United Arab Emirates	Dollar		297.42						297.42
Afghanistan	Dollar		315.59						315.59
Turkey	Dollar		20.81						20.81
Total			11,324.82		66,515.70		125.00		77,965.52

SENATOR CARL LEVIN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Dec. 29, 2010.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Christopher J. Dodd:									
Cuba	CUC		628.00						628.00
United States	Dollar				1,220.40				1,220.40
Joshua Blumenfeld:									
Cuba	CUC		418.00						418.00
United States	Dollar				1,220.40				1,220.40
Total			1,046.00		2,440.80				3,486.80

SENATOR CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Jan. 3, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1, TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
John Drake:									
United States	Dollar				12,971.80				12,971.80
Japan	Yen		5,162.00		1,012.00				6,174.00
Total			5,162.00		13,983.80				19,145.80

SENATOR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Jan. 25, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Jeff Bingaman:									
United States	Dollar				9,342.60				9,342.60
Japan	Yen		2,126.15						2,126.15
Robert Simon:									
United States	Dollar				9,413.20				9,413.20
Japan	Yen		2,276.13						2,276.13
Jonathan Epstein:									
United States	Dollar				9,413.20				9,413.20
Japan	Yen		2,410.94						2,410.94
Trudy Vincent:									
United States	Dollar				10,641.20				10,641.20
Japan	Yen		2,122.01						2,122.01
Derek Dorn:									
United States	Dollar				10,641.20				10,641.20
Japan	Yen		2,231.21						2,231.21
Jonathan Black:									
United States	Dollar				618.72				618.72
Mexico	Peso		1,366.00						1,366.00
Total			12,532.44		50,070.12				62,602.56

SENATOR JEFF BINGAMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Dec. 17, 2010.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Paul Ordal:									
United States	Dollar				780.72				780.72
Mexico	Peso		1,038.00						1,038.00
Mexico	Peso					84.34			84.34
Kate Gilman:									
Mexico	Peso		681.00						681.00
Total			1,719.00		780.72		84.34		2,584.06

SENATOR BARBARA BOXER,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Jan. 25, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Max Baucus:									
China	Renminbi		1,874.71						1,874.71
United States	Dollar				16,575.10				16,575.10
Chelsea Thomas:									
China	Renminbi		2,101.56						2,101.56
United States	Dollar				15,719.10				15,719.10
Scott Mulhauser:									
China	Renminbi		2,034.81						2,034.81
United States	Dollar				15,204.10				15,204.10
Amber Cottle:									
China	Renminbi		2,042.23						2,042.23
United States	Dollar				16,575.10				16,575.10
Ayesha Khanna:									
China	Renminbi		2,128.72						2,128.72
United States	Dollar				16,575.10				16,575.10
Jonathan Selib:									
China	Renminbi		1,918.60						1,918.60
United States	Dollar				14,777.40				14,777.40
Gabriel Adler:									
China	Renminbi		2,066.31						2,066.31
United States	Dollar				18,685.10				18,685.10
Delegation Expenses*:									
China	Renminbi					8,636.32			8,636.32
Michael Smart:									
Republic of Korea	Won		2,397.26						2,397.26
United States	Dollar				9,600.50				9,600.50
Ayesha Khanna:									
Republic of Korea	Won		2,449.16						2,449.16
United States	Dollar				9,600.50				9,600.50
Total			19,013.36		133,312.00		8,636.32		160,961.68

*Delegation expenses include interpretation services, vehicle rentals, overtime, cell-phone rental and other expenses.

