

“(A) compile the reports of the measures and evaluations of the grantees;

“(B) establish benchmarks to show progress toward savings; and

“(C) present a compilation of the information under this paragraph to Congress.

“(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award technical assistance grants, including State specific grants whenever practicable, to carry out the programs authorized under this title.

“(4) TRANSFER.—There are authorized to be appropriated for such evaluation and technical assistance under this subsection—

“(A) \$4,206,474 for fiscal year 2010;

“(B) \$9,811,535 for fiscal year 2011;

“(C) \$8,461,158 for fiscal year 2012;

“(D) \$11,166,517 for fiscal year 2013;

“(E) \$12,829,859 for fiscal year 2014;

“(F) \$14,527,252 for fiscal year 2015;

“(G) \$16,463,427 for fiscal year 2016;

“(H) \$17,677,299 for fiscal year 2017;

“(I) \$19,054,107 for fiscal year 2018;

“(J) \$20,552,158 for fiscal year 2019; and

“(K) \$22,202,641 for fiscal year 2020.

“(C) AVAILABILITY.—Funds appropriated under this section shall remain available until expended.”

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 183—CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MILLARD FULLER, THE FOUNDER OF HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 183

Whereas Millard Fuller was born on January 3, 1935, in the small cotton-mill town of Lanett, in Chambers County, Alabama, and would later graduate from Auburn University and the University of Alabama School of Law;

Whereas Millard Fuller became a self-made millionaire by the age of 29 and could have lived out the rest of his life in comfort, but instead he and his wife sold all of their possessions, donated the proceeds to the poor, and began searching for a new purpose for their lives;

Whereas Millard Fuller and his wife established Habitat for Humanity in Americus, Georgia, in 1976;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity has constructed more than 300,000 homes for 1,500,000 people and has a presence in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and more than 90 countries around the world;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity's noteworthy accomplishments include building 263 houses across the United States in 1 week and massive rebuilding efforts in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina;

Whereas in 2005, Millard Fuller established The Fuller Center for Housing, which works with local organizations to provide support and guidance to repair and build homes for impoverished individuals and is located in 24 States and 15 countries on 5 continents;

Whereas Millard Fuller provided 3 decades of leadership and service to Habitat for Humanity and The Fuller Center for Housing, committing his life to philanthropy and service to others while raising global concern for homelessness and poverty;

Whereas Millard Fuller was honored with over 50 honorary doctorate degrees by colleges and universities throughout the United States and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest ci-

vilian honor, by President William Jefferson Clinton in 1996; and

Whereas Millard Fuller passed away on February 3, 2009, leaving behind a loving wife, a proud family, and a legacy that will extend far beyond his life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the life and achievements of Millard Fuller;

(2) acknowledges the millions of people he and his organization have served and the inspiration he has given to so many; and

(3) encourages all the people of the United States to recognize and pay tribute to Millard Fuller's life by following the example of service that he set.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—OFFERING DEEPEST CONDOLENCES TO THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF OFFICER STEPHEN T. JOHNS AND CALLING ON THE LEADERS OF ALL NATIONS TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST THE MANIFESTATIONS OF ANTI-SEMITISM, BIGOTRY, AND HATRED

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURR, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. BYRD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DODD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. ENSIGN, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GREGG, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. INOUE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KYL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REED, Mr. REID, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VITTER, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WEBB, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 184

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was established as a “living memorial that stimulates leaders and citizens to confront hatred, prevent genocide, promote human dignity, and strengthen democracy”;

Whereas, since the dedication of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in 1993, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has welcomed nearly 30,000,000 visitors, including more than 8,000,000 school children and 85 heads of state;

Whereas, on June 10, 2009, in an assault at the entrance of the United States Holocaust

Memorial Museum, Officer Stephen T. Johns of Temple Hills, Maryland, was fatally wounded and died heroically in the line of duty;

Whereas, in the wake of this heinous act of violence, the people of the United States should renew the commitment to end bigotry, intolerance, and hatred; and

Whereas there is no place in the society of the United States for individuals who seek to harm or deny rights to others, especially based on religion, race, or ethnic identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) offers deepest condolences to the family and friends of Officer Stephen T. Johns;

(2) commends the staff members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum for their courage and bravery in responding to the attack on June 10, 2009;

(3) condemns anti-Semitism and all forms of religious, ethnic, and racial bigotry;

(4) condemns acts of physical violence against, and harassment of, people based on race, gender, ethnicity, or religious affiliation; and

(5) calls on the leaders of all Nations to speak out against the manifestations of anti-Semitism, bigotry, and hatred.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—APOLOGIZING FOR THE ENSLAVEMENT AND RACIAL SEGREGATION OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BOND, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was ordered held at the desk:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas, during the history of the Nation, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world;

Whereas the legacy of African Americans is interwoven with the very fabric of the democracy and freedom of the United States;

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas many enslaved families were torn apart after family members were sold separately;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against people of African descent upon which it depended became enmeshed in the social fabric of the United States;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the ratification of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1865, after the end of the Civil War;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as “Jim Crow”, which arose in certain parts of the United States after