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Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Lord, You have been our Nation's defense and we look to You for shelter and refuge. You have spoken in Your holiness and we rejoice at Your words that provide light in darkness.

Bless our Senators. May they seek to serve and honor You. May their words and deeds reflect an earnest desire for justice and righteousness in our Nation and world. Crown their years with Your goodness as they trust You to do what is best for all.

We pray in Your holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we are not in a quorum call?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We are not.

Mr. REID. I apologize to the Chair for being a little tardy. I try not to be, especially when the President pro tempore is presiding.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, the Senate will be in a period of morning business and Senators during that period of time will be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The filing deadline for all first-degree amendments to S. 601, the Water Resources Development Act, is 4 p.m. today.

I had a conversation with Senator VITTER on Friday and Senator BOXER today, and I think we are very close to a universal agreement on that legislation to wrap it up as early as tomorrow. I hope that, in fact, is true.

As previously announced, there will be no rollcall votes today. The first vote of the week will be on cloture at noon tomorrow unless we work out an agreement.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE IRREGULARITIES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have been following very closely reports on irregularities in the Internal Revenue Service's scrutiny of applications for non-profit status. These allegations, of course, are very troubling, and I intend to take a close look at the inspector general's report when it is released.

Concerns such as these are why we have inspectors general. They are tasked with finding and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse, identifying breaches of law and protocol, and promoting efficiency in government. Our inspectors general have an excellent record of responsibility, and specifically Russell George, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, has an exceptionally strong reputation as a watchdog at the IRS. Of course, watching the IRS is also watching the IRS for the American people. I am confident he is examining this issue and doing it very well, as he has done in the past. I look forward to his report.

The alleged actions of IRS employees in the Cincinnati field office would be a terrible breach of the public's trust. Whether they are investigating conservative groups or liberal groups, they should not be involved. Targeting any group based on its political status is

completely inappropriate. We need to get to the bottom of what happened, and the inspector general will get to the bottom of this. In the meantime no one should jump to conclusions, but we should all rest assured as soon as we have the inspector general's report the Senate will quickly take appropriate action.

I have spoken today to the senior Senator from Montana, the chairman of the Finance Committee, MAX BAUCUS, and he is looking into this matter in his role as chairman of the Finance Committee. If the inspector general's report indicates further investigation is needed, I have full confidence in the ability of Senator BAUCUS and the Finance Committee to get to the bottom of this matter and recommend appropriate action.

THE BUDGET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as indicated in this chart, 51 days ago the Senate passed its budget. It has now been 51 days. So why are Republicans standing in the way? A picture is worth a thousand words, and that is the picture.

Common sense and more than two centuries of history dictate the next step would be to go to conference and try to find common ground between our budget and the budget passed by the House of Representatives. The conference committee is one of the oldest traditions of the entire American Government. In fact, during the first session of Congress—No. 1—on April 7, 1789, the day after a quorum had been secured and the first meeting of Congress was held, the Senate charged a committee with setting out the rules for such conferences. During that first Congress, the two Houses convened many times on conference committees to consider many different issues they disagreed on, including differences of opinion over amendments to the Constitution, differences of opinion over

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



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legislating as to what the courts should do, and looking at bills that created a post office and the Treasury Department. All those were bills, one passed by the House and one passed by the Senate, and they got together to work out the differences.

In this esteemed tradition, Democrats now wish to resolve our differences over the budget in a conference committee subject to the disinfected of public scrutiny, instead of behind closed doors, as we have done for more than two centuries. A number of Republican Senators have joined Democrats in calling for such a conference. It has now been 51 days since the Senate passed its budget. Even Republicans are asking why can't we go to conference?

This is what the senior Senator from Arizona, a Republican, said last week:

I'm very much in favor of it, and I think we ought to do it right away. . . . After 4 years of complaining about Harry Reid's failure to bring up a budget and then we do one and block conference . . . is incomprehensible.

That was a quote from JOHN MCCAIN.

After 3 years of Republican yearning for such regular order, Democrats assumed every Republican Senator would be enthusiastic to go to conference. But although a few Republicans, such as Senator MCCAIN, have called for a conference committee, Republican leaders have refused for weeks to name conferees, flouting more than 200 years of tradition.

Republican leaders have also refused to explain why they won't go to conference. But the longer the Republicans delay, the more transparent this partisan political tactic is becoming. It is transparent they oppose transparency. They do not want openness in government.

Republicans continue to put off a fiscal compromise until our backs are up against yet another manufactured crisis—a catastrophic default on the financial obligations we have as a country. Republicans hope to use the threat of default as a bargaining chip to extract concessions for tax breaks for the wealthy, extract concessions for drastic cuts to Medicare, extract concessions for more Draconian cuts to programs that keep the elderly, the sick, the disabled, and the most vulnerable Americans from slipping further into poverty.

Even though Republicans caused themselves and the country immense political harm by pursuing this wrong-headed strategy last summer, they are at it again, and this time Republicans aren't even hiding their desire to cause a first-of-its-kind default on our Nation's financial obligations.

Last week, the House of Representatives passed a bill called the "Full Faith and Credit Act." If there were ever an Orwellian name, this is it. In their lexicon, up is down, down is up; east is west, north is south. A bill called the Full Faith and Credit Act? Come on.

This legislation ranks the Nation's debts in order of priority—their priority, a Republican-dominated, tea party-driven House of Representatives. Listen to this. Here is what the legislation says:

In the event of a Republican-forced default, the Nation would stop payments to Medicare, veterans, active-duty military servicemembers, national security personnel, and you name it—everything except paying the debt to China.

In addition to threatening the full faith and credit of the United States, this legislation would cost American jobs, hurt businesses, and tank the economy. And it wouldn't prevent default. If an American family has a mortgage payment, a car payment, and credit card payment, but pays only three of those bills, the family is still in default. The Federal Government lives by the same rules. If we pay China but default on obligations to our veterans, we are still in default. If we pay China but not our Border Patrol, not our FBI, not our law enforcement officers, including drug enforcement, we are in default. If we pay China but not our troops overseas, we are in default.

The Republican approach to default is totally irresponsible. The Republicans know this risky measure is a nonstarter in the Senate. Even if it could pass the Senate—which it won't—President Obama would veto it.

Americans are tired of these protracted fights over the budget caused by the tea party-driven Republicans in Congress. It is through compromise, not through hostage taking or political blackmail, that we can set the Nation on the road to fiscal responsibility. That compromise begins by going to conference on the budget. Americans agree the path to economic prosperity runs through the regular order of this legislative body—a process that honors more than two centuries of work.

Finally, I had hoped we would have an opportunity for the Republican leader to explain why he objects to going to conference on the budget. We informed the Republican side we would ask this consent today, tomorrow, the next day, and every day. Let us hope we don't get to day 62, 63, 64, 65, 75, but the way they are going, I guess they are never going to go to conference.

We informed the Republican side we would ask consent today and every day we are in session. While the Republican cloakroom informed us there was an objection, no Republican was available to explain that objection in person. I did this last week, and again they had no one here. I did the same thing I am going to do here. I am asking for consent, but I will withdraw my request out of respect for the long tradition of comity. This is not comedy but comity.

It is outrageous, first of all, that they block this and then don't have the courage for somebody to stand and object. It speaks volumes that no Republican Senator was available or willing to explain the bizarre objection to a

perfectly reasonable request to go to conference and work out the differences. The only explanation we have had so far came from the junior Senator from Texas where he said: We will go to conference, but you have to agree to what we want before we go to conference. How is that for a deal?

The junior Senator from Texas was not available today, and no other Republican Senator appears willing to stand and explain why Senate Republicans are now standing in the way of a budget. So I will ask this and then I will withdraw it.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H. CON. RES. 25

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 33, H. Con. Res. 25; that the amendment which is at the desk, the text of S. Con. Res. 8, the budget resolution passed by the Senate, be inserted in lieu thereof; that H. Con. Res. 25, as amended, be agreed to; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, all with no intervening action or debate.

I would elaborate. This is a process that started being developed in the first Congress that was ever held in this country—1789. My Republican colleagues for years complained about not following regular order. They said we didn't have a budget. We didn't need one, but they said we didn't have one. We didn't do one by resolution, we did one by passing a law. But regardless of that, they came and talked about that.

This is out of line. It is ridiculous. It is unfair to the American people, but it is very obvious what is going on.

I withdraw my request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The request is withdrawn.

SANDY HOOK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Presiding Officer is from the State of Connecticut, and I want the record spread with how much I admire what he and Senator BLUMENTHAL have done in not letting the American people forget about Sandy Hook—not forget about those little tiny boys and girls.

My little grandchildren do not live here. I have three grandchildren, but they are teenagers. My little grandchildren are in Nevada, so I don't have a chance to see them. But I was in church yesterday and saw all these little kids, little beautiful children. To think these little boys and girls, just like the ones I saw yesterday, would be gunned down—shot multiple times, most of them; teachers trying to save these little children just cut down with an automatic weapon.

I admire the two Senators from Connecticut. They are not going to let this fade from our minds. Keep in mind, I

met with the Sandy Hook people on several occasions. They are not asking for anything that is outrageous. Their first step is to say that someone who is crazy—I am sorry, that is not a good term of art—someone who has extreme mental problems should not be able to buy a gun. Someone who is a criminal should not be able to buy a gun. That is all we want. We will settle for that. The people of Sandy Hook will settle for that.

I admire what the Presiding Officer has done and what Senator BLUMENTHAL has done. We cannot let these terrible things that happened in Aurora, CO—someone walks in with a weapon that has a magazine of 100 bullets. He would have killed a lot more, but the gun jammed.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. REID. I ask the Chair to announce the business of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5 o'clock p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as in morning business.

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

IMMIGRATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, tomorrow we will continue the markup on the Gang of 8 immigration bill. They have been meeting with businesspeople and special interest groups trying to craft a piece of legislation they can agree to, that they think is good. They didn't have anybody representing mainstream America. They didn't have anyone representing the law enforcement community who would explain how this system ought to work. As a result, their bill doesn't have any kind of improvements in our law enforcement that would be effective.

I wanted to talk today, because we will be going into it tomorrow, about the fundamental question on the nature of our immigration; how much this country would be able to sustain

in a healthy way for immigrants, as well as American workers.

I have been concerned for some time that the numbers are just too large. We are not able to effectively assimilate people in these large numbers. Significantly, we don't have sufficient jobs to allow us to employ them. As the bill stands now, it would have only a negative impact on American workers.

People say: You need to be positive, Sessions. We are growth oriented. We are just going to grow this economy, and there will be plenty of jobs out there. Be like Ronald Reagan, would you? Be sunny all the time. Don't talk negatively. Don't worry about this.

I am looking at some numbers, and I think it is wise for America to be prudent, smart, and careful, before we establish policies we can't sustain, before we establish policies that create more unemployment in America and damage our economy. That could happen.

I asked one of the sponsors of the bill, Senator SCHUMER, how many people would be admitted under the bill. Well, he wouldn't say.

I said: It looks like it might be 30 million; is that correct?

He said: No.

I said: Well, how many is it, Senator SCHUMER?

He didn't say. They have yet to say how many people would be admitted under the biggest change in immigration we have had since at least 1986, and really it is larger in its impact than 1986.

This is an odd thing. Frankly, we ought not to proceed another day in the Judiciary Committee until the sponsors of the bill—and their great advisers who have been meeting for months, aided by the administration and all the staffs they have in Homeland Security and the Department of Justice—can tell us how many people would be admitted. They don't do that, I think, fundamentally because they don't want us to know. They really don't want to acknowledge what a huge alteration in our policies this will have in terms of economics and so forth.

Let's think about it. Here are some of the things we know: We know 11 million people are here illegally—some say 12 million—and they would all be given a legal status. Virtually all would be given a legal status immediately.

They would then immediately be allowed to pursue any job they would like to take. They could go down and apply for the county government, the city government, trucking firms, coal mining companies, oil companies, any good job out there they would like to apply for. That is not happening now because many of them have no identification and aren't able to take anything other than jobs off the books. Some have estimated—supporters of the bill—that at least half of the people here illegally are working off the books in some form or fashion. These numbers are big. We have those numbers.

In addition, there is a plan over the next years to legalize 4.5 million addi-

tional individuals in the so-called backlog. They are really not backlogged in the sense the immigration service isn't processing their papers fast enough, they are backlogged because we had caps on how many in these categories could come in and people apply until they reach the number. Well, they would remove the caps on those. That would be another 4.5 million that would come in.

Then they have a future flow that we are working hard on to analyze with my staff. I don't have the entire immigration service. I don't have the immigration lawyers association. I don't have the chamber of commerce or Richard Trumka to come in and do all the work for me, but we think there will be quite a number of immigrants coming in the future.

The Los Angeles Times—and I will use their number; it seems to be the number others have come up with and may be in the ballpark—they have increased the annual flow by 50 percent. That would be a 50-percent increase. We are supposed to be at about 1 million a year now, and this would increase the legal flow by 50 percent. It could be considerably more. So we estimate that something like 30 million people will be given legal status in the next 10 years, when, if the law were faithfully applied, there would be about 10 or 11 million over the next 10 years given legal status. Yes, of that 30 million, about 10 or so—10-plus—will be those who are already here, but many of those are really not effectively competing for jobs with the American worker, who by a large degree is out of work and needing a job.

First and foremost we are a nation of immigrants. We have always had a generous immigration policy. A million immigrants a year exceeds that of any other country in the world ever, and we are about to absorb a huge number of new people—15 million—and then we are going to increase the flow by 50 percent. So I am asking, can we handle this? That is all I am asking at this point on this subject, and we really should think about that. Don't we owe it to our workers to ask those questions?

Professor Borjas, at Harvard—himself an immigrant and the most serious student of immigration and wages and jobs in America, and he wrote a book on it a number of years ago and still writes papers in contributing to the debate—has demonstrated absolutely, through intense, high-level economic studies, that increases in workers produces reduced wages. Surprise—more workers reduces wages. It allows a business to find a worker without having to pay more money. They would be able to get more people to work for less, and they like that. That is great—for them.

My Democratic colleagues have been pointing out for a long time—and, sadly, there is too much truth in their complaints—that the average wage of the American worker since at least

2000—and some say as far back as 1970—has not kept up with inflation.

Profit is going pretty well for a lot of companies, but workers' salaries haven't even kept up with inflation, and our unemployment rate is exceedingly high today. That is a fact. Professor Borjas attributes a good bit of that to the immigration we have had over these years, which is at a level that, he said some years ago—and I remember when he wrote this—was higher than the country really ought to have then.

What is our current situation? Well, we looked at the analysis of the Congressional Budget Office in the budget study they present to Congress every year. And they work hard at this. Nobody knows the answers to all of these questions, but CBO's is as good and objective a number as one normally gets, and this is what they predict. They are predicting that what experts are saying is correct; that is, the economic growth in mature economies, such as the United States, Europe, and Japan, is not going to reach the peaks of growth we have had in some of the go-go eras of the past. Bill Gross, head of one of the biggest bond firms in the world—PIMCO—has called it a new normal. We are going to have lower growth. It will be steady, hopefully, but it is going to be lower and it will create fewer jobs. That is what the projections are for the future.

In February of this year, the CBO projected that job growth per month—the number of jobs employers expect to add to their workforce—in the second 5 years of their 10-year budget analysis, years 2019 through 2023, would average only 75,000 a month. Isn't that something? Hopefully we can do something better than that. This is a 10-year-plus plan of immigration policy from this Gang of 8. Have they talked to Mr. Elmdorf? Have they talked to anybody about how many jobs we are actually going to need, other than some of the Silicon Valley gurus, the chamber of commerce, some of the big agricultural industries, and some of those folks? Is that all the people they are talking to?

What about the Blue Chip forecast? This is a forecast that is watched very closely. They make forecasts on a lot of different issues. It is the average of 55 private economic forecasters. So what do the Blue Chippers say the growth will be? They say that there will be 2.8 percent growth between 2016 and 2019 and that will drop to only 2.5 percent between 2020 and 2024. In short, they agree with CBO that economic growth will slow down over the next 10 years and not really pick up from the slow growth we are in now to any significant degree.

A number of academic economists—Robert Gordon at Northwestern University and Tyler Cowen at George Mason—argue that the U.S. economy has entered a long period of slower economic growth that is not likely to improve dramatically anytime soon.

Today the Wall Street Journal published its latest survey of 52 econo-

mists, who predict steady but slow economic growth in the near term. Slow growth means slow job creation. It means job caution.

Here is what the Brookings Institution says:

Adjust for population growth, and it will take 9 more years to return to the prerecession level of unemployment at the current rate of growth.

That is a liberal think tank, and they are saying it is going to take 9 more years just to get the unemployment we have now down to a more normal historic level in the United States. At the same time, job participation, labor force participation is at a record low. Not since the 1970s, when not many women were working, have we gone that low. People are giving up on looking for work.

It was 2 months ago that we had 88,000 jobs created in this country in 1 month—88,000 people got employment—while 486,000 left the workforce. Imagine that. In 1 month we only created 88,000 jobs, while 486,000 left the workforce. We checked those numbers, and about one-fifth of those were retirements—I am sure some early, or at least earlier than they wanted, and they started drawing Social Security earlier than they intended to draw it because they couldn't find work—but a little less than 400,000, one-fifth, dropped out, gave up, couldn't find work. So that is troubling, and it is pulling down wages of American citizens who have lost their jobs and can't find good work.

The Labor Department reported earlier this month that 4.4 million Americans have been out of work for more than 27 weeks and that the broadest measure of unemployment—that includes part-time employment and other things—stands at 13.9 percent, which is very high.

So first, I would say, do we want to tell somebody to come to America, but we don't have a job for them or it will only be temporary, and then they will be laid off? We can't expect to be able to maintain a workforce.

There is no doubt that those who want large and ready supplies of labor and who don't want to have to pay more money or provide more benefits to get that labor are happy with the steady, large flow coming into the country. It might even make them have a little better profit. But Professor Borjas at Harvard makes clear that by maybe \$1,600 a year—low-income people making \$20,000 or so a year will have their wages brought down that much as a result of an influx of large amounts of low-skilled labor.

So it is not helpful to immigrants who came lawfully and who are looking for work and having their wages pulled down, and it is not helpful for our native born who are looking for work and can't get on that ladder of success where someone starts working as a carpenter's helper and one day ends up as a carpenter and then a foreman, and they have saved a little money and

have a retirement plan and health care for their family. That is what we would like to see happen in America. So I am worried about those numbers.

Mr. President, we had a hearing—kind of hard to keep up with this, but I believe this was the hearing on high-tech workers—and I would like to highlight the testimony of Professor Ron Hira. He has written for the Economic Policy Institute, which is a liberal think tank. He has done an op-ed at BusinessWeek and has presented at the Brookings Institution and printed academic papers on this subject. He testified before our committee that he has been studying our high-skilled immigration policy for more than a decade.

Most of the people entering the country under the Gang of 8 bill will not be highly skilled. Most of them will not enter through the more merit-based point system we have heard about. It looks pretty clear that those entering on the point-based system, where there is some sort of competitive process—although an individual gets extra points if they have family connections—represent less than 10 percent of those who would be admitted under the legislation.

So this is what Mr. Hira says about the way our high-skilled immigration policy is being operated. He says the U.S. policy, as currently designed and administered, does more harm than good. To meet the needs of the U.S. economy and U.S. workers, our guest worker and permanent resident programs need immediate and substantial overhaul, and we don't have that kind of reform in this legislation. The principal goal of these programs is to bring in foreign workers who are supposed to complement American workers, making American workers more effective. But loopholes have made it too easy to bring in cheaper, foreign workers with ordinary skills who directly substitute rather than complement workers already in America.