SENATOR MAX BAUCUS,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Jan. 31, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator John Barraso:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		14.00						14.00
United States	Dollar				11,060.10				11,060.10
Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		30.88						30.88
Turkey	Lira		207.12						207.12
United States	Dollar				6,570.10				6,570.10
Senator John Kerry:									
Sudan	Dinar		165.00						165.00
Syria	Pound		92.00						92.00
Turkey	Lira		71.00						71.00
Israel	Shekel		179.00						179.00
United States	Dollar				3,315.59				3,315.59
Senator John Kerry:									
Sudan	Dinar		231.26						231.26
United States	Dollar				8,831.69				8,831.69
Senator Richard Lugar:									
Spain	Euro		149.62						149.62
Uganda	Shilling		175.93						175.93
Kenya	Shilling		126.93						126.93
United Kingdom	Pound		84.52						84.52
Senator James Risch:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,080.00						1,080.00
United States	Dollar				10,550.00				10,550.00
Fulton Armstrong:									
Mexico	Peso		175.75						175.75
United States	Dollar				1,125.94				1,125.94
Elana Broitman:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		192.00						192.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		15.59						15.59
Turkey	Lira		277.41						277.41
United States	Dollar				6,570.10				6,570.10
Neil Brown:									
Spain	Euro		355.00						355.00
Uganda	Shilling		435.00						435.00
Kenya	Shilling		286.00						286.00
United Kingdom	Pound		194.00						194.00
Jason Bruder:									
Estonia	Kroon		218.00						218.00
Lithuania	Lita		284.00						284.00
Poland	Zloty		620.00						620.00
United States	Dollar				4,339.20				4,339.20
Perry Cammack:									
Kuwait	Dinar		134.00						134.00
United States	Dollar				15,759.70				15,759.70
Douglas Frantz:									
United Kingdom	Pound		186.60						186.60
Sudan	Dollar		81.50						81.50
Israel	Shekel		24.65						24.65
United States	Dollar				8,796.69				8,796.69
Douglas Frantz:									
Austria	Euro		1,150.24						1,150.24
United States	Dollar				3,259.80				3,259.80
Mark Hayes:									
Spain	Euro		165.00						165.00
Uganda	Shilling		498.00						498.00
Kenya	Shilling		332.00						332.00
United Kingdom	Pound		166.00						166.00
Frank Jannuzi:									
Finland	Euro		507.00						507.00
Germany	Euro		378.00						378.00
United States	Dollar				2,084.60				2,084.60
Gregory Kausner:									
Kuwait	Dinar		40.00						40.00
United States	Dollar				15,759.70				15,759.70
Robin Lerner:									
Switzerland	Franc		838.00						838.00
United States	Dollar				1,713.10				1,713.10
Frank Lowenstein:									
Sudan	Dinar		218.00						218.00
Syria	Pound		71.00						71.00
Turkey	Lira		129.00						129.00
Israel	Shekel		169.00						169.00
United States	Dollar				3,358.59				3,358.59
Kenneth Myers Jr.:									
Spain	Euro		167.73						167.73
Uganda	Shilling		197.23						197.23
Kenya	Shilling		142.84						142.84
United Kingdom	Pound		94.20						94.20
Melanie Nakagawa:									
Mexico	Peso		813.00						813.00
United States	Dollar				1,225.79				1,225.79
Stacie Oliver:									
Afghanistan	Afghani		35.00						35.00
Kuwait	Dinar		40.00						40.00
Iraq	Dinar		44.00						44.00
United States	Dollar				9,764.60				9,764.60
Shannon Smith:									
Sudan	Dollar		268.00						268.00
United States	Dollar				8,796.60				8,796.60
Shannon Smith:									
Sudan	Dollar		354.00						354.00
United States	Dollar				6,252.10				6,252.10
Christopher Socha:									
United Kingdom	Pound		1,285.00						1,285.00
Armenia	Dram		683.65						683.65
United States	Dollar				3,114.60				3,114.60
Atman Trivedi:									
China	Renminbi		1,918.00						1,918.00
United States	Dollar				2,520.00				2,520.00
Anthony Wier:									
Estonia	Kroon		218.00						218.00
Lithuania	Lita		284.00						284.00
Poland	Zloty		620.00						620.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				4,339.20				4,339.20
Debbie Yamada:									
Italy	Euro		357.00						357.00
Charles Ziegler:									
United States	Dollar				11,060.10				11,060.10
Total			18,461.65		150,168.58				168,630.23

SENATOR JOHN F. KERRY,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Jan. 26, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman:									
United States	Dollar				2,220.73				2,220.73
Christian Beckner:									
United States	Dollar				929.30				929.30
Canada	Dollar		476.26						476.26
Seamus Hughes:									
United States	Dollar				1,727.44				1,727.44
Canada	Dollar		277.10						277.10
Deborah Parkinson:									
United States	Dollar				952.30				952.30
United Kingdom	Pound		1,680.00						1,680.00
Jeffrey Greene:									
United States	Dollar				1,239.30				1,239.30
United Kingdom	Pound		1,820.00						1,820.00
Vance Serchuk:									
United States	Dollar				1,056.10				1,056.10
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		2,623.00						2,623.00
Total			6,876.36		8,125.17				15,001.53

SENATOR JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
Jan. 27, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Mary-Sumpter Lapinski:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,956.00						1,956.00
United States	Dollar				10,259.70				10,259.70
Craig Martinez:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,956.00						1,956.00
United States	Dollar				10,259.70				10,259.70
Hayden Rhudy:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,956.00						1,956.00
United States	Dollar				10,259.70				1,956.00
Total			5,868.00		30,779.10				36,647.10

