

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2011—Resumed

Mr. REID. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 782) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to reauthorize that Act, and for other purposes.

Pending:

DeMint amendment No. 394, to repeal the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Paul amendment No. 414, to implement the President's request to increase the statutory limit on the public debt.

Cardin amendment No. 407, to require the FHA to equitably treat homebuyers who have repaid in full their FHA-insured mortgages.

Merkley/Snowe amendment No. 428, to establish clear regulatory standards for mortgage servicers.

Kohl amendment No. 389, to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal.

Hutchison amendment No. 423, to delay the implementation of the health reform law in the United States until there is final resolution in pending lawsuits.

Portman amendment No. 417, to provide for the inclusion of independent regulatory agencies in the application of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

Portman amendment No. 418, to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) to strengthen the economic impact analyses for major rules, require agencies to analyze the effect of major rules on jobs, and require adoption of the least burdensome regulatory means.

McCain amendment No. 411, to prohibit the use of Federal funds to construct ethanol blender pumps or ethanol storage facilities.

McCain amendment No. 412, to repeal the wage rate requirements commonly known as the Davis-Beacon Act.

Merkley amendment No. 440, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an Energy Efficiency Loan Program under which the Secretary shall make funds available to States to support financial assistance provided by qualified financing entities for making qualified energy efficiency or renewable efficiency improvements.

Coburn modified amendment No. 436, to repeal the Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit.

Brown (MA)/Snowe amendment No. 405, to repeal the imposition of withholding on certain payments made to vendors by government entities.

Inhofe amendment No. 430, to reduce amounts authorized to be appropriated.

Inhofe amendment No. 438, to provide for the establishment of a committee to assess the effects of certain Federal regulatory mandates.

Merkley amendment No. 427, to make a technical correction to the HUBZone designation process.

McCain amendment No. 441 (to Coburn Modified Amendment No. 436), to prohibit the use of Federal funds to construct ethanol blender pumps or ethanol storage facilities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 476

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and call up amendment No. 476 on behalf of Senator FEINSTEIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mrs. FEINSTEIN, proposes an amendment numbered 476.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To repeal the Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit)

At the end, add the following:

“SUBCHAPTER XXIII

Alternative Fuels

TITLE —ETHANOL SUBSIDIES AND TARIFF REPEAL

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Ethanol Subsidy and Tariff Repeal Act’’.

SEC. 02. REPEAL OF VEETC.

(a) ELIMINATION OF EXCISE TAX CREDIT OR PAYMENT.—

(1) Section 6426(b)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘December 31, 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment of the Ethanol Subsidy and Tariff Repeal Act’’.

(2) Section 6427(e)(6)(A) of such Code is amended by striking ‘‘December 31, 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment the Ethanol Subsidy and Tariff Repeal Act’’.

(b) ELIMINATION OF INCOME TAX CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The table contained in section 40(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘2011’’ and inserting ‘‘the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment of the Ethanol Subsidy and Tariff Repeal Act’’, and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘After such date zero zero’’.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 40(h)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ‘‘calendar years 2001 through 2011’’ and inserting ‘‘the period beginning January 1, 2001, and ending the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment of the Ethanol Subsidy and Tariff Repeal Act’’.

(c) REPEAL OF DEADWOOD.—

(1) Section 40(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(2) Section 6426(b)(2) of such Code is amended by striking subparagraph (C).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any sale, use, or removal for any period after the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment of the Act.

SEC. 03. REMOVAL OF TARIFFS ON ETHANOL.

(a) DUTY-FREE TREATMENT.—Chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

Heading/Sub-heading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
9823.01.01	Ethyl alcohol (provided for in subheadings 2207.10.60 and 2207.20) or any mixture containing such ethyl alcohol (provided for in heading 2710 or 3824) if such ethyl alcohol or mixture is to be used as a fuel or in producing a mixture of gasoline and alcohol, a mixture of a special fuel and alcohol, or any other mixture to be used as fuel (including motor fuel provided for in sub-heading 2710.11.15, 2710.19.15 or 2710.19.21), or is suitable for any such uses	Free	Free	20%’’.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Subchapter I of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) by striking heading 9901.00.50; and

(2) by striking U.S. notes 2 and 3.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the later of June 30, 2011, or the date of the enactment of this Act.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator COBURN be listed as the second sponsor of that

amendment by Senator FEINSTEIN, No. 476.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of S. 782, on Thursday, June 16, the Feinstein amendment No. 476 and the McCain amendment No. 411 be debated concurrently; that there be up to 4 hours of debate equally divided between the two

leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to votes in relation to the amendments in the following order: Feinstein No. 476 and McCain No. 411; further, that neither of the amendments be divisible; that there be no amendments, points of order, or motions in order to either amendment prior to the votes other than budget points of order and the applicable motions to waive; that both amendments

be subject to a 60-vote threshold; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; finally, upon disposition of the McCain amendment, the majority leader be recognized.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I want to thank the Senator from South Carolina for allowing us to go forward with this agreement. Senator DEMINT wanted to ensure that this agreement would in no way limit his ability to offer and get votes on an amendment that he cares about, No. 460, regarding the renewable fuel standards and the estate tax.

Senator DEMINT is correct and this agreement does not preclude the Senate from considering his amendment, and I thank the Senator for his cooperation.