We have all heard of this complementary idea—that we bring in foreign labor, and that helps American workers be more efficient and it will make everybody better. But according to Mr. Hira, the workers who are being brought in under the H-1B and similar programs—J-1, L-1—are not doing that. They are bringing in people through a loophole where they actually compete with Americans for jobs. He says many of these individuals have ordinary skills, and they substitute for American workers.

He also said that loopholes in these programs provide an unfair competitive advantage to companies that are specializing in offshore outsourcing, speeding up the process of shipping high-wage, high-tech American jobs overseas, which has disadvantaged companies in the United States that hire mainly American workers.

Essentially, as I understood his testimony, people would come from a foreign country. They live here and train and work here. Then they go back to

their foreign country and set up a plant or business and the company, U.S. company, outsources the work, costing American jobs. He has done studies on this. This is not just a theory he came up with.

He further testified that the actual H-1B and L-1 visa use has become antithetical to policymakers' goals due to four fundamental flaws: The work permits are held by the employer, so basically these individuals come as indentured servants and are able to be controlled in a way that gives the employer the advantage over an American worker. No. 2, he says that the visa period is far too long for them to come and, in addition to the inherent design flaws, there is little oversight or enforcement on these programs. Nobody is watching them. According to Professor Hira, by closing H-1B and L-1 loopholes, Congress would create and retain tens of thousands of high-wage American jobs and ensure our labor market works fairly for American and foreign workers alike.

I am summarizing now. In his opinion, the following needs to be done: institute an effective labor market test—make sure we actually need these workers, pay workers true market wages—he asserts they are not being paid true market wages; limit the visa to a maximum of 3 years—for a lot of reasons I suggest that is very important—with no renewal. If they come for longer periods of time and they can renew and renew, then we end up with somebody who is married here, their children are in junior high school, maybe they are American citizens by now—and we are going to ask them to leave even though the law says for them to leave? It is not likely.

That is how 40 percent of the people here illegally have come to America. They have come legally but overstayed the visa they had.

We should eliminate access to additional H-1B and L-1 visas for any dependent firm. Those that are dependent on these programs to maintain their basic workforce, those are the ones who should get their numbers reduced, rather than getting more visas. We should shine a light on the process, institute sensible oversight, establish a clear single objective for the programs. Also other programs, he notes, are badly in need of an overhaul and are being used to circumvent the annual numerical limit on H-1Bs and the regulatory controls on the L-1 program.

Given the widespread use of H-1B and L-1 visas by offshore outsourcing firms—people who are truly moving jobs out of the United States—Congress should take affirmative steps to make clear that most guest worker programs and permanent residents are immigration issues, not trade and policy issues.

Finally, we heard over and over again from our good friends in Silicon Valley all the great things they have done. We are proud of them and they have been great for America. He talks about some of that. He contested the assertion by

Mr. Brad Smith of Microsoft. Microsoft has been aggressive in pushing this program. He pushes back and contests the assertion that the United States does not have enough high-skilled workers. We have heard we don't have enough high-skilled workers. He says no. He studied it. According to Professor Hira, the unemployment rate for STEM graduates—science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—is higher than that of regular college graduates.

Goodness. He noted that in the petroleum engineering field things have gone better. Wages have increased prompting an increase in the enrollment in such programs by American college students who almost exclusively have filled the petroleum engineering jobs. That is the way the system is supposed to work. Wages start going up, there is a shortage of petroleum engineers and workers, people start majoring in that, and they go out and find jobs. That is the way the system is supposed to work. This example, he says, shows that markets do work when they are allowed to work. But he said H-1B and L-1 programs are intervening in labor markets. With that privilege should come accountability.

I will conclude by saying I urge my colleagues, before we rush out and sign on to an immigration proposal that has all kinds of special interests and political interests, somebody has to question what it is doing to recent college graduates as well as low-skilled workers. The actual statistical data from experts indicate these workers are struggling today and many are unemployed and in much need of work.

The Civil Rights Commissioner, Abigail Thernstrom, also wrote a letter to the Commission and the Congress that said we don't have a shortage of low-skilled workers in America. We have a glut of them. We have more low-skilled workers looking for jobs than we have jobs. But to read the papers, one would think just the opposite; that we have this crisis with high unemployment, high numbers of people dropped out of the labor force, and we have to bring in more workers to do basic American work.

All I am saying is that immigration policy needs to allow the right flow to come into America. It needs to be faithfully enforced. It needs to serve the national interest, not the special interest. It needs to remember the dutiful workers out there who lawfully entered the country through immigration or native born, and their interests need to be protected in this process. I do not believe they are being protected properly.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. MORAN. I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate.

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

IRS TARGETING INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, late last week we learned of the apology by the Internal Revenue Service official about the targeting of certain information and applications for 501(c)(4) organizations in this country. Certainly the indication is that because of certain words generally considered to suggest that organization has conservative leanings, those organizations were targeted for different or additional treatment at the Internal Revenue Service. It was indicated there was an apology offered. This became a significant topic of conversation over the weekend by certain elected officials, certainly by my colleagues in the Senate but by the American people as well.

Last Wednesday, May 8, before this revelation was known, the Appropriations Subcommittee for Financial Services was holding its hearing—usually an annual affair—in which we were discussing the appropriations request in the President's budget for the Treasury Department. That gave me the opportunity to visit with Secretary Lew. Of course, the Internal Revenue Service is a component of the Treasury Department. My conversation with Secretary Lew during that hearing dealt with a related topic.

While I have great objection to targeting any group—liberal, conservative, Republican, Democratic-leaning—certainly the ability for us to examine an application is important. But none of us would expect or consider it to be appropriate that the Internal Revenue Service would treat one application different from another based upon its apparent political leanings.

While that is terrible enough, I also want to point out the topic I raised with the Secretary, Treasury Secretary Jack Lew, last Wednesday. This comes from media reports and from complaints by organizations. The reason this seems so important is the admission that conservative groups were treated differently or one group was treated differently from another within the Internal Revenue Service lends credibility to press reports and to complaints by organizations across the country about their treatment by the IRS.

My questions to Secretary Lew, some of them that day but also submitted in writing since then, deal with a number of instances in which it was reported by an organization or a press report that the Internal Revenue Service improperly disclosed information about donors to 501(c)(4) organizations. Last April, the IRS apparently improperly disclosed schedule B donor lists on the form 990 of an organization called National Organizations for Marriage. It is an a 501(c)(4) group. While the form 990 is publicly available, tax laws and IRS regulations make clear that the schedule B—that is the donor list on the 990 is not to be released for 501(c)(3)s or (c)(4)s.

The issue was raised. The organization complained. It was reported in the

press. Part of my inquiry to Secretary Lew is what has transpired since that point in time. Have the employees at the Internal Revenue Service who released this information been challenged for their actions? Have they been admonished? Have they been treated appropriately for what clearly seems to be an inappropriate release of private taxpayer information?

The second example was the IRS turned over several applications for nonprofit status, including the pending applications for tax-exempt status, for several groups. They were released and ended up in the hands of an organization called ProPublica. Again, while the applications for nonprofit status are available to the public after an exemption is granted, they are protected as tax return information while that application is pending. This organization then published that information, despite that that is what I understand to be a felony. Publishing unauthorized tax returns or return information is a felony punishable by up to 5 years in prison or a fine up to \$5,000 or both. Again, my question of the Treasury Secretary is that I have not been able to confirm any action has been taken, any recommendation from the Treasury Department, the Justice Department, that anybody be prosecuted for publishing private taxpayer information.

Finally, we learned earlier this year, again, of something described as an inadvertent IRS disclosure related to releasing one page of the schedule B showing donors to the Republican Governors Association. These are alarming in and of themselves and become more significant to me, having learned that there is a bias, a treatment different of one taxpayer over another at the IRS. While it is important for us to determine, and I am anxious to read the inspector general's report as to the findings about what occurred with the singling out of certain organizations for a different kind of treatment at the IRS, I also think it is important for us to pursue the issue of the release of information that comes from one organization's filing that is inappropriate to release and ultimately its being used by an organization that apparently has a different political perspective than the one whose application is pending.

Again, I would raise this issue that now we know something is wrong at the IRS, there is more to be discovered as we look at how this information was released. Were people who released it punished? Is there any pending criminal action against the individuals who published this information?

I am surprised by the circumstance we find ourselves in. I never would have expected this from the Internal Revenue Service, which must be, needs to be, and has to be above the political fray.

The IRS can never be an instrument of any political party, of any administration, or of any political philosophy. All Americans have the right to as-

sume that the IRS, which has great powers and consequences upon the taxpayers of this country, is operating in a neutral, fair, and appropriate manner.

The circumstances now present themselves in a way that we have to wonder about more than just these three examples. These three examples are ones now worthy of additional concern by Members of the Senate, and, even more importantly, by the IRS and individuals within the administration who are responsible for the management and governance of the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department.

I have submitted a series of questions to Secretary Lew. As a member of the Appropriations Committee responsible for the Internal Revenue Service's appropriations, I look forward to seeing what those answers are and to make certain appropriate action is taken in regard to individuals who apparently have violated the public trust, with the understanding that all of us expect the privacy the Internal Revenue Service is to provide.

Once again I want to outline that while we learned something over the weekend that is very troublesome, there may be much more to this story that has yet to be told, and I am anxious to see the answers that come from the Treasury Department in regard to the Internal Revenue Service.

In fact, I encourage all Members of the Senate to reach the same conclusion—no matter their political leaning or philosophical bent, whether Republican or Democrat—that the Internal Revenue Service with its tremendous enforcement capabilities and the tremendous consequences it has to the American people in the decisions it makes always be above the political fray.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the opportunity to be on the Senate floor today to outline an extended concern I have about actions at the Internal Revenue Service. I anxiously wait for the Treasury Department to respond and provide answers to our subcommittee, committee, and the full Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, on December 14 of last year the world watched in horror as we received news that in Sandy Hook, CT, 20 6- and 7-year-olds as well as 6 of their teachers and professionals who were charged with caring for them were killed at the hands of a gunman wielding a semi-automatic rifle armed with multiple 30-round clips. Twenty-six people died in that school that day, and the world has not been the same since.

The State of Connecticut, as well as many other States, including New York and Colorado, passed some of the strongest gun laws in trying to bring some common sense to our gun laws in a generation. However, this body, in the days since Sandy Hook, has done nothing.

We debated a bill which was supported by 90 percent of Americans that would extend background checks to most all gun sales in this country so we could make sure criminals and people with serious mental illness didn't have their hands on guns. Even though the measure received 55 votes here in the Senate, it didn't become a law because of a strange rule we have requiring 60 votes for most everything that comes through this place.

While everything we have done here has been driven by the memory of what happened to those 20 beautiful little first-graders in our State, the fact is 28 people died that day—including the gunman and his mother—but that is still less than those who die every day in this country at the hands of gun violence.

The everyday deaths that occur in our cities and suburbs throughout our country have become like raindrops in this Nation. We have become callously used to the fact that people die due to guns in our country at a greater rate than almost anywhere else in the world.

I intend to come down to this floor week after week until we get our act together and do what the American public wants us to do, which is to keep guns out of the hands of criminals and try to get the most dangerous weapons back into the hands of law enforcement and the military. I am going to come down here week after week and tell the simple stories of the dozens of people who lose their lives every day due to gun violence.

Since December 14—that awful, terrible day—3,966 people have died at the hands of a gun. By the end of today—depending on how tonight goes across this country—that number could be 4,000. We are averaging about 30 a day all across this country.

While people have gotten to know the people in Sandy Hook due to some amazing reporting that has taken place, people don't know the stories of the people who die every day. So I am going to come down here every week and tell the stories of those people to give voice to these victims.

First I will focus on Hartford, CT, where a few days ago—May 8—Felix Jesus III was killed when he was simply going to sell a Samsung electric tablet to someone who agreed to buy it over craigslist. His father said this guy kept calling and calling. The guy arranged for my son to meet him, and he said he would be right back.

At around 8 p.m. on May 8, police received a 911 call, and they found him dead in his car suffering from a single gunshot wound.

His father said:

They took my son, my only son. Now his kids are left alone with nobody except for us, that's just not right.

Felix had two sons, a 1-year-old and a 2-year-old. He was going to sell a tablet computer, and he was shot in the head and died, leaving a 1-year-old and 2-year-old behind. He was doing everything he was supposed to do. He graduated from high school, and he worked at a local hotel. He was engaged to be married and left behind two children.

The day before, on May 7, out in northern California, a 45-year-old man fatally shot his wife and their two young daughters in their home, and he got away. His wife Sandy and their two daughters, Shelby, who was 8, and Shasta, who was 4, had been shot multiple times.

There had been calls out to the home for domestic disturbances in the recent weeks. The kids were pulled out of school. Something was clearly going on in that house. This guy was a dangerous guy. In 2002 he had been charged with distribution of drugs, felony possession of a firearm, and possessing a machine gun, and he pleaded guilty. He had been in prison for 10 months.

We are still trying to figure out, only about a week later, if this guy was supposed to have weapons in the first place. We know, even if he was banned from buying weapons, it would not have been that hard for him to get them. We cannot say for certain how he came across the weapons that killed his wife and two kids. Even if he was, as a criminal, on one of these lists, it would not have been that hard for him to simply go to a local gun show or go on the Internet and buy a weapon. If he went either of those routes, according to current law, it is likely he never would have been checked to see if he was a criminal.

Sandy, 34, Shelby, 8, and Shasta, 4, were killed on May 7.

Steven Jones was killed that same day. He was a lifelong resident of Charlestown, MA. He was 21 years old. His friends said everybody loved him. No one would ever expect something like this to happen to him. He wasn't in the streets. He was into sports and partying. This was a shock. Steven Jones was breaking up a fight when a gun went off, and he was killed. His uncle said he was the definition of a good kid. He was there trying to break up a fight, and he ended up getting shot. He was 21 years old.

By now everybody knows what happened over the weekend in New Orleans. A gunman opened fire on people who were marching in a neighborhood Mother's Day parade. The FBI described it as a flareup of street violence which resulted in 19 people being wounded, 10 men, 7 women, a boy, and a girl. The children were both 10 years old. Luckily they were just grazed by the bullets, and they were reported to be in good condition.

There are so many weapons on our streets today, and most of them are illegal. These shootings happen day in

and day out. Mostly it is not the same situation as what happened in New Orleans. Mostly it is not 19 people being shot at a parade. Mostly it is just one-on-one gun violence, but we refuse to do anything about it.

Since the tragedy in Newtown, CT, 3,966 have died from guns, and our response is nothing. It was awful enough to read about the violence at that Mother's Day parade, but I want everybody to know what kind of Mother's Day Nicole Hockley, the mother of Dylan, had on Sunday, what kind of Mother's Day it was for Nelba Marquez-Greene, the mother of Ana, what kind of Mother's Day Francine Wheeler had without her son Ben or Jackie Barden had without her son Daniel.

As awful as it was to think of 19 people being shot in New Orleans at a Mother's Day parade, it was just as horrifying to read an op-ed these four mothers submitted yesterday on Mother's Day. They wrote:

The gravity of the moment that comes with holding your child for the first time—looking into their eyes, rocking them to sleep, allowing their breath to fill your heart, marveling at how nature has taken a part of you and a part of your husband to create someone uniquely beautiful—the seriousness of that moment is only eclipsed by the moment you discover that your little boy or little girl is forever gone, just a few hours after watching them wave at you from the school bus window.

These mothers said:

We are constantly asked, "How do you go on?" The answer lies in the promise we made to our children when they were born, and perhaps more important, the promise we made when they were so senselessly taken from us.

That promise for those four mothers is to do something and try to make sure that never ever happens again. The promise they made was bigger than that. They are trying to do something for the 4,000 families who have lost sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, husbands, and wives since Sandy Hook happened.

Nicole, Nelba, Francine, and Jackie came to Washington, DC, day after day, week after week, and pleaded with this place to do something. They were joined over that period of time by hundreds of other family members also representing the 3,966 families who have been grieving since then.

There has been some level of optimism that we have the capacity here to revisit this legislation; that sometime later this year we can take another shot at trying to make sure another Sandy Hook doesn't happen. We can take another moment to reflect on whether it is OK that thousands of criminals can go onto the Internet or walk into a gun show and get a gun without ever having to show they have the legal capacity to do that. I hope that is the case.

As a means to getting people to that moment where we can try to have some coming together on behalf of all of these families, I encourage everybody

to read this op-ed written by Nicole and Nelba and Francine and Jackie. It is called "Keeping A Mother's Promise." Because if, after reading this, people in this Chamber can look these mothers in the eye and say that in the wake of Sandy Hook and in the wake of 4,000 other deaths since then, our answer in the Senate is to do nothing, then what on Earth are we here for?

Mr. President, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

HEALTH CARE FUNDRAISING

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, Friday's Washington Post reported that Secretary Sebelius of the Department of Health and Human Services "has gone, hat in hand, to health industry [executives], asking them to make large financial donations to help with the effort to implement President Obama's landmark health care law. . . ."

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the Washington Post article following my remarks.

The article further said that the "unusual fundraising push" comes after Congress has repeatedly rejected the administration's requests for additional funds to set up the Affordable Health Care Act. The article said many of the Secretary's calls have recruited support for Enroll America, described as the most prominent nonprofit working on the health care law's implementation. Its president, Anne Filipic—the article goes on to say—joined the group in January after serving as White House deputy director for public engagement.

Today, the New York Times included an article by Robert Pear: "Cabinet Secretary Solicits Large Donations to Publicize Health Care Law." I ask unanimous consent to have that article printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. In the article, it said:

. . . Ms. Sebelius had made calls soliciting support from the health care industry, including insurance and pharmaceutical executives.

. . . a spokesman for Ms. Sebelius, said she had suggested that health care executives and others support the work of Enroll America, a private nonprofit group that shares the president's goal of securing coverage for people without insurance.

An insurance executive said that some insurers had been asked for \$1 million [in] donations, and that "bigger companies have been asked for a lot more."

Administration officials said private donations were needed because Congress had provided much less money than Mr. Obama requested to publicize the new law and get people enrolled in health plans subsidized by the government.

The article further talks about Ms. Filipic. She worked on Mr. Obama's 2008 campaign. She was deputy executive director of the Democratic National Committee. She worked in the Obama White House as deputy director of the Office of Public Engagement. She said her time is not political in her work for enroll America.

She says:

We are thrilled to be working with Secretary Sebelius and to have her support.

Several executives who received these calls for money said "they were uncomfortable with the discussions because the federal government has the power to approve or reject the health plans they want to sell in insurance markets that will be run by federal officials in more than 30 states."

Secretary Sebelius's fundraising for and coordinating with private entities helping to implement the new health care law may be illegal, should cease immediately, and should be fully investigated by Congress.

Later this week, I will be sending a letter, with several of my colleagues, to the Government Accountability Office asking them to examine the issue. We will be asking the GAO to examine the amount of coordination between the Department of Health and Human Services and Enroll America and whether Secretary Sebelius is trying to do through a private entity activities that Congress has refused to allow the Department to do.

Such private fundraising, as these articles describe, circumvents the constitutional requirement that only Congress may appropriate funds. If the Secretary and others in her Department are closely coordinating with the activities of Enroll America, which is headed by the former White House aide, then those actions may be in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The limits of the Anti-Deficiency Act were fully explored by Congress during the Iran-Contra incident, when Reagan administration official Oliver North raised funds and directed their spending through private entities in support of Nicaraguan rebels even though Congress had refused to appropriate such funds.

This produced a select joint committee of the Congress, including many of its most distinguished Members—the Iran-Contra joint select committee. The Senate ranking members were Senator Inouye and Senator Warren Rudman of New Hampshire. The House leaders were Lee Hamilton and Dick Cheney, who was the ranking Republican.