SENATOR TOM HARKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions,
Jan. 27, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Mary L. Landrieu:									
United States	Dollar				8,463.00				8,463.00
Netherlands	Euro		1,712.22						1,712.22
Christopher Averill:									
United States	Dollar				18,569.20				18,569.20
Vietnam	Dong		792.00						792.00
Thailand	Baht		651.58						651.58
Singapore	Dollar		131.00						131.00
Caroline Bruckner:									
United States	Dollar				18,569.20				18,569.20
Vietnam	Dong		702.00						702.00
Thailand	Baht		703.58						703.58
Singapore	Dollar		621.98						621.98
Jane Campbell:									
United States	Dollar				975.00				975.00
Netherlands	Euro		2,221.50						2,221.50
Jeanne Marie Ganucheau:									
United States	Dollar				1,012.00				1,012.00
Netherlands	Euro		1,791.50						1,791.50
Wallace Hsueh:									
United States	Dollar				18,569.20				18,569.20

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Vietnam	Dong		882.67						882.67
Thailand	Baht		642.25						642.25
Singapore	Dollar		166.67						166.67
Tanner Johnson:									
United States	Dollar				975.00				975.00
Netherlands	Euro		1,566.00						1,566.00
Thomas Bradley Keith:									
United States	Dollar				1,092.00				1,092.00
Netherlands	Euro		2,221.50						2,221.50
Matthew Lehner:									
United States	Dollar				975.00				975.00
Netherlands	Euro		1,508.26						1,508.26
Cheryl Miller:									
United States	Dollar				18,569.20				18,569.20
Vietnam	Dong		863.83						863.83
Thailand	Baht		623.42						623.42
Singapore	Dollar		708.31						708.31
Ami Sanchez:									
United States	Dollar				18,615.60				18,615.60
Vietnam	Dong		885.33						885.33
Thailand	Baht		644.67						644.67
Singapore	Dollar		729.56						729.56
Matthew Walker:									
United States	Dollar				17,661.60				17,661.60
Vietnam	Dong		795.33						795.33
Thailand	Baht		554.91						554.91
Singapore	Dollar		79.34						79.34
Delegations Expenses*									
Netherlands	Euro					7,523.17			7,523.17
Vietnam	Dong					409.70			409.70
Thailand	Baht					922.24			922.24
Singapore	Dollar					1,295.59			1,295.59
Total			22,199.41		124,046.00		10,150.70		156,396.11

*Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-382, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR MARY L. LANDRIEU,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship,
Jan. 26, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, ADDENDUM TO 3RD QUARTER 2010 FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Louis Tucker	Dollar				1,291.80		56.31		1,348.11
Total					1,291.80		56.31		1,348.11

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, Jan. 19, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tom Coburn			390.62						390.62
Senator Saxby Chambliss	Dollar		304.98		10,939.50				10,939.50
Senator Orrin Hatch	Dollar		369.62		10,841.50				10,841.50
Jacqueline Russell	Dollar		390.62		10,939.50				10,939.50
Paul Matulic	Dollar		404.62		10,841.50				10,841.50
Jennifer Wagner	Dollar		465.62		10,841.50				10,841.50
Jeremy Hayes	Dollar		340.62		10,841.50				10,841.50
Eric Chapman	Dollar		1,424.00		16,462.50				16,462.50
Jeffrey Howard	Dollar		1,126.61		16,462.50				16,462.50
Jennifer Wagner	Dollar		631.00		9,761.20				9,761.20
James Smythers	Dollar		636.00		9,761.20				9,761.20
Paul Matulic	Dollar		648.00		9,761.20				9,761.20
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse	Dollar		608.00		9,237.10				9,237.10
Andrew Grotto	Dollar		594.00		9,237.10				9,237.10
John Maguire	Dollar		1,418.00		16,462.50				16,462.50
Andrew Grotto	Dollar		1,464.00		16,462.50				16,462.50
Total			11,216.31		189,694.30				200,910.61

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, Jan. 19, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Rene Hanna:									
United States	Dollar				949.47				949.47
Mexico	Peso		1,200.00				1,259.00		2,459.00
Total			1,200.00		949.47		1,259.00		3,408.47