I also very much appreciate the understanding of Senator FEINSTEIN, Senator KLOBUCHAR, Senator THUNE, Senator COBURN. We have worked really hard trying to get to this point. It has not been easy. Most everyone did not get what they wanted. But that is what agreements are all about; we have the opportunity to move forward on other things. We will have to decide what more we can do on this bill. But I appreciate very much their understanding. In many conversations I had with them during the day they were all very courteous and thoughtful and very good advocates of their position.

MONGOLIAN PRESIDENT
TSAKHIAGIIN ELBEGDORJ'S
VISIT TO WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 208.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 208) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj's visit to Washington, DC and its support for the growing partnership between the United States and Mongolia.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 208) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 208

Whereas the United States Government established diplomatic relations with the Government of Mongolia in January 1987, followed by the opening of a United States Embassy in Ulaanbaatar in June 1988;

Whereas in 1990, the Government of Mongolia declared an end to 1-party Communist rule and initiated lasting democratic and free market reforms;

Whereas the United States Government has a longstanding commitment, based on its interests and values, to encourage economic and political reforms in Mongolia, having made sizeable contributions to that end since 1991;

Whereas in 1991, the United States—

(1) signed a bilateral trade agreement that restored normal trade relations with Mongolia; and

(2) established a Peace Corps program in Mongolia that has had 869 total volunteers since 1991;

Whereas in 1999, the United States granted permanent normal trade relations status to Mongolia;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has increasingly participated in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, among other international organizations;

Whereas in 2007, the House Democracy Partnership began a program to provide parliamentary assistance to the State Great Khural, the Parliament of Mongolia, to promote transparency, legislative independence, access to information and government oversight;

Whereas on May 24, 2009, the people of Mongolia completed the country's fourth free, fair, and peaceful democratic election, which resulted in the election of opposition Democratic Party candidate Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj;

Whereas in July 2011, Mongolia will assume the 2-year chairmanship of the Community of Democracies;

Whereas in 2013, Mongolia will host the Seventh Ministerial Meeting of the Community of Democracies in Ulaanbaatar;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia continues to work with the United States Government to combat global terrorism;

Whereas Mongolia deployed about 990 soldiers to Iraq between 2003 to 2008 and currently has 190 troops in Afghanistan;

Whereas in 2010, the Government of Mongolia deployed a United Nations Level II hospital in Darfur, Sudan;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has actively promoted international peacekeeping efforts by sending soldiers—

(1) to protect the Special Court of Sierra Leone;

(2) to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization mission in Kosovo; and

(3) to support United Nations missions in several African countries;

Whereas the Government of Mongolia has built a successful partnership since 2003 with the Alaska National Guard that includes humanitarian and peacekeeping exercises and efforts;

Whereas the United States Government and the Government of Mongolia share a common interest in promoting peace and stability in Northeast Asia and Central Asia;

Whereas in 1991 and 1992, the Government of Mongolia signed denuclearization agreements committing Mongolia to remain a nuclear weapons-free state;

Whereas in 2010, Mongolia became the Chair of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Whereas in 2010, the United States and Mongolia signed a Memorandum of Understanding to promote cooperation on the peaceful use of civil nuclear energy;

Whereas the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Government of Mongolia successfully

completed training on response mechanisms to potential terrorist attacks;

Whereas between 1991 and 2011, the United States Government granted assistance to Mongolia—

(1) to advance the legal and regulatory environment for business and financial markets, including the mining sector;

(2) to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and

(3) to support good governance programming;

Whereas in 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation signed an agreement with Mongolia to promote sustainable economic growth and to reduce poverty by focusing on property rights, vocational education, health, transportation, energy, and the environment;

Whereas Mongolia's plan to enhance its rail infrastructure promises to diversify its trading and investment partners, to open up new markets for its mineral exports, and to position Mongolia as a bridge between Asia and Europe;

Whereas the United States has assisted Mongolia's efforts—

(1) to address the effects of the global economic crisis;

(2) to promote sound economic, trade, and energy policy, with particular attention to the banking and mining sectors;

(3) to facilitate commercial law development; and

(4) to further activities with Mongolia's peacekeeping forces and military;

Whereas in January 2010—

(1) the United States Government and the Government of Mongolia agreed to promote greater academic exchange opportunities;

(2) the Mongolian Ministry of Education, Culture and Science pledged to financially support the U.S.-Mongolia Fulbright Program; and

(3) the United States Department of State announced its intention to increase its base allocation for the U.S.-Mongolia Fulbright Program in fiscal year 2010;

Whereas in 2011, Mongolia is celebrating the 100 year anniversary of its independence;

Whereas on June 16, 2011, President Elbegdorj, during a working visit to the United States, is scheduled to meet with President Barack Obama, Congressional leaders, academics, and representatives of the business community;

Whereas in late 2011, Vice President Joseph Biden is scheduled to travel to Mongolia to highlight our shared interests and values;

Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj's historic visit to Washington, D.C. cements the growing friendship between the governments and peoples of the United States and Mongolia;

(2) the continued commitment of the Mongolian people and the Government of Mongolia to advancing democratic reforms, strengthening transparency and the rule of law, and protecting investment deserves acknowledgment and celebration;

(3) the United States Government should—

(A) continue to promote economic cooperation; and

(B) consider next steps in securing increased investment and trade to promote prosperity for both countries;

(4) the United States Government should continue to support the Government of Mongolia as it works with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to improve its economic system and accelerate development; and

(5) the United States Government should continue to expand upon existing academic,