The report of the Iran-Contra Joint Select Committee—Senate Report No. 100-216—at page 413 said:

The constitutional plan—

Referring to the U.S. Constitution—

did not prohibit the President from urging other countries to give money directly to the Contras.

The rebel group in Nicaragua.

But the Constitution does prohibit receipt and expenditure of such funds by this government absent an appropriation. This prohibition may not lawfully be evaded by use of a nominally private entity, if the entity is in reality an arm of the government and the government is able to direct how the money is spent.

The report also said:

Congress's exclusive control over the expenditure of funds cannot legally be evaded through the use of gifts or donations to the executive branch. Were it otherwise, a president whose appropriation requests were rejected by Congress could raise money through private sources or third countries for armies, military actions, arms systems or even domestic programs.

Let me read this again. This is the joint committee:

Were it otherwise, a president whose appropriation requests were rejected by Congress could raise money through private sources or from third countries for armies, military actions, arms systems or even domestic programs.

That is page 412, page 413 of the Iran-Contra joint select committee report.

Friday's Washington Post reported that the Secretary's spokesman said Sebelius is working with private entities on "our mission" of implementing health care law activities, although Congress has refused to appropriate more funds. If the Department of Health and Human Services closely coordinates with Enroll America and with other such entities, then the analogy with Iran-Contra is strong.

It is hard for me to see the difference. There is a difference in where Oliver North got his money in 1985, 1986, and 1987 with Iran-Contra. Some of it came from the hostages-for-arms sale. But the question is not as much where the money comes from—although in this case the Secretary may be raising it from people she regulates, which could also be illegal—the question is where the money is going. In the case of Iran-Contra, the money was going to a private entity, supporting a rebel army in Nicaragua, in contravention of the Boland amendment passed by Congress. In other words, Congress had said no, and the administration did it anyway.

That is precisely, it seems to me, what is happening here. Congress has said: No, we are not going to appropriate any more money—or as much as you want—to implement the health care law. And the Secretary appears to be raising money from people she regulates, to give it to private entities with whom she coordinates, to do what Congress has refused to do.

The problem with that, first, is the Constitution of the United States gives the power of the purse to the U.S. Congress, in Article I, No. 2, there is a Federal law that says you cannot do through private entities what Congress has refused to do. That is called the Anti-Deficiency law. And, No. 3, there are some Federal laws about raising

money from people you regulate for whatever purpose.

The Secretary's activities may violate those Federal laws prohibiting raising private funds from those she regulates. Federal law permits a narrow band of private fundraising activities, but this has always been interpreted very narrowly.

This would not be the first violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act by the Secretary's HHS. The General Accountability Office found HHS in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act three times last year.

I am most concerned that the Secretary's actions reflect a deep disregard, running throughout the administration, for the constitutional role of the elected representatives in the legislative branch.

We saw it in the President's decision in January of 2012 to bypass the Senate's role of advice and consent and make appointments—recess appointments, which are authorized by the Constitution—at a time when the Senate said it was not in recess. A Federal court quickly ruled these appointments were unconstitutional, because the Senate was not in recess, but the individuals continue to show up at the National Labor Relations Board and pretend they have the authority to issue decisions.

We see this in a number of executive orders the President has used to circumvent Congress on issues as important as immigration enforcement and in the number of czars whose responsibilities are intended for roles that need the Senate's advice and consent.

We see it at the Department of Education, where the Secretary is turning a simple waiver authority in No Child Left Behind into a conditional waiver with the Secretary using his authority to make decisions that should be made by Congress or should be made locally by State and local governments.

The HHS Secretary's actions may follow an administration pattern, but in this case it is in a pattern that appears it may be illegal and it demands investigation.

So I will be, as I said, with other Members of Congress, later this week, sending a letter to the Government Accountability Office, asking them to look at these facts.

Mr. President, I wish to read a few paragraphs from the Iran-Contra report that was issued by the Joint Select Committee in the late 1980s:

The Constitution contemplates that the Government will conduct its affairs only with funds appropriated by Congress. By resorting to funds not appropriated by Congress—indeed funds denied the executive branch by Congress—Administration officials committed a transgression far more basic than a violation of the Boland Amendment.

That was the amendment that said you cannot use Federal dollars to support rebels in Nicaragua.

The power of the purse—

Continued the joint select committee. This was written at a time when we had a Democratic Congress.

The power of the purse, which the Framers vested in Congress, has long been recognized as “the most important simple curb in the Constitution on Presidential Power.” The Framers were determined not to combine the power of the purse and the power of the sword in the same branch of government. . . . The constitutional process that lodges control of government expenditures exclusively in Congress is the Anti-Deficiency Act, which prohibits an officer of the United States from authorizing an expenditure that has not been the subject of a Congressional appropriation or that exceeds the amount of any applicable appropriation.

Thus, the Anti-Deficiency Act provides:

An officer or employee of the United States Government may not make or authorize an expenditure or authorization exceeding an amount available in an appropriation or fund for the expenditure or obligation; or involve [the] government in a contract or obligation for the payment of money before an appropriation is made unless authorized by law.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks these excerpts from the joint committee’s report; and I refer the RECORD to Article I, Section 8 and Article 1, Section 9 of the Constitution, which says:

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .

Then two other things. One is the purported authority that the Secretary’s spokesman is citing for her actions in raising money. I have not seen the authority for raising money from people she regulates. But 42 U.S.C. section 300u-1(a) talks about grants and contracts for research programs, and says:

The Secretary is authorized to conduct and support by grant or contract (and encourage others to support) research in health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care. Applications for grants and contracts under this section shall be subject to appropriate peer review.

This small section relates to support for contracts for research and information programs in the form of grants or contracts. The parenthetical, “encourage others to support” has to be read as encouraging others to support such programs. It is far-fetched to say it gives the Secretary authority to encourage third parties to give money to nonprofits providing ObamaCare information that the Department of Health and Human Services cannot fund directly because Congress has refused to appropriate.

This small section and the words in parenthesis cannot amend the Constitution of the United States and invalidate Article I. This section cannot supersede the Anti-Deficiency Act, according to the language of the Joint Committee. There is obviously a way to have appropriate public-private contracts. We have them all throughout government, public-private associations to try to improve our country. We do that with HIV/AIDS, we do it with a whole variety of things.

When I was Education Secretary, I worked with the first President Bush to set up the New American Schools Development Corporation, which encouraged a private corporation headed by former New Jersey Governor Tom Kean, which would raise money to create models for private schools.

Then later on President Bush 1 asked Congress to do some things in support of those schools. All of us encouraged that, but that was quite different. That was an effort that would be typical of many public-private partnerships in which the Federal Government is involved, where in this case we said we want to encourage the support of model schools. Here is a private corporation that is doing that. We encourage that. Congress was not objecting to that. Congress has not said: You cannot do that. Congress has not been asked to vote on an appropriation for the New American Schools Development Corporation. Congress had not said: You cannot do that.

So that would be true with dozens, may be hundreds of public-private partnerships between the Federal Government and private organizations for the same goal. But what we are talking about, and why the analogy between what Secretary Sebelius is doing and what Oliver North was doing in the Reagan administration in the late 1980s is so strong, is because in each case the money seems to be raised privately and spent through private entities for a function for which Congress has refused to appropriate money.

It is not so much where the money came from, it is more where the money is going. The Constitution itself, in Article I, makes it absolutely clear no one can appropriate dollars for a Federal program other than the Congress of the United States. A subterfuge that goes around that, seeks to go around that by raising private money, putting it in private entities for the same purpose that Congress has either refused to appropriate money for or said that you cannot do, that is outside the Constitution. It is not allowed by the Constitution of the United States, and it is against the Anti-Deficiency Act.

Then there is the separate question of whether it is appropriate to raise money from people the Secretary regulates. I am deeply concerned about this. I hope the Secretary will stop this action. I hope the public-private partnerships we have throughout government will continue where they are appropriate, but we need for the executive branch of government to show proper respect to the people of this country who elect their Members of Congress.

We are Article I. They are Article II. The purpose of the power of appropriations is to put a curb on the executive branch. If the Congress says no, then the executive cannot spend money, nor can the executive go through a subterfuge of private organizations and private fundraising in support of the very same objective that Congress has refused to approve.

In this case, the Secretary seems to say the reason they are doing that is because Congress has refused to appropriate more money to implement the health care law. That seems to me to be just admitting a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, admitting a violation of the proper division of responsibilities in the Constitution.

Yes, Congress has refused to do that, but that is the Congress’s privilege to do that. When the Congress does that, the administration may not proceed to spend the money the Congress has not authorized, whether directly through the government or indirectly through private entities.

Later this week we will be asking the Government Accountability Office to look into these facts. I am sure we will be hearing more about it. I would hope in the meantime the Secretary will stop making the phone calls, stop coordinating with private entities to do things that Congress has specifically refused to do.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks an article published July 8, 1991, “Bush Sets Up Foundation to Start Model Schools” as an example of an appropriate way to have a public-private partnership or a private enterprise that is encouraged by the government but not in a way that seeks to do something Congress has refused to do.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask unanimous consent to also have printed in the RECORD the names of the members of the Iran-Contra select committee.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From The Washington Post, May 10, 2013]

BUDGET REQUEST DENIED, SEBELIUS TURNS TO HEALTH EXECUTIVES TO FINANCE OBAMACARE
(By Sarah Kliff)

Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius has gone, hat in hand, to health industry officials, asking them to make large financial donations to help with the effort to implement President Obama’s landmark health-care law, two people familiar with the outreach said.

Her unusual fundraising push comes after Congress repeatedly rejected the Obama administration’s requests for additional funds to set up the Affordable Care Act, leaving HHS to implement the president’s signature legislative accomplishment on what officials have described as a shoestring budget.

Over the past three months, Sebelius has made multiple phone calls to health industry executives, community organizations and church groups and asked that they contribute whatever they can to nonprofit groups that are working to enroll uninsured Americans and increase awareness of the law, according to an HHS official and an industry person familiar with the secretary’s

activities. Both spoke on the condition of anonymity to talk openly about private discussions.

An HHS spokesperson said Sebelius was within the bounds of her authority in asking for help.

But Republicans charged that Sebelius's outreach was improper because it pressured private companies and other groups to support the Affordable Care Act. The latest controversy has emerged as the law faces a string of challenges from GOP lawmakers in Washington and skepticism from many state officials across the country.

"To solicit funds from health-care executives to help pay for the implementation of the President's \$2.6 trillion health spending law is absurd," Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) said in a statement. "I will be seeking more information from the Administration about these actions to help better understand whether there are conflicts of interest and if it violated federal law."

Federal regulations do not allow department officials to fundraise in their professional capacity. They do, however, allow Cabinet members to solicit donations as private citizens "if you do not solicit funds from a subordinate or from someone who has or seeks business with the Department, and you do not use your official title," according to Justice Department regulations.

HHS spokesman Jason Young added that a special section in the Public Health Service Act allows the secretary to support and encourage others to support nonprofit groups working to provide health information and conduct other public-health activities.

Sebelius is working "with a full range of stakeholders who share in the mission of getting Americans the help they need and deserve," Young said. "Part of our mission is to help uninsured Americans take advantage of new, quality affordable insurance options that are coming thanks to the health law."

Young said that Sebelius did not solicit for funds directly from industries that HHS regulates, such as insurance companies and hospitals, but rather asked them to contribute in whatever way they can.

But the industry official who had knowledge of the calls but did not participate directly in them said there was a clear insinuation by the administration that the insurers should give financially to the nonprofits.

Meredith McGehee, policy director for the nonpartisan Campaign Legal Center, which researches government ethics issues, said she was troubled by Sebelius's activities because the secretary seemed to be "using the power of government to compel giving or insinuate that giving is going to be looked at favorably by the government."

The success of the Affordable Care Act largely hinges on whether enough people sign up for insurance coverage. If only a small number of sick people participate, premiums would spike.

But spreading information about the law to the 30 million uninsured Americans has been a struggle, partly because there isn't enough money to fund the effort, HHS officials have argued.

The Affordable Care Act included \$1 billion to be used in overall implementation of the law. Congressional Budget Office projections, however, estimated that federal agencies will need between \$5 billion and \$10 billion to get the law up and running over the next decade. And because many states have refused to partner with the federal government in setting up the law, the burden on HHS has grown.

HHS has repeatedly requested additional funds from Congress to assist in the implementing but has been turned down.

After Congress rejected a request in March for nearly \$1 billion in additional spending

for fiscal 2013, the White House asked for \$1.5 billion for fiscal 2015 to set up and run dozens of exchanges that will provide Americans options for health insurance. The new marketplaces will launch in October for open enrollment.

"We requested additional money . . . but we didn't receive any additional funding for the exchanges," Ellen Murray, HHS's assistant secretary for financial resources, said last month at a budget briefing. "So we've had to come up with a Plan B. We've been working very hard to develop that."

In 2012, budget documents show that HHS pulled hundreds of millions of dollars from programs not specifically earmarked for the Affordable Care Act's implementation.

On top of that, the agency announced Thursday that it would use \$150 million in Affordable Care Act funds meant to build additional community health centers to train thousands of health-care outreach workers at facilities that already exist.

"Investing in health centers for outreach and enrollment assistance provides one more way the Obama administration is helping consumers understand their options and enroll in affordable coverage," Secretary Sebelius said in a statement.

Many of Sebelius's calls have gone to current supporters of Enroll America, the most prominent nonprofit group working on the health care law's implementation, an HHS official said. Its president, Anne Filipic, joined the group in January after serving as the White House's deputy director for public engagement.

"We all have a lot of work to do between now and the Marketplace opening in October," Filipic said in a statement. "That's why it's so important that the public, private and non-profit sectors are coming together to educate consumers about the opportunities that will be available to them later this year. Secretary Sebelius recognizes how important the work Enroll America is doing and we're thrilled to be working with her."

Health insurers plan to run their own outreach campaigns alongside the work of the Obama administration. They have a vested interest in recruiting Americans to enroll in their specific products rather than those of their competitors.

"As open enrollment gets closer, health plans will be engaged in a variety of innovative outreach activities," spokesman Robert Zirkelbach, spokesman for the trade association America's Health Insurance Plans, said.

[From The New York Times, May 12, 2013]

CABINET SECRETARY SOLICITS LARGE DONATIONS TO PUBLICIZE HEALTH CARE LAW (By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON—Kathleen Sebelius, the secretary of health and human services, has solicited sizable donations from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and H&R Block, the tax preparation service, as part of a multimillion-dollar campaign to ensure the success of President Obama's health care law, administration officials said Sunday, even as a leading Senate Republican raised questions about the legality of her efforts.

The foundation is expected to contribute as much as \$10 million, while H&R Block is expected to make a smaller donation of about \$500,000, the officials said.

The senior Republican on the Senate health committee, Senator Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, said the fund-raising "may be illegal." He likened it to efforts by the Reagan administration to raise money for rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua in the 1980s, after Congress had restricted the use of federal money. Aides to Mr. Alexander said Sunday that he would

ask the Government Accountability Office, an investigative arm of Congress, to examine the propriety of the Obama administration's fund-raising efforts.

The Department of Health and Human Services said that Ms. Sebelius's actions to supplement money appropriated by Congress were proper and would continue, despite criticism from Republicans. After first denying that administration officials had engaged in fund-raising, the department confirmed Friday that Ms. Sebelius had made calls soliciting support from the health care industry, including insurance and pharmaceutical executives.

Jason Young, a spokesman for Ms. Sebelius, said she had suggested that health care executives and others support the work of Enroll America, a private nonprofit group that shares the president's goal of securing coverage for people without insurance. Several people who received solicitations said that current and former administration officials had suggested seven-figure donations.

An insurance executive said that some insurers had been asked for \$1 million donations, and that "bigger companies have been asked for a lot more."

Administration officials said private donations were needed because Congress had provided much less money than Mr. Obama requested to publicize the new law and get people enrolled in health plans subsidized by the government.

The Johnson Foundation describes itself as the largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to public health. H&R Block sees a large role for itself in helping low- and middle-income people apply for tax credits that can be used to buy private health insurance.

While Ms. Sebelius asked for support from health care executives, she did not make "a direct fund-raising appeal" to entities regulated by the government, Mr. Young said. In any event, he said, under a decades-old federal law, the secretary can encourage support for private nonprofit entities promoting public health.

The president of Enroll America, Anne Filipic, worked on Mr. Obama's 2008 campaign, became an aide to Ms. Sebelius, was later deputy executive director of the Democratic National Committee and then worked in the Obama White House as deputy director of the Office of Public Engagement. But a former Obama administration official, who spends time raising money for Enroll America, said its work was "not political."

In an interview, Ms. Filipic said, "We are thrilled to be working with Secretary Sebelius and to have her support." Ms. Filipic refused to say how much money had been raised through the efforts of Ms. Sebelius, refused to disclose the budget of Enroll America, and refused to say if the group had been requesting million-dollar donations. Mr. Young, the spokesman for Ms. Sebelius, said that her fund-raising efforts began in March, around the third anniversary of the signing of the health care law.

Insurance executives said they supported the president's goal of maximizing enrollment in the new health care program and encouraging healthy people under 40 to sign up, so insurers would not be stuck with a pool of older, less healthy subscribers. But several executives said they were uncomfortable with the discussions because the federal government has the power to approve or reject the health plans they want to sell in insurance markets that will be run by federal officials in more than 30 states.

Ronald F. Pollack, the executive director of Families USA, a liberal-leaning consumer group, is the founder and chairman of Enroll America. He said that he raised \$7 million for the organization in the last two years, and that the group had collected substantially more than \$7 million in more donations this year. He confirmed that "there

have been solicitations in excess of \$1 million."

Health care executives said they were reluctant to make big contributions for several reasons, including the fact that insurers are required to pay more than \$100 billion in new taxes over the next 10 years to help defray the cost of expanded coverage. Drug companies must pay new fees totaling \$34 billion over the same period.

Excerpts of report of the Congressional Committees Investigating the Iran-Contra Affair, Chapter 27, pp 411-413

"The Constitution contemplates that the Government will conduct its affairs only with funds appropriated by Congress. By resorting to funds not appropriated by Congress—indeed funds denied the executive branch by Congress—Administration officials committed a transgression far more basic than a violation of the Boland Amendment.

The power of the purse, which the Framers vested in Congress, has long been recognized as "the most important simple curb in the Constitution on Presidential Power." The Framers were determined not to combine the power of the purse and the power of the sword in the same branch of government.

When members of the executive branch raised money from third countries and private citizens, took control over that money through the Enterprise, and used it to support the Contras' war in Nicaragua, they bypassed this crucial safeguard in the Constitution. . . .

The appropriations clause was intended to give Congress exclusive control of funds spent by the Government, and to give the democratically elected representatives of the people an absolute check on Executive action requiring the expenditure of funds. . . .

Congress' exclusive control over the expenditure of funds cannot legally be evaded through the use of gifts or donations made to the executive branch. Were it otherwise, a President whose appropriation requests were rejected by Congress could raise money from private sources or third countries for armies, military actions, arms systems, and even domestic programs. . . .

The Constitutional process that lodges control of Government expenditures exclusively in Congress is the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 USC Section 1341) which prohibits an officer of the United States from authorizing an expenditure that has not been the subject of a Congressional appropriation, or that exceeds the amount of any applicable appropriation. Thus it provides:

"An officer or employee of the United States Government may not make or authorize an expenditure or obligation exceeding an amount available in an appropriation or fund for the expenditure or obligation; or involve [the] government in a contract or obligation for the payment of money before an appropriation is made unless authorized by law."