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, Jan. 26, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95—384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Benjamin Cardin:									
Italy	Euro		157.00						157.00
United States	Dollar				3,999.80				3,999.80
Representative Chris Smith:									
Italy	Euro		90.00						90.00
United States	Dollar				4,915.20				4,915.20
Canada	Dollar		425.81						425.81
United States	Dollar				2,082.41				2,082.41
Fred Turner:									
Italy	Euro		545.00						545.00
Poland	Zloty		388.00						388.00
United States	Dollar				3,486.00				3,486.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		456.00						456.00
United States	Dollar				9,875.90				9,875.90
Cynthia Efrid:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		409.26						409.26
United States	Dollar				11,645.20				11,645.20
Austria	Euro		2,649.78						2,649.78
United States	Dollar				3,405.90				3,405.90
Poland	Zloty		648.63						648.63
United States	Dollar				6,201.20				6,201.20
Orest Deychakiwsky:									
Bosnia & Herzegovin	Mark		930.00						930.00
United States	Dollar				2,766.50				2,766.50
Belarus	Ruble		1,085.00						1,085.00
United States	Dollar				3,380.40				3,380.40
Shelly Han:									
Austria	Euro		3,019.42						3,019.42
United States	Dollar				3,372.90				3,372.90
Kyrgyzstan	Som		546.13						546.13
United States	Dollar				10,828.52				10,828.52
Belgium	Euro		1,097.00						1,097.00
United States	Dollar				1,694.80				1,694.80
Janice Helwig:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		2,279.00						2,279.00
United States	Dollar				10,199.70				10,199.70
Kyrgyzstan	Som		971.30						971.30
Poland	Zloty		388.00						388.00
United States	Dollar				10,904.52				10,904.52
Austria	Euro		2,439.15						2,439.15
United States	Dollar				5,460.60				5,460.60
Alex Johnson:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		2,359.00						2,359.00
United States	Dollar				2,907.96				2,907.96
Denmark	Krone		330.00						330.00
Austria	Euro				690.00				690.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		570.00						570.00
Austria	Euro				1,102.78				1,102.78
Poland	Zloty		1,020.00						1,020.00
Austria	Euro				871.62				871.62
Austria	Euro		17,149.00						17,149.00
Marlene Kaufmann:									
Italy	Euro		436.00						436.00
Malta	Euro		1,004.00						1,004.00
United States	Dollar				3,529.50				3,529.50
Ronald McNamara:									
Canada	Dollar		557.74						557.74
United States	Dollar				2,082.41				2,082.41
Winsome Packer:									
Austria	Euro		2,119.00						2,119.00
United States	Dollar				5,553.50				5,553.50
Daniel Redfield:									
Moldova	Leu		1,025.00						1,025.00
Germany	Euro		288.30						288.30
United States	Dollar				4,750.30				4,750.30
Erika Schlager:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		2,332.85						2,332.85
United States	Dollar				10,199.70				10,199.70
Poland	Zloty		1,200.40						1,200.40
United States	Dollar				2,684.20				2,684.20
Josh Shapiro:									
Belarus	Ruble		1,135.00						1,135.00
United States	Dollar				3,991.60				3,991.60
Neil Simon:									
Kazakhstan	Tenge		1,857.88						1,857.88
United States	Dollar				10,199.70				10,199.70
Mischa Thompson:									
Austria	Euro		1,452.00						1,452.00
United States	Dollar				3,534.20				3,534.20
Poland	Zloty		494.00						494.00
United States	Dollar				2,750.50				2,750.50
Total			53,854.65		149,067.52				202,922.17

SENATOR BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Jan. 25, 2011.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), REPUBLICAN LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2010

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Tom Hawkins:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		28.00						28.00
Pakistan	Dollar		80.00						80.00
Total			108.00						108.00

SENATOR MITCH McCONNELL,
Republican Leader, Jan. 6, 2011.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, February 7, at 4:30 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 3, 6, and 8; that there be 1 hour for debate, equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of that time Calendar No. 8 be confirmed and the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on Calendar No. 3 and Calendar No. 6 in that order; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action; and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until Monday, February 7 at 2 p.m.; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted during that hour to speak for up to 10 minutes; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the Federal Aviation Administration authorization bill; and that at 4:30 the Senate proceed to executive session as required under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we hope to process some amendments to the FAA bill during Monday's session. If Senators have amendments to the bill, they should contact the bill managers.

Under the previous order, there will be two rollcall votes at 5:30 p.m. Those votes will be on confirmation of Calendar No. 3, Paul Holmes, of Arkansas, to be a district judge for the Western District of Arkansas; and Calendar No. 6, Diana Saldana, of Texas, to be a U.S. district judge for the Southern District of Texas.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2011, at 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:36 p.m., adjourned until Monday, February 7, 2011, at 2 p.m.