. . . The Constitutional plan did not prohibit the President from urging other countries to give money directly to the Contras. But the Constitution does prohibit receipt and expenditure of such funds by this Government absent an appropriation. This prohibition may not lawfully be evaded by use of a nominally private entity, if the private entity is in reality an arm of the Government and the Government is able to direct how the money is spent.

BUSH SETS UP FOUNDATION TO START MODEL SCHOOLS

(By Karen De Witt, July 9, 1991)

In a move he described as a milestone in the "educational revolution" he outlined in

April, President Bush today announced the establishment of a foundation to foster the creation of model schools.

In a Rose Garden ceremony, Mr. Bush, who was accompanied by Education Secretary Lamar Alexander, introduced 18 business, education and political leaders as members of the board of the New American Schools Development Corporation, saying they would help "set aside stale preconceptions" about how schools should work and "seek nothing less than a new generation of schools."

Mr. Bush has said he hopes the private, nonprofit corporation will persuade businesses to donate as much as \$200 million for the creation of 535 experimental schools intended to be models of reform for the nation. The schools, one in each Congressional district and two more for each state, are part of Mr. Bush's education legislation now being considered by Congress.

"We want to encourage and experiment," Mr. Bush said. "No one will conduct our educational revolution for us. We've got to do it ourselves. We've done enough hand-wringing about the state of our schools and now let's act."

The Rand Corporation's Institute on Education and Training will serve as the research arm for the new corporation. An advisory panel of educators is to assist the corporation.

Thomas H. Kean, the former New Jersey Governor and chairman of the corporation, said the group had already received \$30 million in donations. Walter H. Annenberg, the publisher and former diplomat, is a member of the board and donated a \$10 million "challenge" grant to encourage other corporations to help.

But with a recession, some companies that plan to contribute to the new program are cutting back on financial commitments to existing education projects.

The Exxon Corporation, for example, told Theodore R.Sizer, a professor of education at Brown University, that it would give him one year's worth of financial aid instead of the five years he had requested for his Coalition of Essential Schools, a nationwide group of schools that have been promoting innovative teaching and learning techniques.

Edward F. Ahnert, executive director of the Exxon Education Foundation, said, "We have not made a decision to cut back our longer-term funding but rather to review our long-term commitments to his program in the light of the New American School Program."

Here is complete list of members of the board of the New American Schools Development Corporation. Thomas H. Kean, president of Drew University and former Governor of New Jersey, chairman. W. Frank Blount, president of the Communications Products Group of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, president. Louis V. Gerstner Jr., chairman of R. J. R. Nabisco, vice president. James K. Baker, chairman of Arvin Industries, vice president. Frank Shrontz, chairman of the Boeing Company, vice president. Walter H. Annenberg, philanthropist, former diplomat and publisher. Norman R. Augustine, chief executive of the Martin Marietta Corporation. Gerald L. Baliles, former Governor of Virginia. John L. Clendenin, chairman and chief executive of BellSouth. James R. Jones, chairman and chief executive of the American Stock Exchange. Lee R. Raymond, president of the Exxon Corporation. Paul Tagliabue, commissioner of the National Football League. Earl Graves, publisher of Black Enterprise magazine. Joan Ganz Cooney, chairman of the executive committee of Children's Television Workshop. Kay Whitmore, chairman, chief executive and president of Eastman Kodak. James J. Renier, chairman and chief execu-

tive of Honeywell. John Ong, chairman of B. F. Goodrich. Stanley A. Weiss, board chairman of Business Executives for National Security and the BENS Education Fund.

MEMBERS OF THE IRAN-CONTRA SELECT COMMITTEE SENATE

Daniel K. Inouye, Chairman (Hawaii); George Mitchell (Maine); Sam Nunn (Georgia); Paul Sarbanes (Maryland); Howell Heflin (Alabama); David Boren (Oklahoma).

Warren Rudman, Vice Chairman (New Hampshire); James McClure (Idaho); Orrin Hatch (Utah); William Cohen (Maine); Paul S. Trible, Jr. (Virginia).

HOUSE

Lee H. Hamilton, Chairman (Indiana); Dante Fascell, Vice Chairman (Florida); Thomas Foley (Washington); Peter Rodino (New Jersey); Jack Brooks (Texas); Louis Stokes (Ohio); Les Aspin (Wisconsin); Edward Boland (Massachusetts); Ed Jenkins (Georgia).

Dick Cheney, Ranking Republican (Wyoming); Wm. S. Brookfield (Michigan); Henry Hyde (Illinois); Jim Courter (New Jersey); Bill McCollum (Florida); Michael DeWine (Ohio).

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VERMONT'S MATAYKA FAMILY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, Vermonters are fiercely proud of those who serve in our National Guard. For decades—and never more so than in the last decade—when the Nation sounded the call to service, the Vermont National Guard has answered. Today, I would like to pay tribute to Ed and Karen Matayka, two Vermont National Guard soldiers whose perseverance in the face of huge odds is an inspiration to all.

The Army brought Ed and Karen together—they met at combat medic training in Texas—and they have been an Army family ever since. The Mataykas deployed twice together, once to Kuwait immediately following their wedding, and a second time to Afghanistan with Vermont's 86th Infantry Brigade Combat Team in 2010. It was during that second deployment when tragedy struck.

While running a convoy mission in Afghanistan, Ed's vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device, leaving him with multiple injuries, including the amputation of his legs. Some doctors questioned whether Ed would survive.

Yet he never gave up. With Karen's support and the assistance of skilled Army doctors, Ed is well on the road to recovery. Not only is Ed making great strides in his personal health, with newly authorized assistance for in

vitro fertilization for service members, Ed and Karen recently welcomed the arrival of twins: Ryan David and Alana Marie. They are the first Army family to have used the technique after Congress passed a law authorizing TRICARE coverage of reproductive therapies for military families dealing with the consequences of catastrophic injury.

As a Vermonter, I am proud of Ed and Karen. Ryan and Alana are surely lucky to have them as parents.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the recent U.S. Army article entitled "Double amputee gets another chance of starting family" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the United States Army, April 24, 2013]

DOUBLE AMPUTEE GETS ANOTHER CHANCE OF STARTING FAMILY

(By Maria Gallegos, Brooke Army Medical Center)

SAN ANTONIO.—The only thing he remembered was waking up five weeks later in Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany—from a tragedy that nearly cost him his life and the chance of starting a family.

THE BEGINNING

Thirteen years ago, Ed and Karen Matayka, both combat medics with the Vermont National Guard, met and fell in love during their advanced training course at what is now Joint Base San Antonio-Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Soon after, they married in 2004 and deployed together six months later to Kuwait in 2005.

"We honeymooned in Kuwait," said Karen.

They returned to Vermont a year later and were activated again in 2010 to go to Afghanistan, but this time they promised each other they would start a family after their deployment. Just after four months in theater, those plans looked to be lost.

In July 2010, Ed was on a convoy mission in Afghanistan when his vehicle was struck by an improvised explosive device that caused multiple injuries to his body, including the loss of his legs, fractures to his spinal cord, a traumatic brain injury, and two strokes that caused nerve damage to his left side of the body. The blast also killed his driver, Spc. Ryan Grady, and wounded four other Vermont Soldiers.

"The doctors told me he probably won't survive," Karen recalled.

Because of the severity of his multiple injuries, he was treated and transferred to several military medical centers across the country before he was transferred to Brooke Army Medical Center, or BAMC. At BAMC, he receives inpatient care at the San Antonio Military Medical Center, or SAMMC and specialty rehabilitation care at the Center for the Intrepid.

"BAMC is the best place for amputee rehab, (so) we needed to get Ed here," Karen said.

Ed has been rehabilitating at the CFI, BAMC's outpatient rehab center, since August 2011. He is now learning to walk again.

IN VITRO FERTILIZATION

Even though their plans of starting a family were temporarily on hold, their desire to start a family was never in question.

"We really wanted to have a family long before this happened, and we are not going to let his injuries change our plans," said Karen.

"We had decided together that we wanted kids—we just wanted to share some love, help guide the next generation," Ed added.

They turned to in vitro fertilization in hopes of making their dreams of a family a reality. The IVF process is a procedure in which eggs are removed and joined with a sperm outside of the body to fertilize and the resulting embryo is then placed back into the uterus.

They first started the IVF process, at the Boston's veteran hospital where Ed was receiving his spinal cord rehab—but because of the complexity of the injuries, the procedure was not successful.

After eight months of rehab at BAMC, and with Ed gaining more strength and independence, they decided to try again.

"We were initially told we had to pay for it ourselves, which we were fine with, and we didn't care. We wanted to do it, and then we were told that TRICARE was working on a policy that would change its IVF coverage for service members with severe injuries," Karen said.

A week before their IVF transfer, a bill was passed to cover reproductive services to active service members who have suffered from catastrophic injuries resulting in infertility. Since 2003, more than 1,800 U.S. military members have suffered injuries in Iraq or Afghanistan that impact their reproductive tract.

"TRICARE rules changed and we were 100 percent covered," said Karen.

After their first attempt of the IVF transfer process, Karen became pregnant.

Their twins, Ryan David and Alana Marie, were born March 21, at 28 weeks.

"The babies were born ahead of time but are doing very well here (SAMMC neonatal intensive care unit)," Karen said.

Ed is the first wounded warrior, nationwide, who has successfully had the IVF transfer procedure since the new TRICARE policy was implemented.

"It was an honor to help the Mataykas achieve their dream of having a family. They are true American heroes and having the opportunity to directly help our wounded warriors represents the most rewarding aspect of our profession," said Maj. (Dr.) Jeremy King, director of IVF, who performed their transfer.

Although their desire of starting a family was finally complete, they will never forget the tragedy that happened almost two years ago.

"We named our boy after Ryan, the driver who passed away from the blast and David who saved Ed's life by applying tourniquets to his legs," Karen said. "They are our true heroes."

Both praised the care they received throughout the procedure.

"The care here is great. The reproductive and endocrinology staff is phenomenal," Karen added, as Ed also agreed. "The entire staff is extremely caring and we all bonded throughout the whole process. We greatly appreciate everyone's care."

"We have already referred two other warriors of the services here at SAMMC," Ed said.

"The Mataykas were a pleasure to work with," said King. "IVF process is physically and emotionally challenging, but their attitude was always upbeat, positive and optimistic. That, I believe, helped them get through the obstacles and also lifted up our spirits whenever we saw them."

THE SERVICE

The In Vitro Fertilization and Reproductive Endocrinology services had been offered at Wilford Hall Ambulatory Surgical Center since 1996. The program relocated to SAMMC in June 2011 due to the Base Realignment and Closure law.

SAMMC's IVF program offers the full gamut of diagnostic testing and infertility therapy treatments in the same location.

"We have over 1,000 babies as a result of our IVF program and it is the only onsite full service IVF center staffed solely by active duty physicians in Department of Defense," said Col. (Dr.) Matthew Retzlaff, Reproductive Endocrinology chief. "We offer this service to active duty members and their dependents, on site at SAMMC, from start to finish."

Reproductive endocrinologists provide full evaluation and treatment of all forms of infertility, polycystic ovarian disease, premature ovarian failure, hirsutism, recurrent pregnancy loss, reproductive tract anatomic abnormalities, endometriosis, premenstrual syndrome and complicated menopausal problems.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORECES

ARMY STAFF SERGEANT REX SCHAD, AIR FORCE STAFF SERGEANT DANIEL FANNIN, ARMY PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES P. MCCLURE, ARMY FIRST LIEUTENANT BRANDON LANDRUM

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to three American heroes who recently lost their lives while defending the United States overseas in support of the war on terror.

Army SSG Rex Schad, of Edmond, OK, died on March 11, 2013. The 26-year-old squad leader was assigned to 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor Regiment, 1st Armor Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division, out of Fort Stewart, GA. Rex was killed in Jalrez District, Afghanistan, after a member of the Afghan security forces opened fire on Rex and his fellow soldiers. Also killed was Army CPT Andrew Pedersen-Keel. Family and friends of Rex said that he took the idea of serving seriously and understood that it could require him to make the ultimate sacrifice for his country. He also had many family members serve in various branches of the military including his mother, brother, an uncle, and his grandfather. Rex is survived by his mother, Ms. Colleen Whipple, of Edmond, OK.

Air Force SSgt Daniel Fannin, of Morehead, KY, died on April 28, 2013, in the crash of an MC-12 aircraft near Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan. Also killed in the incident were Capt. Brandon L. Cyr, Capt. Reid K. Nishizuka, and SSgt Richard A. Dickson. Daniel, who had just turned 30 three weeks prior, was assigned to the Air Force's 552nd Operations Support Squadron at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma City. In addition to being a 12-year veteran of the Air Force, Daniel also lived for several years in Oklahoma with his wife Sonya of Oklahoma City. As his family recently said, Daniel died just as he lived—serving God and others. He died honorably serving his country so that we may continue to enjoy the freedoms that many of us take for granted.

Army PFC Charles P. McClure, of Stratford, OK, died on May 2, 2013, serving our Nation at Camp Buehring, Kuwait. Private First Class McClure was assigned to 4th Battalion, 42nd Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Brigade

Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division out of Fort Carson, CO. Charles was killed in a vehicular accident. He was 21 years old and was on his first tour overseas. Also killed in the accident was his battle buddy, 25-year-old SPC Trinidad Santiago, Jr.

Army 1LT Brandon Landrum of Lawton, OK, was a 26-year-old husband, father of two children, Army officer, and graduate of Cameron University. He was among five soldiers who died on May 4, 2013, after they were attacked by an enemy IED in Maiwand, Afghanistan. Brandon and his soldiers were assigned to the 1st Battalion, 36th Infantry, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, at Fort Bliss, TX. Brandon enlisted in the Army in 2005 and deployed to Iraq 3 years later. Upon receiving his commission in May 2011, he graduated the Infantry Basic Officer Leaders Course and Airborne School. First Lieutenant Landrum is survived by his wife, one son, and one daughter.

Our soldiers and airmen demonstrated courage and honor by volunteering for service in the Army and Air Force. While the deaths of these brave men are tragic, their lives encourage all of us to demonstrate courage and honor commensurate with their sacrifice. The fact that these men died alongside their fellow warriors is a reminder for us to stick by our men and women in uniform who continue to fight the enemies of our country. God bless them, and God bless their families.

NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, it has been my practice over the past decade to honor the men and women of law enforcement during National Police Week.

This week is National Police Week. The annual candlelight vigil at the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial will take place this evening. I should mention that 2013 marks the 25th anniversary of the candlelight vigil. This year, the names of 320 officers killed in the line of duty are being added to the memorial. These 320 names include 119 officers who were killed during 2012, plus 201 officers who died in previous years but whose stories of sacrifice had been lost to history until now.

Alaska did not suffer a law enforcement casualty in 2012. However, we have suffered three since the beginning of 2013, and I would like to take this opportunity to remember the three Alaskans who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for the heroes they are.

Today I recognize three men, each of different backgrounds but all united in their bravery and willingness to go the extra step. John 15:13 says: "There is no greater love than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." In Alaska, where we treat strangers in need of a helping hand as friends, these three individuals demonstrated a spirit

not only worthy of their profession but that of a State and a people forever grateful for their sacrifice.

THOMAS MADOLE

In law enforcement there is spirited debate over who walks the toughest beat in America. The men and women of corrections think they have won that debate hands down, but I would suggest that Alaska's village public safety officers, or VPSOs, our first responders in the last frontier, are formidable contenders.

Alaska's VPSOs wear all four hats of first response. They are at the same time police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and search-and-rescue coordinators. They are the sole first responders in the bush villages of Alaska—villages with populations that might number 400 to 600 people—and carry out their dangerous work with no backup in the immediate community. The closest backup is often an Alaska State trooper in a rural hub, who must fly in to the village by air—assuming weather conditions allow the troopers to fly. I would submit to you that our village public safety officers, who patrol unarmed, in fact walk the toughest beat in America.

Thomas Madole, age 54, was the village public safety officer in Manakotak, AK. Manakotak has a population of about 400. It is in Alaska's Bristol Bay region. Ninety-four percent of its residents are Alaska Native descendants of the original people to occupy the area. Officer Madole was killed on March 19, 2013 while responding to a report of a possibly suicidal person. He was unarmed. His assailant was not.

There is much to say for how Officer Madole lived his life. He will be remembered as a man of peace. An ordained minister of the Assemblies of God Church, he preached and mentored in the Yupik hub community of Bethel Alaska for 6 years before moving to Manakotak.

Patricia Zulkosky, a board member of the Bethel Assemblies of God Church, referred to Madole in this way: "He was a man of God, he walked his talk." And in the community of Manakotak, Madole is remembered as a friend and a role model for the youth as much as a cop.

MEL NADING AND TAGE TOLL

Alaska is remarkable for many reasons, among which that the wilderness begins literally beyond the backyards of our homes. The Alaska State troopers rely extensively on aviation resources to get where they need to go and their pilots are some of the best in the world.

Mel Nading, originally a Hawkeye from Manchester, IA, was hired in December 2000 to be the primary pilot for the Alaska Department of Public Safety's Helo-1. Helo-1 bore the tail number "N911AA."

During Mel's 13 year career, he was the primary search-and-rescue pilot for the department and interacted with

other agencies to coordinate search and rescue efforts, going on almost-weekly missions. Mel also provided air support for law enforcement missions. In 2012 alone, Mel flew over 200 hours logging 73 rescues and 13 medical evacuations. He recovered eight bodies and assisted with two arrests.

In 2008, Mel and trooper Sergeant Bryan Barlow shared the Governors Denali Award Peak Performance for saving the life of a kayaker caught in a bore tide. During that daring rescue, Mel was able to hold the helicopter steady and close to the waters as Barlow leaned out and pulled the kayaker from Turnagain Arm, saving the man's life. This act was but one of many saves he made in his career.

These remarkable careers, however, are just a small part of what made Mel a valued member of the team. He was well known and well respected among the search and rescue community and was known for his attention to safety.

Trooper Tage Toll, of Talkeetna, joined the Alaska State troopers in 2003 after spending 2 years with the Kansas Highway Patrol. He served in Fairbanks, Glennallen, and Northway. Then in September of 2009, he transferred to Talkeetna at the gateway to Denali National Park. He was an expert marksman and a member of the regional SWAT team what we in Alaska refer to as the SERT. Like Mel, Tage was also a pilot and loved to fly his Super Cub.

On March 30, the Alaska State troopers dispatched Helo-1 to rescue a snowmachiner who crashed near Larson Lake, 7 miles east of Talkeetna. Mel flew from Anchorage to Talkeetna, picked up Tage and began a search. The pair found the snowmachiner around 10 p.m. They intended to fly to a nearby gas station to rendezvous with EMS personnel. The helicopter crashed a little over an hour later, and there were no survivors.

This National Police Week, as America focuses on the daily sacrifices of what those in law enforcement refer to as the "Thin Blue Line," I am honored to share the stories of these three outstanding Alaskans, who paid the ultimate sacrifice, with the Senate. In valor, there is hope.

WWII VETERANS VISIT

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, on May 19, 89 World War II veterans from Montana will be visiting our Nation's Capital.

With a great deal of honor and respect, I extend a hearty Montana welcome to each and every one of them.

Together, they will visit the World War II Memorial and share stories about their service. This journey will no doubt bring about a lot of memories. I hope it will give them a deep sense of pride as well.

What they achieved together almost 70 years ago was remarkable. That memorial is a testament to the fact that a grateful nation will never forget

what they did or what they sacrificed. To us, they were our greatest generation. They left the comforts of their family and their communities to confront evil from Iwo Jima to Bastogne. Together, they won the war in the Pacific by defeating an empire and liberated a continent by destroying Hitler and the Nazis.

To them they were simply doing their jobs. They enlisted in unprecedented numbers to defend our freedoms and our values. They represented the very best of us and made us proud.

From a young age I remember playing the bugle at the memorial services of veterans of the first two World Wars. It instilled in me a profound sense of respect that I will never forget.

Honoring the service of every generation of American veterans is a Montana value. I deeply appreciate the work of the Big Sky Honor Flight, the nonprofit organization that made this trip possible.

I say to the World War II veterans making the trip, I salute you. We will always be grateful, and we will never forget your service or your sacrifice.

RECOGNIZING STEPPING STONES CENTER

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 50th anniversary of Stepping Stones Center, which serves the needs of people with disabilities in Greater Cincinnati and inspires independence and pathways to helping people achieve their potential. I have visited Stepping Stones on several occasions and have always been impressed by their work.

Stepping Stones Center was founded in 1963 when a handful of parents and friends of children with disabilities established Cincinnati's first day camp for children with disabilities. These passionate and loving parents wanted their children to have opportunities like those of their siblings, friends and neighbors.

Over the years, Stepping Stones has continued to expand, broadening the scope of services and the ability to reach more families. In the early years, Stepping Stones' services focused on traditional day camp opportunities, which were enhanced to provide therapeutic benefits including outdoor activities, arts and crafts, swimming and games.

In 1971, the region's first on-site infant stimulation program was developed and Stepping Stones helped launch Cincinnati Mothers of Special Children in 1974.

Partnering with the Rotary Club of Cincinnati, programming for a second campus was developed for Camp Allyn in Batavia, augmenting summer programs with year-round educational programs, overnight camps and initiating services for adults.

In response to the growing needs of children with autism, Stepping Stones launched its innovative Step-Up program as Greater Cincinnati's first al-

ternative education program for students with severe autism and extreme behaviors in 2004. Today, Step-Up serves students from 14 school districts in the region. In 2013, Stepping Stones launched the region's first sensory needs respite and support program for children with autism and other sensory needs and extreme behaviors, filling a critical need for ongoing overnight recreational respites.

Since its founding, thousands of high school students in Greater Cincinnati have been trained and have served as volunteer camp counselors, learning the benefits of giving back to their communities and gaining an understanding of occupations that serve those with special needs. Many special education teachers, therapists and disabilities professionals in Greater Cincinnati can trace their vocations to summers volunteering at Stepping Stones.

On this occasion I would like to recognize Stepping Stones Center and honor the founders, Margaret—Peggy—Geier, Minor LeBlond and Mary T. Schloss, the trailblazers who identified a need, envisioned a solution, and then worked tirelessly to make Stepping Stones happen. I salute the volunteers, staff members, donors and parents who carry on their spirit every day, continuing to build pathways to independence for people with disabilities. It is a privilege to recognize this 50 year anniversary, and I wish Stepping Stones all the best for the future.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT TRISTAN MYKAL WADE

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize and honor the extraordinary service and ultimate sacrifice of SGT Tristan Mykal Wade, of Indianapolis, IN. Sergeant Wade was serving in the U.S. Army, assigned to the 573rd Clearance Company at White Sands Missile Range in Afghanistan. He was serving a 9-month deployment and his unit was scheduled to return to White Sands in April.

On Friday, March 22, while serving in Qarah Bagh District, Ghazni Province, Afghanistan, enemy forces attacked Sergeant Wade's unit with an improvised explosive device and he was killed. Command Sgt. Major Joe Medlin of Rock Hill, the ranking enlisted man for the task force, stated Sergeant Wade was:

An outstanding soldier and a true hero. He will certainly be missed by his unit and all of us in Task Force Prowler.

White Sands Missile Range Commander BG Gen. Gwen Bingham said:

We thank him for his outstanding service and sacrifice. We will never forget him. Our brave men and women perform a multitude of missions in a magnanimous way in Afghanistan and all places around the globe. They do so selflessly without any expectation of anything in return.

Certainly, Sergeant Wade is a shining example of this selflessness and patriotism.

An Indianapolis native, Sergeant Wade attended three different high schools while a freshman. He enrolled at Southport High School at the beginning of his sophomore year and joined the football program, which had endured a 10-year plus stretch of losing seasons. Head football coach Bill Peebles remembered Tristan as a cocky young kid who wanted to catch touchdown passes and become a Friday-night star. Although Coach Peebles didn't expect much from Wade, Tristan represented the epitome of the program's goal—excelling in the classroom, in training and on the field. Over the following 3 years, Coach Peebles watched Tristan grow into a leader who helped turn the football program into a winning program. "He went from wanting to be a Friday-night hero as a skinny sophomore, to being a Friday-night hero," Peebles said. Sergeant Wade graduated from Southport High School in 2009.

He carried into the Army his enthusiasm for sports where he was a member of the Army volleyball team. Friends and family remember how he enjoyed practical jokes and dancing. But most important to Sergeant Wade was his precious daughter Skylynn of whom he wrote, "She is my world and I'll truly miss her while in Afghanistan."

While still in high school, Tristan volunteered for the U.S. Army, following in the footsteps of his father SGT Daniel L. Wade who had been to Afghanistan in 2004, and his uncles. He knew he would likely be deployed to active combat zones, but as he was known to do all his life, he demonstrated courage and conviction. "No matter how scared he was, he never showed it," his mother Tisa Wade said.

Sergeant Wade was respected and appreciated by his fellow soldiers for his professionalism as well as his personal qualities. As LTC Andre Balyoz pointed out in his eulogy, Sergeant Wade was:

A natural leader, the type who took charge and made things happen. He always took care of and protected his Soldiers.

And although the gravity of his mission was always with him, Lieutenant Colonel Balyoz said that:

Tristan was someone who was always happy, always in a good mood and he could very quickly cheer up those around him. His positive attitude was certainly contagious.

Prior to his service in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, Sergeant Wade served in Iraq. During those deployments he earned the Army Commendation Medal, the Afghanistan Campaign Medal, the Iraqi Army Good Conduct Medal and the Combat Action Badge. On April 6, 2013, Sergeant Wade's family was presented the Bronze Star and Purple Heart in honor of the supreme sacrifice he made for his fellow Americans and the United States.

Sergeant Wade is survived and mourned by his wife, Alisha Morales of Las Cruces, NM, his mother Tisa Wade and father Daniel Wade, Jr., both of Indianapolis, and his daughter Skylynn

Marie Wade. In addition, he is survived by his brothers Cory Alan Lee, Zachary Daniel Wade and his fiancée Victoria Lloyd; his niece Molly Diane Wade; maternal grandmother Denise Webb; maternal grandfather, Gerald Lee, Sr.; paternal grandmother Betsy Brown and her husband Tommy Brown; paternal grandfather, Daniel Lee Wade, Sr., and his wife Linda as well as several aunts, uncles, cousins and close friends. He was preceded in death by his brother Adrian David Wade.

Sergeant Tristan Mykal Wade is a quintessential Hoosier, and true American hero. Let us always remember and treasure the memory of this stalwart, brave man and honor him for protecting our treasured country. May God welcome him home and give comfort to his family and friends. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL CHARLES MCGEE

• Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, today I wish to join the Columbia College Alumni Association in recognizing one of the college's most prestigious alumni. Colonel Charles McGee is among the most decorated and accomplished Air Force aviators, holding an Air Force record of 409 fighter combat missions flown in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. I am proud to applaud him for his invaluable service and contributions to the Air Force, Kansas City, and to our country.

Charles E. McGee was one of the renowned Tuskegee Airmen of World War II and continued his service as a career officer in the U.S. Air Force for 30 years. He was born in Cleveland, OH on December 7, 1919, and as a young man, McGee was a member of the Boy Scouts of America, BSA, achieving the rank of Eagle Scout on August 9, 1940. He later served in district and regional positions in the BSA. At the 2010 National Scout Jamboree, he was recognized with the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award.

During the Vietnam War, as a Lieutenant Colonel, McGee flew 172 combat missions in a McDonnell RF-4 photo-reconnaissance aircraft. After a series of other appointments in the United States, Italy and Germany and promotion to Colonel, McGee retired on January 31, 1973. He ended his military career with an impressive 6,308 flying hours. Following his military service, McGee has held many prestigious functional and honorary positions within the field of aviation.

In 1978, at the age of 58, he completed his college degree at Columbia College in Kansas City, over 30 years after his initial enrollment at the University of Illinois. Though interrupted by World War II, attaining a college degree had been a lifelong goal. I am honored to have the opportunity to congratulate Colonel McGee for this great achieve-

ment and am proud that he chose to complete his studies and continue his impressive career in the great State of Missouri.

In his civilian life, McGee served as the director of the Kansas City downtown airport and as a member of the Aviation Advisory Commission. For 30 years, he has been an ambassador of the Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., serving three times as national president. He has shared his story in numerous public addresses and has received many accolades, including the National Aeronautical Association's Elder Statesman of Aviation.

In 2005, McGee was part of a group of former Tuskegee Airmen who flew to Balad, Iraq to speak to active duty airmen serving in the 332nd Air Expeditionary Wing, the current incarnation of the 332nd Fighter Group.

McGee has been recognized for his combat and military service with a number of awards including: Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, Air Medal with 25 Oak Leaf Clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Citation, Korean Presidential Unit Citation, Hellenic Republic World War II Commemorative Medal, along with related campaign and service ribbons.

In 2007, President George W. Bush awarded him and the surviving Tuskegee Airmen the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest civilian award, and in 2011, he was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, OH.

I am honored to join Columbia College in celebrating Colonel Charles McGee's accomplishments and service, from which we have all greatly benefited. I want to thank Colonel McGee for his leadership in the field of aviation, in our military, and in his community.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL NORBERT CZECH

• Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to congratulate Nevada educator and veteran, Lieutenant Colonel Norbert Czech, for his retirement as the District Army Instructor, DAI. His selfless work for the District JROTC Program and with the veterans of Northern Nevada make him truly deserving of our appreciation.

LTC Czech received his commission through the U.S. Army Officer Candidate School in 1970. He served honorably with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment along the East/West German border as the Regimental Adjutant and Executive Officer. His final assignment was as the Professor of Military Science at the University of Nevada, Reno, UNR, where he was responsible for the recruitment, training, and commissioning of more than 100 Army Second Lieutenants.

Following his retirement from the U.S. Army, LTC Czech established the

Army JROTC Program at Galena High School. He went on to serve as the Director of the Washoe County JROTC Programs for 5 years. Last year he was honored as the Nation's best District Army Instructor.

Not only has LTC Czech had a lasting impact on the young students of Nevada through the JROTC program, but he has helped his fellow military veterans in Northern Nevada. He is an active member of the 82nd Association, the Westmoreland Chapter of Association of the United States Army—AUSA—and the Veterans Guest House, which was created as a place for military veterans and their families to stay when they are receiving treatments at area hospitals.

I am continually humbled by the sacrifices made by the brave men and women in the Armed Forces who fight to preserve freedom in the United States. They faced dangerous situations in order to protect Americans from harm and deserve our utmost respect. As a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I will continue fighting for veterans' benefits and supporting all of our men and women in uniform.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating LTC Norbert Czech for his accomplishments and expressing my sincere gratitude to him for his service and contributions to Nevada's students and military veterans. He is a true American hero.●

TRIBUTE TO KATY SIMON

• Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to congratulate Katy Simon as she retires from the position of Washoe County Manager, a title which she proudly held for 15 years. Ms. Simon's diligence and determination has made her an extraordinary leader to the people of Washoe County.

Ms. Simon was appointed Washoe County Manager in 1998 after serving 2 years as assistant county manager for Finance and 1 year as deputy county manager. Prior to her appointments, she was the owner and principal consultant for Simon and Associates Management Consulting, providing services both here in the United States and overseas. She also served executive positions with Washoe Health System.

Ms. Simon's dedication to the people of Northern Nevada has not gone without notice. During her implementation of the employee classification and compensation system, she was recognized twice by the State legislature for objectivity and fairness. Additionally, she was accountable for the successful startup of the Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District. These are just a few examples of Ms. Simon's efforts to promote the growth and development within her community and the State.

Resilience and persistence aided Ms. Simon as she helped Washoe County through 5 years of the toughest economic times this great county had ever seen. She took Washoe County from a

strong, well-managed county to being one of the very best local governments in the Nation. I applaud Ms. Simon's commitment to the people of Washoe County and all of Northern Nevada. She serves as a shining example for all Nevadans, and I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on her retirement.●

REMEMBERING GEORGE AMES

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor CPL George Ames, a hero from the Korean War.

George was born in Pennsylvania and at age 16, he talked his mother into signing a form so he could enlist in the Army Cavalry. In 1951, George was deployed to Korea where he fought for 2 years. He was wounded three times and eventually was flown to a military hospital in Japan. George did not talk much about his time in Korea but did show his daughter a flag he had made when he was in the hospital in Japan. The flag had a map on it which showed all of the places in Korea where he had fought.

When he returned home, George spent 16 years as a military police officer in El Paso, TX.

In 1971, he moved to Montana and served as the sheriff of Sweet Grass County in Big Timber for 20 years.

George was one of the first sheriffs in Montana to bring the Drug Abuse Resistance Education—DARE—program to his county schools. He also was one of the first sheriffs to bring the FBI's Child Find program to help schools put kids' fingerprints and pictures into a booklet for parents.

George passed away in 2011, but it was my honor to present the honors he earned to his widow Clara and his granddaughter Meggin. On behalf of a grateful nation, I presented CPL George Ames' Army of Occupation Medal with Japan Clasp, National Defense Service Medal, and Korean Service Medal with three Bronze Service Stars.

I also had the honor of presenting George's widow Clara and his granddaughter Meggin the Combat Infantryman Badge 1st Award and the United National Service Medal.

These decorations are small tokens, but they are powerful symbols of true heroism, sacrifice, and dedication to service. They are presented on behalf of a nation that will never forget George Ames' heroism.●

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN LEONARD

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor TSgt Norman Leonard, a hero from World War II and the Korean War.

Norman was born in 1925 in North Jackson, OH.

In 1943, Norman enlisted in the Marine Corps. He served on the aircraft carrier USS Bunker Hill. During his 2 years in the South China Sea, Norman was involved in 11 major battles.

Two days after he left the Bunker Hill, the carrier was hit by two kamikazes and over 400 servicemen were killed.

Private First Class Leonard returned to the United States and joined the Air Force. He deployed to Germany where he served with the Allied Forces from 1948 until 1951. From Germany, Norman was Deployed to Taegu, Korea, from 1953 to 1954. In Korea, Staff Sergeant Leonard worked on the F86 fighter bombers.

Twenty years after he enlisted in the Air Force, Norman retired.

He went to Bible school and worked as a pastor in Nebraska, Colorado, and Minnesota.

Norman and his wife moved to Billings 15 years ago to be close to their son and grandchildren.

Earlier this month, it was my honor to present Norman his Korean War Service Medal and his Official Citation from the Republic of South Korea on the 50th Anniversary of the War.

These decorations are small tokens, but they are powerful symbols of true heroism, sacrifice, and dedication to service. They are presented on behalf of a nation that will never forget Norman Leonard's heroism.●

REMEMBERING MICHAEL MERRILL

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor PO1 Michael Merrill, a sailor who fought in Vietnam.

Michael grew up in Outlook, MT, and went to Butte in 1961 to enlist in the U.S. Navy. He was sent to Millington, TN, for training at the Naval Support Activity Mid-South base. In Tennessee, he met his future bride, Barbara, whom he married in 1964. Barbara said she always wanted to be in the service, and for her, helping take care of Michael was her way of contributing to our country.

Michael traveled back and forth between San Diego and Millington until 1969 when he received orders to deploy to the aircraft carrier USS Shangri-La as a jet mechanic. The Shangri-La was posted in the South China Sea during the Vietnam War.

For his service during the war, Michael earned the Vietnam Service Medal with four Bronze Service Stars.

After Vietnam, Michael and Barbara headed back to Miramar Naval Air Station before a tour on the USS Midway in Japan. Michael's last posting was to Whidbey Island in Washington where he worked with a helicopter squadron.

In 1981, after 20 years in the Navy, Michael retired and moved home. In Billings, he worked various jobs, including working at a tire supply company.

Michael passed away in 2009, but it was my honor to present the honors he earned to his widow Barbara. On behalf of a grateful nation, I presented PO1 Michael Merrill's Navy Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and Vietnam Service Medal with four Bronze Service Stars.

I also had the honor of presenting to Michael's widow Barbara, the Meritorious Unit Commendation Ribbon, the Navy "E" Ribbon, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal with the 1960 device.

These decorations are small tokens, but they are powerful symbols of true heroism. Sacrifice. And dedication to service.

They are presented on behalf of a nation that will never forget Michael Merrill's heroism.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 807. An act to require that the Government prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 807. An act to require that the Government prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached; to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1441. A communication from the President of the United States of America, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2012 Annual Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Assessments from the Secretaries of Defense and Energy, the three national security laboratory directors, and the Commander, U.S. Strategic Command (DCN OSS No. 2013-0648); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1442. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Keith M. Huber, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1443. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John W. Morgan III, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1444. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of major general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1445. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled, "Report to Congress on Fiscal Year 2014 Staff Years of Technical Effort and Estimated Funding for Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Centers"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1446. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Activities of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation for 2012"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1447. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Wall Thinning Due to Erosion Mechanisms" (LR-15G-2012-01) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 2, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1448. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Content Specification and Shielding Evaluations for Type B Transportation Packages" (RIS 2013-04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1449. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidelines for States and Territories" received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1450. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances" (FRL No. 9834-8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1451. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Alaska; Mendenhall Valley Nonattainment Area PM10 Limited Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request" (FRL No. 9794-2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1452. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Control Techniques Guidelines and Reasonably Available Control Technology" (FRL No. 9810-8) received in the Office of the President

of the Senate on May 7, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1453. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Approval of Section 110(a) (1) Maintenance Plan for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard for the Parish of Pointe Coupee" (FRL No. 9809-4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1454. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Prevention of Significant Deterioration" (FRL No. 9810-7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1455. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the period from October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 13, 2013; ordered to lie on the table.

EC-1456. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 13-058, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country regarding any possible effects such a sale might have relating to Israel's Qualitative Military Edge over military threats to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1457. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of an addendum to a certification of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country (OSS-2013-0652); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1458. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2013-0065-2013-0073); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1459. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Payment for Home Health Services and Hospice Care to Non-VA Providers" (RIN2900-AN98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1460. A communication from the Director of the Regulation Policy and Management Office of the General Counsel, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Grants for Transportation of Veterans in Highly Rural Areas" (RIN2900-A001) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WYDEN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 267. A bill to improve hydropower, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WYDEN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 678. A bill to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WYDEN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 306. A bill to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes.

S. 545. A bill to improve hydropower, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WYDEN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 761. A bill to promote energy savings in residential and commercial buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

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 Mr. BENNET:

S. 930. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in cases of overpayments of educational assistance under Post-9/11 Educational Assistance, to deduct amounts for repayment from the last months of educational assistance entitlement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 931. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to raise awareness of, and to educate breast cancer patients anticipating surgery, especially patients who are members of racial and ethnic minority groups, regarding the availability and coverage of breast reconstruction, prostheses, and other options; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BEGICH (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 932. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for advance appropriations for certain discretionary accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 933. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the authorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program through fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. HARKIN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 934. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 regarding reasonable break time for nursing mothers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. FRANKEN:

S. 935. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from requesting additional medical examinations of veterans who have

submitted sufficient medical evidence provided by non-Department medical professionals and to improve the efficiency of processing certain claims for disability compensation by veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HEITKAMP):

S. Res. 139. A resolution celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 169

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 169, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize additional visas for well-educated aliens to live and work in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 186

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 186, a bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Addie Mae Collins, Denise McNair, Carole Robertson, and Cynthia Wesley, in recognition of the 50th anniversary of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, where the 4 little Black girls lost their lives, which served as a catalyst for the Civil Rights Movement.

S. 289

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 289, a bill to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration.

S. 345

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 345, a bill to reform the Federal sugar program, and for other purposes.

S. 367

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 381

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr.

HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 381, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the "Doolittle Tokyo Raiders", for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

S. 403

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 403, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 538

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 538, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the authorities and responsibilities of convening authorities in taking actions on the findings and sentences of courts-martial.

S. 579

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 579, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 579, *supra*.

S. 617

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 617, a bill to provide humanitarian assistance and support a democratic transition in Syria, and for other purposes.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 631, a bill to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

S. 643

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) were added as cosponsors of S. 643, a bill to strengthen employee cost savings suggestions programs within the Federal Government.

S. 674

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 674, a bill to require prompt responses from the heads of covered Federal agencies when the Secretary of Veterans Affairs requests information necessary to adjudicate claims for benefits under laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 675

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 675, a bill to prohibit contracting with the enemy.

S. 679

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 679, a bill to promote local and regional farm and food systems, and for other purposes.

S. 709

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 709, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, leading to better care and outcomes for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

S. 734

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 734, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation.

S. 741

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 741, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2017.

S. 777

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 777, a bill to restore the previous policy regarding restrictions on use of Department of Defense medical facilities.

S. 783

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 783, a bill to amend the Helium Act to improve helium stewardship, and for other purposes.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

S. 801

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 801, a bill to amend the Federal Crop

Insurance Act to provide for crop production on native sod.

S. 806

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 806, a bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exclude customary prompt pay discounts from manufacturers to wholesalers from the average sales price for drugs and biologicals under Medicare.

S. 813

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 813, a bill to require that Peace Corps volunteers be subject to the same limitations regarding coverage of abortion services as employees of the Peace Corps with respect to coverage of such services, and for other purposes.

S. 862

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCHE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 862, a bill to amend section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an additional religious exemption from the individual health coverage mandate.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 865, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission to Accelerate the End of Breast Cancer.

S. 871

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 871, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance assistance for victims of sexual assault committed by members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 907

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 907, a bill to provide grants to better understand and reduce gestational diabetes, and for other purposes.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced rate of excise tax on beer produced domestically by certain qualifying producers.

S. RES. 65

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 65, a resolution strongly sup-

porting the full implementation of United States and international sanctions on Iran and urging the President to continue to strengthen enforcement of sanctions legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 859

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 859 intended to be proposed to S. 601, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 870

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 870 intended to be proposed to S. 601, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 874

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 874 intended to be proposed to S. 601, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 883

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 883 intended to be proposed to S. 601, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 888

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 888 intended to be proposed to S. 601, a bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mrs.

FEINSTEIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 933. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the authorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program through fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, each and every day, thousands of men and women in law enforcement put their lives on the line to protect our cities and towns, enforce our laws, and keep us safe. Just last month, we witnessed the superb investigative efforts of the Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who helped bring the Boston Marathon bombing suspect to face justice. Yet the senseless murder of MIT police officer Sean Collier was a reminder of the danger that our law enforcement professionals routinely face. This week, which has come to be known as National Police Week, provides us with the opportunity not only to remember those law enforcement officers who lost their lives in the line of duty, but also to honor their memories by better equipping those officers who continue to serve our communities. Today I am proud to introduce two measures that will do just that.

More than 50 years ago, President Kennedy designated May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day, to recognize the sacrifices of law enforcement officers who had died in the course of their duties. Despite the progress that has been made in improving officer safety, there is still much work to be done. Last year, 120 local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers tragically lost their lives in the line of duty.

As they do every year, law enforcement officers and their families from across the United States will come to Washington this week to pay tribute to their fallen colleagues. And as I do each year, I will stand with them. Once again I am proud to submit a resolution officially recognizing the designation of May 15 as National Peace Officers Memorial Day, and I am pleased to be joined in sponsoring this resolution by Senator GRASSLEY, the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee.

We can also honor the memories of the officers who lost their lives by taking concrete action to help protect and equip those officers who continue to serve. That is why I am pleased that Senator COONS, Senator DURBIN, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator WHITEHOUSE, Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator KLOBUCHAR have joined me in introducing today the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act Reauthorization of 2013. Once enacted, this legislation will continue for another five years the lifesaving grant program that Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell and I authored in 1998. This measure will continue Congress' strong commitment to the safety and security of our Nation's law enforcement officers, by helping to provide them with vital bulletproof vests and body armor.

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program has had a tremendous impact on the ability of States and localities to give our law enforcement officers the protection they deserve while serving the needs of our communities. Since 1999, the program has assisted state and local jurisdictions with the purchase of over one million bulletproof vests, and since 1987 body armor has saved the lives of 3,000 law enforcement officers. That is 3,000 men and women who may not otherwise have made it home to their families and loved ones.

As a Nation, we ask much of our law enforcement officers. The men and women who serve face constant and unknown risks, and too often make the ultimate sacrifice. These are the men and women who we ask to keep our streets safe and to protect our communities. These are the men and women who approach a car at 3 a.m. during a traffic stop, not knowing who is behind the wheel or what might happen next. And these are the men and women who are the first ones to respond when there is a shooting at a school, or an attack in our community. As citizens and as Senators, the least we can do is to equip these officers with the protection they need to give them a better sense of security—a better chance of survival. Reauthorizing and funding this program is the right thing to do, and it is something I hope all Senators will support.

Every additional officer who is able to put on a vest today as a result of this program is one more officer who has a far better chance of surviving a violent attack. Protecting the men and women who protect all Americans should be a priority for Congress and we have a chance to advance that priority with the continuation of this program.

I hope all Senators will join me. The safety of law enforcement officers across the United States should be something on which we can all agree.

I look forward to the enactment of these two important measures.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 933

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 1001(a)(23) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(23)) is amended by striking “part Y,” and all that follows and inserting the following: “part Y—

“(A) \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 and 2015; and

“(B) \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018.”.

SEC. 3. EXPIRATION OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

Section 2501 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 379611) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) EXPIRATION OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘previously appropriated funds’ means any amounts that—

“(A) were appropriated for any of fiscal years 1999 through 2012 to carry out this part; and

“(B) on the date of enactment of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program Reauthorization Act of 2013, are available to be expended and have not been expended, including funds that were previously obligated but undisbursed.

“(2) EXPIRATION.—All previously appropriated funds that are not expended by September 30, 2015 shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury not later than January 15, 2016.”.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON 2-YEAR LIMITATION ON FUNDS.

It is the sense of Congress that amounts made available to carry out part Y of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 379611 et seq.) should be made available through the end of the first fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the amounts are appropriated and should not be made available until expended.

SEC. 5. MATCHING FUNDS LIMITATION.

Section 2501(f) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 379611(f)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) LIMITATION ON STATE MATCHING FUNDS.—A State, unit of local government, or Indian tribe may not use funding received under any other Federal grant program to pay or defer the cost, in whole or in part, of the matching requirement under paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 6. APPLICATION OF BULLETPROOF VEST PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS TO ANY ARMOR VEST OR BODY ARMOR PURCHASED WITH FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS.

Section 521 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3766a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a grantee that uses funds made available under this part to purchase an armor vest or body armor shall—

“(A) comply with any requirements established for the use of grants made under part Y;

“(B) have a written policy requiring uniformed patrol officers to wear an armor vest or body armor; and

“(C) use the funds to purchase armor vests or body armor that meet any performance standards established by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

“(2) In this subsection, the terms ‘armor vest’ and ‘body armor’ have the same meanings given the terms in section 2503.”.

SEC. 7. UNIQUELY FITTED ARMOR VESTS.

Section 2501(c) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 379611(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking “; or” and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) provides armor vests to law enforcement officers that are uniquely fitted for such officers, including vests uniquely fitted to individual female law enforcement officers; or”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—CELEBRATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT OF 1993

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED of Rhode Island, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 139

Whereas February 5, 2013, marks the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.), which was signed by President Bill Clinton;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act is a landmark law, and the first significant law to address the need of families to balance work with family and health responsibilities;

Whereas prior to the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, employees often did not have access to leave from work, or feared losing their jobs if they took leave, when the employee or an immediate family member faced a serious health condition, or when recovering from giving birth or bonding with a new child;

Whereas prior to the passage of the Family and Medical Leave Act, women often faced employment discrimination based on caregiving responsibilities and men often faced discrimination in accessing family leave;

Whereas the responsibility to care for seriously ill family members and to bond with a newborn or newly adopted child is recognized, respected, and expected throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress worked in a bipartisan manner to craft the Family and Medical Leave Act;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act was the culmination of years of hard work and is a lasting legacy for Senators Chris Dodd and Kit Bond and Representatives Pat Schroeder and Marge Roukema, among many others;

Whereas the purposes of the Family and Medical Leave Act are—

(1) to balance the demands of the workplace with the needs of families;

(2) to promote the stability and economic security of families;

(3) to promote national interests in preserving family integrity;

(4) to entitle employees to take reasonable leave for medical reasons, the birth or adoption of a child, and the care of a child, spouse, or parent with a serious health condition;

(5) to accomplish the purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (4) in a manner that accommodates the legitimate interests of employers and minimizes the potential for

employment discrimination on the basis of sex; and

(6) to promote the goal of equal employment opportunity for women and men;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act allows an employee to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to bond with a newborn or newly adopted child, to care for a child, spouse, or parent with a serious health condition, and to tend to a serious health condition of the employee;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act benefits newborn or newly adopted children by creating strong family bonds, allowing families time to make arrangements for future caregiving, and promoting the establishment of healthy practices such as breastfeeding;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act provides job security and peace of mind for individuals and families struggling with a difficult diagnosis or other serious health condition;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act allows individuals to provide care for family members directly, strengthening families and benefitting society by reducing costs to taxpayer-funded programs;

Whereas Congress recognized the unique family needs of military families and acted with bipartisan support in enacting the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 3) and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2190) to expand the protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act to meet the needs of military families;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act allows leave to deal with qualifying exigencies arising from the deployment of a family member to covered active duty in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act provides up to 26 weeks of leave to care for a member of the Armed Forces or recent veteran who was seriously injured or became seriously ill because of active duty in the United States Armed Forces;

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act helps the United States to fulfill the responsibility to support military families and care for wounded warriors; and

Whereas the Family and Medical Leave Act has been invoked more than 100,000,000 times, allowing millions of families to attend to both work and family responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2611 et seq.);

(2) salutes all of the individuals who contributed to the enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act;

(3) encourages all individuals in the United States to celebrate the advance of workplace protections and opportunities made possible by the enactment of the Family and Medical Leave Act; and

(4) pledges to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to ensure that all individuals in the United States are able to balance work and family responsibilities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 890. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 891. Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 892. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 893. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 894. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 895. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 896. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 897. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 898. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 899. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 900. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 901. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 902. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 903. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 904. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 905. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 906. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KIRK, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PRYOR, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 907. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 908. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 909. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 910. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 911. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 912. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 913. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 914. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 915. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 890. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 3018, add the following:

(c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section constitutes an authorization to construct a project or program associated with a storm surge barrier across the Lake Pontchartrain land bridge (including Chef Menteur Pass and the Rigolets) that would result in unmitigated induced flooding in coastal communities within the State of Mississippi.

(2) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—Any study to advance a project described in paragraph (1) that is conducted under the General Investigations Account of the Corps of Engineers shall include consultation and approval of the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

SA 891. Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE XII—NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

SEC. 12001. STUDIES OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall conduct a study to assess options, methods, and strategies for making

available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) **REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for—

(A) the best manner to incorporate voluntary community-based flood insurance policies into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(B) a strategy to implement voluntary community-based flood insurance policies that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities, including the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of levees, dams, or other flood control structures.

(c) **REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of the report submitted by the Administrator;

(B) any comments or recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(C) any other recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to community-based flood insurance policies.

SEC. 12002. AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE ACT OF 1968.

(a) **ADEQUATE PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEMS.**—Section 1307(e) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4014(e)) is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in determining whether a community has made adequate progress on the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of a flood protection system, the Administrator shall not consider the level of Federal funding of or participation in the construction, reconstruction, or improvement.”.

(b) **COMMUNITIES RESTORING DISACCREDITED FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEMS.**—Section 1307(f) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4014(f)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “no longer does so.” and inserting the following: “no longer does so, and shall apply without regard to the level of Federal funding of or participation in the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of the flood protection system.”

SEC. 12003. AFFORDABILITY STUDY.

Section 100236 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-141; 126 Stat. 957) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking “Not” and inserting the following: “Subject to subsection (e), not”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(1) **NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND.**—Notwithstanding”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) **OTHER FUNDING SOURCES.**—To carry out this section, in addition to the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Administrator may use any other amounts that are available to the Administrator.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) **ALTERNATIVE.**—If the Administrator determines that the report required under subsection (c) cannot be submitted by the date specified under subsection (c)—

“(1) the Administrator shall notify, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives of an alternative method of gathering the information required under this section;

“(2) the Administrator shall submit, not later than 180 days after the Administrator submits the notification required under paragraph (1), to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives the information gathered using the alternative method described in paragraph (1); and

“(3) upon the submission of information required under paragraph (2), the requirement under subsection (c) shall be deemed satisfied.”.

SA 892. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . TAXPAYER NONDISCRIMINATION & PROTECTION ACT OF 2013.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Taxpayer Nondiscrimination & Protection Act of 2013”.

(b) **MISCONDUCT AGAINST TAXPAYERS BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **CRIMINAL LIABILITY.**—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§250. Misconduct against taxpayers by Internal Revenue Service employees

“Whoever being an employee of the Internal Revenue Service, engages, during the performance of that employee’s official duties, in an act or omission described in section 1203(b) of the Internal Revenue Service

Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.”.

(2) **CLARIFICATION OF ACTS AND OMISSION CONSTITUTING MISCONDUCT.**—For purposes of section 1203 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 and section 250 of title 18, United States Code (as added by this section) the protections and guarantees afforded under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States to political speech and political expression shall not fail to be treated as rights under the Constitution of the United States referred to in section 1203(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

(3) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 249 the following:

“250. Discriminatory misconduct against taxpayers by Federal officers and employees.”.

SA 893. Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 297, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

(a) **POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States that the primary use of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund is for maintaining the constructed widths and depths of the commercial ports and harbors of the United States, and those functions should be given first consideration in the budgeting of Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund allocations.

SA 894. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, insert the following:
SEC. 2 ____ . DONALD G. WALDON LOCK AND DAM.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority is a 4-State compact comprised of the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

(2) the Tennessee-Tombigbee Authority is the regional non-Federal sponsor of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway;

(3) the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, completed in 1984, has fueled growth in the United States economy by reducing transportation costs and encouraging economic development; and

(4) the selfless determination and tireless work of Donald G. Waldon, while serving as administrator of the waterway compact for 21 years, contributed greatly to the realization and success of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that, at an appropriate time and in accordance with the rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the lock and

dam located at mile 357.5 on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway should be known and designated as the "Donald G. Waldon Lock and Dam".

SA 895. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 50. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHEROKEE NATION OF OKLAHOMA REGARDING W.D. MAYO LOCK AND DAM, OKLAHOMA.

Section 1117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-662; 100 Stat. 4236) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1117. W.D. MAYO LOCK AND DAM, OKLAHOMA.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma has authorization—

"(1) to design and construct 1 or more hydroelectric generating facilities at the W.D. Mayo Lock and Dam on the Arkansas River in the State of Oklahoma, subject to the requirements of subsection (b) and in accordance with the conditions specified in this section; and

"(2) to market the electricity generated from any such hydroelectric generating facility.

"(b) PRECONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Cherokee Nation shall obtain any permit required by Federal or State law before the date on which construction begins on any hydroelectric generating facility under subsection (a).

"(2) REVIEW BY SECRETARY.—The Cherokee Nation may initiate the design or construction of a hydroelectric generating facility under subsection (a) only after the Secretary reviews and approves the plans and specifications for the design and construction.

"(c) PAYMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Cherokee Nation shall—

"(A) bear all costs associated with the design and construction of any hydroelectric generating facility under subsection (a); and

"(B) provide any funds necessary for the design and construction to the Secretary prior to the Secretary initiating any activities relating to the design and construction of the hydroelectric generating facility.

"(2) USE BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary may—

"(A) accept funds offered by the Cherokee Nation under paragraph (1); and

"(B) use the funds to carry out the design and construction of any hydroelectric generating facility under subsection (a).

"(d) ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—The Cherokee Nation—

"(1) shall hold all title to any hydroelectric generating facility constructed under this section;

"(2) may, subject to the approval of the Secretary, assign that title to a third party;

"(3) shall be solely responsible for—

"(A) the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of any such facility; and

"(B) the marketing of the electricity generated by any such facility; and

"(4) shall release and indemnify the United States from any claims, causes of action, or liabilities that may arise out of any activity undertaken to carry out this section.

"(e) ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may provide any technical and construction management assistance requested by the Cherokee Nation relating to the design and construction of any hydroelectric generating facility under subsection (a).

"(f) THIRD PARTY AGREEMENTS.—The Cherokee Nation may enter into agreements with the Secretary or a third party that the Cherokee Nation or the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this section."

SA 896. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8. HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LOW-USE PORT.—The term "low-use port" means a port at which not more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo are transported each calendar year.

(2) MODERATE-USE PORT.—The term "moderate-use port" means a port at which more than 1,000,000, but fewer than 10,000,000, tons of cargo are transported each calendar year.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a study and submit to Congress a report that—

(1) evaluates the effectiveness of activities funded by the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund in maximizing economic growth and job creation in the communities surrounding low- and moderate-use ports; and

(2) includes recommendations relating to the use of amounts in the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund to increase the competitiveness of United States ports relative to Canadian and Mexican ports.

SA 897. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 165, strike line 10 and all that follows through page 166, line 8, and insert the following:

SEC. 2048. CORROSION PREVENTION.

(a) GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary shall develop guidance and procedures for the certification of qualified contractors and personnel for—

(1) the application and inspection of protective coatings;

(2) the removal of hazardous protective coatings; and

(3) the installation, testing, and inspection of cathodic protection systems.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall use certified contractors and personnel for—

(1) the application and inspection of protective coatings for complex work involving steel and cementitious structures, including

structures that will be exposed in immersion;

(2) the removal of hazardous coatings or other hazardous materials that are present in sufficient concentrations to create an occupational or environmental hazard;

(3) the installation, testing, and inspection of cathodic protection systems; and

(4) any other activities the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may approve exceptions to the use of certified contractors and personnel under subsection (b) only after public notice, with the opportunity for comment, of any such proposal.

SA 898. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 50. CAPE ARUNDEL DISPOSAL SITE, MAINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in concurrence with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, is authorized to reopen the Cape Arundel Disposal Site selected by the Department of the Army as an alternative dredged material disposal site under section 103(b) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413(b)) (referred to in this section as the "Site").

(b) DEADLINE.—The Site may remain open under subsection (a) until the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Site does not have any remaining disposal capacity;

(2) the date on which an environmental impact statement designating an alternative dredged material disposal site for southern Maine has been completed; or

(3) the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) LIMITATIONS.—The use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site under subsection (a) shall be subject to the conditions that—

(1) conditions at the Site remain suitable for the continued use of the Site as a dredged material disposal site; and

(2) the Site not be used for the disposal of more than 80,000 cubic yards from any single dredging project.

SA 899. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 214, strike lines 15 through 20 and insert the following:

"(d) INTERIM ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN.—Prior to completion of the comprehensive plan described under subsection (a), the Secretary shall adopt the plan of the State of Louisiana entitled 'Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast' in effect on the

On page 216, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

(c) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section authorizes the construction of a project or program associated with a storm surge barrier across the Lake Pontchartrain land bridge (including Chef Menteur Pass and the Rigolets) that would result in unmitigated induced flooding in coastal communities within the State of Mississippi.

(2) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—Any study to advance a project described in paragraph (1) that is conducted using funds from the General Investigations Account of the Corps of Engineers shall include consultation and approval of the Governors of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

On page 222, line 14, strike “2018” and insert “2023”.

On page 239, strike lines 14 through 19 and insert the following:

for the period beginning with fiscal year 2001 \$450,000,000, which shall—

“(1) be made available to the States and locales described in subsection (b) consistent with program priorities determined by the Secretary in accordance with criteria developed by the Secretary to establish the program priorities; and

“(2) remain available until expended.”.

On page 293, line 2, strike “amount” and insert “amounts remaining after the date of enactment of this Act”.

On page 347, line 12, strike “or ecosystem restoration” and insert “ecosystem restoration, or navigation”.

SA 900. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 310, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

(d) HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds, the Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a study and submit to Congress a report that evaluates the economic impact of carrying out the amendments made by this section, including any impacts on—

(A) the stability and long-term financial health of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund;

(B) reimbursements made to shippers;

(C) port security; and

(D) infrastructure.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amendments made by this section shall not take effect until the date on which the report under paragraph (1) is submitted to Congress.

SA 901. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 6, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 7, line 3, and insert the following:

(B)(i) after November 8, 2007, but prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works has submitted to Congress a recommendation to authorization construction of the project; or

(ii) during the period beginning on November 9, 2007, and ending on December 31, 2015, the Secretary has received the full amount of the applicable non-Federal share of the cost of the project.

SA 902. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5. REPORTS ON WATER SHARING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, describing efforts by Mexico to meet the treaty obligations of Mexico to deliver water to the Rio Grande, in accordance with the treaty between the United States and Mexico entitled “Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande” (done at Washington, February 3, 1944); and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, describing the benefits to the United States of the “Interim International Cooperative Measures in the Colorado River Basin through 2017 and Extension of Minute 318 Cooperative Measures to Address the Continued Effects of the April 2010 Earthquake in the Mexicali Valley, Baja California” (done at Coronado, California, November 20, 2012 (commonly referred to as “Minute Number 319”)).

(b) ACTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall not extend Minute Number 319 if the Secretary fails to comply with the requirements of this section.

SA 903. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 243, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

SEC. 5017. DEEP DRAFT PORT DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance, including planning, design, and construction assistance, to non-Federal public entities, including Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), for the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of channels, harbors, and related infrastructure associated with deep draft ports.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary is authorized to accept and expend funds provided by non-Federal public entities, including Indian tribes (as defined in section 4 of

the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).

(c) LIMITATION.—No assistance may be provided under this section until after the date on which the entity to which that assistance is to be provided enters into a written agreement with the Secretary that includes such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate and in the public interest.

SA 904. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3010. SEWARD WATERFRONT, SEWARD, ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The parcel of land included in the Seward Harbor, Alaska navigation project identified as Tract H, Seward Original Townsite, Waterfront Park Replat, Plat No 2012-4, Seward Recording District, shall not be subject to the navigation servitude (as of the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) ENTRY BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Federal Government may enter upon any portion of the land referred to in subsection (a) to carry out any required operation and maintenance of the general navigation features of the project.

SA 905. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. BEGICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3010. PROJECT FOR NAVIGATION, HAINES, ALASKA.

The Secretary shall modify the project for navigation, Haines, Alaska, authorized by section 1001(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (121 Stat. 1049), to redirect the breakwater and other navigation features to the southern portion of the Haines harbor.

SA 906. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KIRK, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PRYOR, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5. GREATER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN SEVERE FLOODING AND DROUGHT MANAGEMENT STUDY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **GREATER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN.**—The term “greater Mississippi River Basin” means the area covered by hydrologic units 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11, as identified by the United States Geological Survey as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**—The term “lower Mississippi River” means the portion of the Mississippi River that begins at the confluence of the Ohio River and flows to the Gulf of Mexico.

(3) **MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**—The term “middle Mississippi River” means the portion of the Mississippi River that begins at the confluence of the Missouri River and flows to the lower Mississippi River.

(4) **SEVERE FLOODING AND DROUGHT.**—The term “severe flooding and drought” means severe weather events that threaten personal safety, property, and navigation on the inland waterways of the United States.

(b) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall carry out a study of the greater Mississippi River Basin—

(1) to improve the coordinated and comprehensive management of water resource projects in the greater Mississippi River Basin relating to severe flooding and drought conditions; and

(2) to evaluate the feasibility of any modifications to those water resource projects, consistent with the authorized purposes of those projects, and develop new water resource projects to improve the reliability of navigation and more effectively reduce flood risk.

(c) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall—

(1) identify any Federal actions that are likely to prevent and mitigate the impacts of severe flooding and drought, including changes to authorized channel dimensions, operational procedures of locks and dams, and reservoir management within the greater Mississippi River Basin, consistent with the authorized purposes of the water resource projects;

(2) identify and make recommendations to remedy challenges to the Corps of Engineers presented by severe flooding and drought, including river access, in carrying out its mission to maintain safe, reliable navigation; and

(3) identify and locate natural or other physical impediments along the middle and lower Mississippi River to maintaining navigation on the middle and lower Mississippi River during periods of low water.

(d) **CONSULTATION AND USE OF EXISTING DATA.**—In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with appropriate committees of Congress, Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, environmental interests, agricultural interests, recreational interests, river navigation industry representatives, other shipping and business interests, organized labor, and nongovernmental organizations;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, use data in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) incorporate lessons learned and best practices developed as a result of past severe flooding and drought events, including major floods and the successful effort to maintain navigation during the near historic low water levels on the Mississippi River during the winter of 2012–2013.

(e) **COST-SHARING.**—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out the study under this section shall be 100 percent.

(f) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the study carried out under this section.

(g) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this section impacts the operations and maintenance of the Missouri River Mainstem System, as authorized by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 897, chapter 665).

SA 907. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, insert the following:

SEC. 2. FUTURE PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) **POLICY.**—The benefits of water resource projects designed and carried out in an economically justifiable, environmentally acceptable, and technically sound manner are important to the economy and environment of the United States and recommendations to Congress regarding those projects should be expedited for approval in a timely manner.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—The procedures under this section apply to projects for water resources development, conservation, and other purposes, subject to the conditions that—

(1) each project is carried out—

(A) substantially in accordance with the plan identified in the report of the Chief of Engineers for the project; and

(B) subject to any conditions described in the report for the project; and

(2)(A) a report of the Chief of Engineers has been completed; and

(B) after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works has submitted to Congress a recommendation to authorize construction of the project.

(c) **EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A bill shall be eligible for expedited consideration in accordance with this subsection if the bill—

(A) authorizes a project that meets the requirements described in subsection (b); and

(B) is referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(2) **COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than January 31st of the second session of each Congress, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate shall—

(i) report all bills that meet the requirements of paragraph (1); or

(ii) introduce and report a measure to authorize any project that meets the requirements described in subsection (b).

(B) **FAILURE TO ACT.**—Subject to subparagraph (C), if the Committee fails to act on a bill that meets the requirements of paragraph (1) by the date specified in subparagraph (A), the bill shall be discharged from the Committee and placed on the calendar of the Senate.

(C) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Subparagraph (B) shall not apply if—

(i) in the 180-day period immediately preceding the date specified in subparagraph (A), the full Committee holds a legislative hearing on a bill to authorize all projects that meet the requirements described in subsection (b);

(ii)(I) the Committee favorably reports a bill to authorize all projects that meet the requirements described in subsection (b); and

(II) the bill described in subclause (I) is placed on the calendar of the Senate; or

(iii) a bill that meets the requirements of paragraph (1) is referred to the Committee

not earlier than 30 days before the date specified in subparagraph (A).

(d) **TERMINATION.**—The procedures for expedited consideration under this section terminate on December 31, 2018.

SA 908. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 243, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

SEC. 5017. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION JURISDICTION.

The International Boundary and Water Commission shall have sole responsibility for the rehabilitation of the international outfall interceptor and wash of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

SA 909. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 190, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 2060. RESTRICTION ON CHARGES FOR CERTAIN SURPLUS WATER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.** [Notwithstanding section 6 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (33 U.S.C. 708) and section 301 of the Water Supply Act of 1958 (43 U.S.C. 390b), n]No fee for surplus water shall be charged under a contract for surplus water if the contract is for surplus water stored on the Missouri River.

(b) **OFFSET.**—Of the amounts made available under Public Law 113–6 (127 Stat. 198) for operations and maintenance under the heading “Corps of Engineers—Civil”, \$5,000,000 is rescinded.

SA 910. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 43, line 9, strike “and”.

On page 44, line 9, strike the “.” and insert “; and”.

On page 44, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) **CREDITING AUTHORITY.**—A non-Federal interest for a navigation project that carries out operation and maintenance activities for the navigation project may receive credit for the costs incurred by the non-Federal interest in carrying out the activities towards the share of construction costs of the non-Federal interest for another federally authorized navigation project, except that the credit shall not exceed 10 percent of the costs associated with construction of the general navigation features of the project for which the

credit may be received under this paragraph.”.

SA 911. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

Crediting Authority for Federally Authorized Navigation Projects

SEC. _____. A non-Federal interest for a navigation project that carries out operation and maintenance activities for that project may receive credit for the costs incurred by the non-Federal interest in carrying out such activities towards that non-Federal interest's share of construction costs for a federally authorized element of the same project or another Federally authorized navigation project, except that in no instance may such credit exceed 10 percent of the costs associated with construction of the general navigation features of the project for which such credit may be received pursuant to this section.

SA 912. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 234, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 5009. UPPER MISSOURI BASIN SHORELINE EROSION PREVENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide planning, design, and construction assistance to not more than 3 federally-recognized Indian tribes in the Upper Missouri River Basin to undertake measures to address shoreline erosion that is jeopardizing existing infrastructure resulting from operation of a reservoir constructed under the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program (authorized by section 9 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (commonly known as the “Flood Control Act of 1944”)) (58 Stat. 891, chapter 665)).

(2) LIMITATION.—The projects described in paragraph (1) shall be economically justified, technically feasible, and environmentally acceptable.

(b) FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL COST SHARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Federal share of the costs of carrying out this section shall be not less than 75 percent.

(2) ABILITY TO PAY.—The Secretary may adjust the Federal and non-Federal shares of the costs of carrying out this section in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213(m)).

(c) CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may provide the assistance described in subsection (a) only after—

(1) consultation with the Department of the Interior; and

(2) execution by the Indian tribe of a memorandum of agreement with the Secretary that specifies that the tribe shall—

(A) be responsible for—

(i) all operation and maintenance activities required to ensure the integrity of the measures taken; and

(ii) providing any required real estate interests in and to the property on which such measures are to be taken; and

(B) hold and save the United States free from damages arising from planning, design, or construction assistance provided under this section, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each Indian tribe eligible under this section, there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than \$30,000,000.

SA 913. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 343, line 4, insert “, and from the short- and long-term impacts of multi-year droughts, sea level rise, and ocean acidification” after “inland flooding”.

On page 343, line 12, insert “and the short- and long-term impacts of multi-year droughts, sea level rise and ocean acidification” after “events”.

On page 343, line 14, insert “and the short- and long-term impacts of multi-year droughts, sea level rise, and ocean acidification” after “events”.

On page 343, line 15, insert “and trends” after “events”.

On page 344, line 3, insert “and short- and long-term impacts of multi-year droughts, sea level rise, and ocean acidification” after “events”.

On page 345, line 10, strike “and droughts” and insert “droughts, sea level rise, and long-term trends in extreme weather events”.

On page 345, line 19, insert “including sea-level rise and long-term trends in extreme weather events,” after “risks,”.

On page 346, line 15 insert “sea level rise, “before “flood”.

On page 346, line 20, insert “sea level rise, “before “flood”.

On page 347, lines 2 and 3, strike “flood and drought” and insert “flood, drought, and sea level rise”.

SA 914. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 300, strike lines 1 through 7 and insert the following:

“(ii) Of the amounts made available under clause (i)—

“(I) 90 percent shall be used for projects that are high-use deep draft; and

“(II) 10 percent shall be used for projects that are a priority for navigation in the Great Lakes Navigation System.

SA 915. Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 601, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 71, strike lines 4 through 22, and insert the following:

SEC. 2023. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.

The Secretary may assume operation and maintenance activities for a navigation channel or an area contiguous to a navigation channel that is deepened or improved by a non-Federal interest prior to December 31, 2012, if—

(1) the Secretary determines that the requirements under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 204(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2232(f)) are met;

(2) the Secretary determines that the activities carried out by the non-Federal interest in deepening or improving the navigation channel are economically justified and environmentally acceptable; and

(3) the deepening or improving activities have been carried out on or contiguous to a Federal navigation channel that—

(A) exists as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) has been authorized by Congress.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship will meet on May 16, 2013, at 10:30 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office building to hold a roundtable entitled “The Impact of Mandatory E-Verify on America’s Small Businesses.”

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet in executive session on Thursday, May 16, 2013, at 9:15 a.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to mark-up the nomination of Thomas E. Perez, to be Secretary of Labor.

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact the Committee at (202) 224-5375.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet in open session on Tuesday, May 14, 2013, at 2:30 p.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing entitled “The ADA and Entertainment Technologies: Improving Accessibility from the Movie Screen to Your Mobile Device.”

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Alyssa Mowitz of the committee staff on (202) 228-3453.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 13, 2013, at 3 p.m.

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

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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
Delegation Expenses—cancelled: *									
Switzerland	Franc						1,066.54		1,066.54
Delegation Expenses: *									
Cuba	Peso						1,134.00		1,134.00
Delegation Expenses: *									
Haiti	Gourde						5,968.89		5,968.89
Joseph Shultz:									
Cuba	Peso		450.00						450.00
Haiti	Gourde		333.00						333.00
Senator Debbie Stabenow:									
Cuba	Peso		400.00						400.00
Haiti	Gourde		333.00						333.00
Mark Powden:									
Cuba	Peso		383.56						383.56
Haiti	Gourde		232.57						232.57
Senator Sherrod Brown:									
Cuba	Peso		383.56						383.56
Haiti	Gourde		222.57						222.57
Total			2,738.26				8,169.43		10,907.69

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR DEBBIE STABENOW,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Apr. 25, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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
Jean Toal Eisen:									
New Zealand	Dollar		455.26						455.26
United States	Dollar		150.00		14,377.70				14,527.70
Allen Cutler:									
New Zealand	Dollar		627.00						627.00
United States	Dollar		400.00		14,034.10				14,434.10
Alycia Farrell:									
New Zealand	Dollar		627.00						627.00
United States	Dollar		400.00		14,033.80				14,433.80
Elisabeth Whiteback:									
South Korea	Won		700.00						700.00
Vietnam	Dong		556.00						556.00
Cambodia	Riel		369.00						369.00
United States	Dollar				13,633.40				13,633.40
Senator Mary Landrieu:									
South Korea	Won		700.00						700.00
Vietnam	Dong		556.00						556.00
Cambodia	Riel		369.00						369.00
United States	Dollar				13,844.00				13,844.00
Gary Myrick:									
Colombia	Peso		766.56						766.56
Argentina	Peso		1,705.99						1,705.99
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
David Schiappa:									
Colombia	Peso		766.56						766.56
Argentina	Peso		1,705.99						1,705.99
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
Heideh Shahmoradi:									
Colombia	Peso		734.56						734.56
Argentina	Peso		1,675.00						1,675.00
Chile	Peso		967.00						967.00
Brazil	Real		354.85						354.85
Steward Holmes:									
Colombia	Peso		731.06						731.06
Argentina	Peso		1,671.50						1,671.50
Chile	Peso		963.50						963.50
Brazil	Real		347.50						347.50
Anne Caldwell:									
Colombia	Peso		766.56						766.56
Argentina	Peso		1,705.99						1,705.99
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
Kay Webber:									
Colombia	Peso		765.56						765.56

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013—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
Argentina	Peso		1,706.00						1,706.00
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
Senator Susan Collins:									
Colombia	Peso		745.56						745.56
Argentina	Peso		1,786.00						1,786.00
Brazil	Peso		454.25						454.25
United States	Dollar				4,035.70				4,035.70
Senator Richard Shelby:									
Colombia	Peso		765.56						765.56
Argentina	Peso		1,805.99						1,805.99
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
Senator Thad Cochran:									
Colombia	Peso		765.56						765.56
Argentina	Peso		1,806.00						1,806.00
Chile	Peso		998.00						998.00
Brazil	Real		382.85						382.85
Elizabeth Schmid:									
Uganda	Shilling		525.30						525.30
Djibouti	Franc		316.15						316.15
Bahrain	Dinar		634.12						634.12
United States	Dollar				12,387.71				12,387.71
Senator Richard Durbin:									
Uganda	Shilling		486.00						486.00
Djibouti	Franc		286.00						286.00
Bahrain	Dinar		554.84						554.84
United States	Dollar				13,329.90				13,329.90
Nikole Manatt:									
Cuba	Peso		460.00						460.00
Haiti	Gourde		283.00						283.00
Timothy Rieser:									
Cuba	Peso		500.00						500.00
Haiti	Gourde		283.00						283.00
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
Cuba	Peso		500.00						500.00
Haiti	Gourde		283.00						283.00
Kevin McDonald:									
Cuba	Peso		460.00						460.00
Haiti	Gourde		283.00						283.00
Delegation Expenses: *									
Argentina	Peso				23,118.60		31,057.41		54,176.01
Bahrain	Dinar						1,240.86		1,240.86
Brazil	Real						3,127.00		3,127.00
Cambodia	Riel						3,465.07		3,465.07
Chile	Peso						6,567.66		6,567.66
Colombia	Peso				1,103.00		3,073.00		4,176.00
Cuba	Peso						1,000.80		1,000.80
Djibouti	Franc						1,688.59		1,688.59
Haiti	Gourde				231.60		3,109.75		3,341.35
South Korea	Won						4,816.33		4,816.33
Uganda	Shilling						491.00		491.00
Vietnam	Dong						1,196.08		1,196.08
Total			45,511.87		124,129.51		60,833.55		230,474.93

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR BARBARA A. MIKULSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, May 6, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Carl Levin:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		427.00						427.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		26.00				8.00		34.00
Pakistan	Rupee		20.00						20.00
United States	Dollar				10,714.10				10,714.10
William G.P. Monahan:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		427.00						427.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		26.00				18.00		44.00
Pakistan	Rupee		40.00						40.00
United States	Dollar				2,403.80				2,403.80
Richard D. DeBobes:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		427.00						427.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		26.00				15.00		41.00
Pakistan	Rupee		20.00						20.00
United States	Dollar				2,403.80				2,403.80
Senator Jack Reed:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		61.00						61.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		26.00						26.00
Pakistan	Rupee		30.00						30.00
United States	Dollar				2,403.80				2,403.80
Carolyn Chuhta:									
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		61.00						61.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		26.00						26.00
Pakistan	Rupee		30.00						30.00
United States	Dollar				2,403.80				2,403.80
Senator James M. Inhofe:									
Taiwan	Dollar		99.91						99.91
Thailand	Baht		45.38						45.38
Ethiopia	Birr		202.38						202.38
Rwanda	Franc		59.43						59.43
Burkina Faso	Franc		33.56						33.56
Anthony Lazarski:									
Republic of Korea	Won		115.92						115.92

May 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S3383

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013—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
Taiwan	Dollar		53.87						53.87
Thailand	Baht		75.68						75.68
Ethiopia	Birr		205.06						205.06
Rwanda	Franc		59.93						59.93
Burkina Faso	Franc		35.54						35.54
Mark Powers:									
Republic of Korea	Won		6.77						6.77
Taiwan	Dollar		16.30						16.30
Thailand	Baht		25.68						25.68
Ethiopia	Birr		225.52						225.52
Rwanda	Franc		54.02						54.02
Burkina Faso	Franc		35.56						35.56
Luke Holland:									
Taiwan	Dollar		40.09						40.09
Thailand	Baht		77.20						77.20
Ethiopia	Birr		270.00						270.00
Rwanda	Franc		57.20						57.20
Burkina Faso	Franc		39.55						39.55
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Egypt	Pound		94.67						94.67
Afghanistan	Afghani		29.46						29.46
Jordan	Dinar		78.00						78.00
United States	Dollar				4,571.70				4,571.70
Senator Kelly Ayotte:									
Egypt	Pound		189.34			16.64			205.98
Afghanistan	Afghani		94.67						94.67
Jordan	Dinar		78.00						78.00
Israel	Shekel		189.00			47.32			236.32
Senator Kirsten E. Gillibrand:									
Egypt	Pound		246.87			37.14			284.01
Senator John McCain:									
Egypt	Pound		300.17						300.17
Afghanistan	Afghani		19.80						19.80
Jordan	Dinar		36.80						36.80
Israel	Shekel		39.26						39.26
Christian D. Brose:									
Egypt	Pound		284.01						284.01
Afghanistan	Afghani		78.00			20.00			98.00
Jordan	Dinar		189.00						189.00
Senator Richard Blumenthal:									
Egypt	Pound		250.17						250.17
Afghanistan	Afghani		75.91						75.91
Jordan	Dinar		36.80						36.80
Israel	Shekel		82.12						82.12
Senator Saxby Chambliss:									
Germany	Euro		176.00						176.00
Senator Kelly Ayotte:									
Germany	Euro		376.00			29.46			405.46
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Germany	Euro		115.58						115.58
United States	Dollar		40.00						40.00
Michael J. Kuiken:									
United States	Dollar				11,941.97				11,941.97
Israel	Shekel		1,544.00						1,544.00
Jordan	Dinar		936.00						936.00
Richard W. Fieldhouse:									
United States	Dollar				11,941.97				11,941.97
Israel	Shekel		1,475.00						1,475.00
Jordan	Dinar		807.00						807.00
Thomas W. Goffus:									
United States	Dollar				11,941.97				11,941.97
Israel	Shekel		1,415.00						1,415.00
Jordan	Dinar		915.00						915.00
Adam J. Barker:									
United States	Dollar				11,941.97				11,941.97
Israel	Shekel		1,480.00						1,480.00
Jordan	Dinar		812.00						812.00
Senator John McCain:									
Germany	Euro		828.44						828.44
Christian D. Brose:									
Germany	Euro		1,054.44			312.00			1,366.44
Margaret Goodlander:									
Germany	Euro		1,030.35						1,030.35
Senator John McCain:									
Mexico	Peso		365.76						365.76
United States	Dollar				2,836.33				2,836.33
Christian D. Brose:									
Mexico	Peso		145.00						145.00
United States	Dollar				3,138.75				3,138.75
Margaret Goodlander:									
Mexico	Peso		514.11						514.11
United States	Dollar				3,075.25				3,075.25
Total			19,929.28		81,719.21		503.56		102,152.05

SENATOR CARL LEVIN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 22, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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
William D. Duhnke:									
Colombia	Peso		210.00						210.00
Argentina	Peso		541.00						541.00
Chile	Peso		348.00						348.00
Brazil	Real		195.00						195.00
Senator Mike Crapo:									
Colombia	Peso		210.00						210.00

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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013—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
Argentina	Peso		541.00						541.00
Chile	Peso		348.00						348.00
Brazil	Real		195.00						195.00
Karen P. Brown:									
Colombia	Peso		210.00						210.00
Argentina	Peso		541.00						541.00
Chile	Peso		348.00						348.00
Brazil	Real		195.00						195.00
Total			3,882.00						3,882.00

SENATOR TIM JOHNSON,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, May 7, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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
Ann Zulkosky:									
United States	Dollar				13,308.60		78.09		13,386.69
New Zealand	Dollar		947.22						947.22
Total			947.22		13,308.60		78.09		14,333.91

SENATOR JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Apr. 29, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Lisa Murkowski:									
Taiwan	New Dollar .....	.....	369.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369.87
Japan	Yen .....	.....	486.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486.09
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	14,166.40	.....	.....	.....	14,166.40
Isaac Edwards:									
Taiwan	New Dollar .....	.....	496.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496.86
Japan	Yen .....	.....	763.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763.09
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	7,916.40	.....	.....	.....	7,916.40
Delegation Expenses: *									
Taiwan	New Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788.26	.....	788.26
Japan	Yen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,174.37	.....	3,174.37
Total .....	.....	.....	2,115.91	.....	22,082.80	.....	3,962.63	.....	28,161.34

* Delegation Expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RON WYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Mar. 20, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Barrasso:									
Germany	Euro		880.76						880.76
Delegation Expenses: *									
Germany	Dollar						2,455.94		2,455.94
Senator Christopher Coons:									
Egypt	Pound		802.01						802.01
Afghanistan	Dollar		31.23						31.23
Jordan	Dinar		297.72						297.72
Israel	Shekel		82.12						82.12
Delegation Expenses: *									
Egypt	Pound						185.12		185.12
Jordan	Dinar						139.58		139.58
Israel	Shekel						270.82		270.82
Senator Christopher Coons:									
Senegal	CFA		161.00						161.00
South Africa	Rand		1,302.07						1,302.07
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CDF		269.00						269.00
Morocco	Dirham		170.03						170.03
Brian Monahan:									
Senegal	CFA		220.50						220.50
South Africa	Rand		1,300.59						1,300.59
Democratic Republican of the Congo	CDF		269.00						269.00
Morocco	Dirham		318.16						318.16
Haile Soifer:									
Senegal	CFA		161.00						161.00
South Africa	Rand		1,512.07						1,512.07
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CDF		411.00						411.00
Morocco	Dirham		170.03						170.03

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013—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
Delegation Expenses: *									
Senegal	CFA						533.31		533.31
South Africa	Rand						2,988.75		2,988.75
Democratic Republic of the Congo	CDF						2,372.50		2,372.50
Morocco	Dirham						406.23		406.23
Senator Bob Corker:									
Germany	Euro		906.55						906.55
Delegation Expenses: *									
Germany	Euro						2,455.94		2,455.94
Senator Bob Corker:									
Senegal	CFA		265.39						265.39
Algeria	Dinar		572.97						572.97
Germany	Euro		292.81						292.81
United States	Dollar				12,248.10				12,248.10
Jamil Jaffer:									
Senegal	CFA		309.39						309.39
Algeria	Dinar		628.97						628.97
Germany	Euro		292.81						292.81
United States	Dollar				11,650.20				11,650.20
Stacie Oliver:									
Senegal	CFA		268.39						268.39
Algeria	Dinar		628.97						628.97
Germany	Euro		298.81						298.81
United States	Dollar				11,650.20				11,650.20
Delegation Expenses: *									
Senegal	CFA						1,134.00		1,134.00
Algeria	Dinar						1,963.96		1,963.96
Tunisia	Dinar						252.24		252.24
Senator Bob Corker:									
Japan	Yen		659.28						659.28
China	Renminbi		634.64						634.64
Korea	Won		583.96						583.96
United States	Dollar				16,668.10				16,668.10
Michael Bright:									
Japan	Yen		837.83						837.83
China	Renminbi		799.64						799.64
Korea	Won		712.76						712.76
United States	Dollar				16,477.10				16,477.10
Carolyn Leddy:									
Japan	Yen		659.28						659.28
China	Renminbi		584.64						584.64
Korea	Won		571.09						571.09
United States	Dollar				16,477.10				16,477.10
Lester Munson:									
Japan	Yen		698.41						698.41
China	Renminbi		589.64						589.64
Korea	Won		662.05						662.05
United States	Dollar				16,477.10				16,477.10
Delegation Expenses: *									
Japan	Yen						4,180.25		4,180.25
China	Renminbi						1,980.04		1,980.04
Korea	Won						900.91		900.91
Senator Jeff Flake:									
Cuba	Dollar		440.00						440.00
United States	Dollar				690.30				690.30
Delegation Expenses: *									
Cuba	Dollar						208.50		208.50
Senator Robert Menendez:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		14.00						14.00
Pakistan	Dollar		67.00						67.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		260.00						260.00
United States	Dollar				11,386.73				11,386.73
Daniel O'Brien:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		14.00						14.00
Pakistan	Dollar		167.00						167.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		309.00						309.00
United States	Dollar				10,864.22				10,864.22
Jodi Herman:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		14.00						14.00
Pakistan	Dollar		150.88						150.88
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		541.35						541.35
United States	Dollar				12,773.70				12,773.70
Fatema Sumar:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		14.00						14.00
Pakistan	Dollar		150.88						150.88
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		297.63						297.63
United States	Dollar				12,808.70				12,808.70
Delegation Expenses: *									
Pakistan	Dollar						1,518.33		1,518.33
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						2,210.91		2,210.91
Senator Christopher Murphy:									
Belgium	Euro		1,137.40						1,137.40
United States	Dollar				11,085.10				11,085.10
Jessica Elledge:									
Belgium	Euro		1,473.49						1,473.49
United States	Dollar				7,498.10				7,498.10
Jamie Fly:									
Jordan	Dinar		637.88						637.88
Israel	Shekel		1,563.93						1,563.93
United States	Dollar				9,509.97				9,509.97
Delegation Expenses: *									
Israel	Shekel						5,017.92		5,017.92
Chris Homan:									
Uganda	Dollar		508.80						508.80
Djibouti	Franc		296.00						296.00
Bahrain	Dinar		601.56						601.56
United States	Dollar				12,327.40				12,327.40
Delegation Expenses: *									
Uganda	Shilling						220.66		220.66
Djibouti	Dollar						562.86		562.86
Bahrain	Dinar						563.08		563.08
Joel Starr:									
Republic of Korea	Won		290.06						290.06
Taiwan	Taiwan dollar		224.62						224.62
Thailand	Baht		263.04						263.04

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013—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
Ethiopia	Birr		669.96						669.96
Rwanda	Rwanda Franc		260.20						260.20
Burkina Faso	CFA Franc		233.54						233.54
Delegation Expenses: *									
Republic of Korea	Won					262.97			262.97
Taiwan	Taiwan dollar					333.00			333.00
Thailand	Baht					172.23			172.23
Ethiopia	Birr					796.87			796.87
Rwanda	Rwanda Franc					517.19			517.19
Burkina Faso	CFA Franc					206.33			206.33
Debbie Yamada:									
Israel	Shekel		899.00						899.00
Turkey	Lira		999.31						999.31
Austria	Euro		1,098.70						1,098.70
Delegation Expenses: *									
Israel	Shekel					3,531.09			3,531.09
Turkey	Lira					1,516.89			1,516.89
Austria	Euro					3,104.17			3,104.17
Total			34,413.80		190,592.12		42,962.59		267,968.51

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Apr. 26, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 A. Coburn, M.D.:									
Germany	Euro		1,358.39						1,358.39
Total			1,358.39						1,358.39

SENATOR THOMAS R. CARPER,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
May 7, 2013.

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 THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Sheldon Whitehouse:									
Germany	Euro		880.90						880.90
Senator Amy Klobuchar:									
Germany	Euro		885.56						885.56
Delegation Expenses: *									
Germany	Euro					4,911.90			4,911.90
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:									
Haiti	Gourde		222.00						222.00
Cuba	Peso		550.00						550.00
Delegation Expenses: *									
Haiti	Gourde					1,105.88			1,105.88
Cuba	Peso					283.50			283.50
Delegation Expenses (cancelled) *									
Switzerland	Franc					2,133.08			2,133.08
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:									
Egypt	Pound		923.21						923.21
Jordan	Dinar		404.16						404.16
Afghanistan	Afghani		94.67						94.67
Delegation Expenses: *									
Egypt	Pound					185.13			185.13
Jordan	Dinar					139.58			139.58
Israel	Shekel					361.10			361.10
Christy Gleason:									
South Africa	Rand		1,042.02						1,042.02
Morocco	Dirham		266.53						266.53
Senegal	Franc		207.90						207.90
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Franc		350.16						350.16
Delegation Expenses: *									
South Africa	Rand					996.25			996.25
Morocco	Dirham					135.41			135.41
Delegation Expenses: *									
Senegal	Franc					175.44			175.44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Franc					790.83			790.83
Total			5,830.11			11,218.10			17,048.21

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Apr. 26, 2013.

May 13, 2013

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S3387

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Bernard Sanders:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,152.18						1,152.18
Austria	Euro		1,177.18						1,177.18
Senator Johnny Isakson:									
Senegal	CFA Franc		274.53						274.53
South Africa	South Africa Rand		1,259.10						1,259.10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese Franc		301.00						301.00
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham		309.52						309.52
Christopher Sullivan:									
Senegal	CFA Franc		274.53						274.53
South Africa	South Africa Rand		1,319.85						1,319.85
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese Franc		297.00						297.00
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham		263.35						263.35
Jenelle Krishnamoorthy:									
United States	Dollar				14,078.30				14,078.30
Malawi	Kwacha		1,474.36						1,474.36
Andrea Fristedt:									
United States	Dollar				14,337.30				14,337.30
Malawi	Kwacha		1,474.36						1,474.36
Mary Sumpter Lapinski:									
United States	Dollar				14,078.30				14,078.30
Malawi	Kwacha		1,474.36						1,474.36
Melissa Pfaff:									
United States	Dollar				14,078.30				14,078.30
Malawi	Kwacha		1,474.36						1,474.36
Delegation Expenses: *									
Senegal	CFA Franc					355.54			355.54
South Africa	South African Rand					1,992.50			1,992.50
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congolese Franc					1,581.66			1,581.66
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham					270.82			270.82
Israel	Shekel					3,531.09			3,531.09
Turkey	Lira					1,516.89			1,516.89
Austria	Euro					3,104.17			3,104.17
Total			13,521.58		56,572.20		12,352.67		82,446.45

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR TOM HARKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions,
Apr. 25, 2013.

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 VETERANS' AFFAIRS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Boozman:									
Korea	Won		367.87						367.87
Taiwan	Dollar		326.76						326.76
Thailand	Baht		290.36						290.36
Ethiopia	Birr		888.28						888.28
Rwanda	Franc		272.00						272.00
Burkina Faso	Franc		340.00						340.00
Delegation Expenses: *									
Korea	Won					262.99			262.99
Taiwan	Dollar					176.93			176.93
Thailand	Baht					172.24			172.24
Ethiopia	Birr					796.88			796.88
Rwanda	Franc					567.20			567.20
Burkina Faso	Franc					206.34			206.34
Total			2,485.27				2,182.58		4,667.85

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR BERNARD SANDERS,
Chairman, Committee Veterans' Affairs, Apr. 26, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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 Bill Nelson			1,710.00						1,710.00
Neal Higgins	Dollar				26,188.57				26,188.57
Senator Marco Rubio	Dollar		1,710.00		26,188.57				1,710.00
Brian Walsh	Dollar		624.00						26,188.57
	Dollar				9,189.70				624.00
	Dollar		790.00						9,189.70
	Dollar				9,509.97				790.00
Total			4,834.00		71,076.81				9,509.97

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, Apr. 15, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		965.70						965.70
Hon. Alice Hastings:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		1,170.70						1,170.70
Hon. Robert Aderholt:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		1,170.70						1,170.70
Hon. Mike McIntyre:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		1,170.70						1,170.70
Fred Turner:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		1,132.70						1,132.70
Australia	Dollar		2,423.00						2,423.00
United States	Dollar				15,093.40				15,093.40
Marlene Kaufmann:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		813.86						813.86
Alex Johnson:									
Israel	Shekel		996.00						996.00
Turkey	Lira		1,158.31						1,158.31
Austria	Euro		1,170.70						1,170.70
Belgium	Euro		2,672.62						2,672.62
United States	Dollar				1,951.70				1,951.70
Robert Hand:									
Austria	Euro		1,470.05						1,470.05
United States	Dollar				851.20				851.20
Shelly Han:									
Austria	Euro		1,147.00						1,147.00
United States	Dollar				1,828.10				1,828.10
Canada	Dollar		355.17						355.17
United States	Dollar				815.31				815.31
Winsome Packer:									
Austria	Euro		2,701.66						2,701.66
United States	Dollar				3,997.50				3,997.50
Mischa Thompson:									
Belgium	Euro		2,265.54						2,265.54
United States	Dollar				2,248.90				2,248.90
Total			35,710.27		26,786.11				62,496.38

SENATOR BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Apr. 11, 2013.

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), CODEL MCCONNELL, REPUBLICAN LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 10 TO JAN. 15, 2013

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 Mitch McConnell:									
Israel	Shekel		430.00						430.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		63.00						63.00
Italy	Euro		109.00						109.00
Senator John Barrasso:									
Israel	Shekel		526.00						526.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		156.00						156.00
Italy	Euro		232.00						232.00
Senator Jeff Flake:									
Israel	Shekel		413.01						413.01
Afghanistan	Dollar		44.00						44.00
Italy	Euro		162.00						162.00
Senator Ted Cruz:									
Israel	Shekel		429.82						429.82
Afghanistan	Dollar		39.50						39.50
Italy	Euro		115.50						115.50
Senator Deb Fischer:									
Israel	Shekel		361.82						361.82
Afghanistan	Dollar		73.00						73.00
Italy	Euro		150.00						150.00
Dr. Brian Monahan:									
Israel	Shekel		388.82						388.82
Afghanistan	Dollar		87.50						87.50
Italy	Euro		163.50						163.50
Thomas Hawkins:									
Israel	Shekel		482.32						482.32
Afghanistan	Dollar		113.00						113.00
Italy	Euro		189.00						189.00
Roy Brownell:									
Israel	Shekel		411.32						411.32
Afghanistan	Dollar		42.00						42.00
Italy	Euro		118.00						118.00
Delegation Expenses:*									
Israel	Shekel						8,835.42		8,835.42
Total			5,300.11				8,835.42		14,135.53

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader, Apr. 22, 2013.

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 JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2013

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
Thomas Hawkins:									
Germany	Euro		891.51						891.51
United States	Dollar				11,941.97				11,941.97
Israel	New Shekel		1,530.00						1,530.00
Jordan	Dinar		1,364.58						1,364.58
Total			3,786.09		11,941.97				15,728.06

SENATOR MITCH McCONNELL,
Republican Leader, Apr. 22, 2013.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have been working with Senator VITTER today. I talked to him a short time ago; Senator BOXER a couple of times today. We hope that by noon tomorrow we can have a unanimous consent agreement finalized to do away with the cloture vote. If we can't, we will have a cloture vote tomorrow at noon.

Senator VITTER and Senator BOXER worked hard to come up with a universal agreement to include, I understand, about a dozen amendments. Some of those could be accepted by voice, and we would have other rollcall votes. I hope we can do that. If that is the case, we hope to finish the bill tomorrow or, at the latest, maybe Wednesday morning.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate

completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. Tuesday, May 14; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; further, that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 601, the Water Resources Development Act, with the time until noon equally divided in the usual form, and that the filing deadline for all second degree amendments to that act be 11:15 on Tuesday. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 tomorrow for our weekly caucus meetings.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:17 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 14, 2013, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

RYAN CLARK CROCKER, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 13, 2013, VICE VICTOR H. ASHE, TERM EXPIRED.

RYAN CLARK CROCKER, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 13, 2016. (REAPPOINTMENT)