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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 13, 2014, at 1 p.m.

Senate

MONDAY, MAY 12, 2014

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.

O God our strength, You have placed music in our hearts, helping us to carry our burdens by providing us with a future and a hope. Let Your holy power renew our Senators today. Remove all that is withered and blighted within them, infusing them with serenity and calm to meet an agitated world fortified with Your peace. Teach them to love beauty, truth, and integrity, freeing them from pride as they strive to love You. Distill upon them the dew of Your kindness and use them for Your glory.

Lord, today we thank You for the United States Capitol Police, who sacrificed their lives for freedom: Sergeant Eney, Detective Gibson, Officer Chestnut, and Sergeant Holtz. May their exemplary legacies inspire us in all of our tomorrows.

We pray in Your merciful 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.

HIRE MORE HEROES ACT OF 2014—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 332, H.R. 3474.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 332, H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will be in morning business until 5:30 p.m. today. Last week cloture was filed on S. 2262, the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act. As a result, the filing deadline for all second degree amendments is 4:30 p.m. today. There will be up to three rollcall votes at 5:30 p.m. today: confirmation of the Rosenbaum nomination to be an Eleventh Circuit judge, then confirmation of the Croley nomination to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy, and, finally, a cloture vote on S. 2262, the energy efficiency bill.

A SECOND OPPORTUNITY

Mr. President, Henry Ford once said: ''Failure is simply the opportunity to begin again, this time more intelligently.'' Those are wise words from a man who knew a thing or two about overcoming logjams.

The legislation before us today is an opportunity for Senators to intelligently reconsider energy efficiency. The consequences of this opportunity loom very large for this body.

Shaheen-Portman is a good bill. It was a good bill last year when it was blocked by the Republicans. It is even better now. This legislation will give our country more energy independence and protect our environment. The Shaheen-Portman bill also gives Americans a fair shot at better providing for their families through increased savings on their energy bills. This is great for working Americans. It also creates 200,000 jobs.

Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN worked hard with Democrats and Republicans since this bill was introduced 3 years ago to make this legislation into the effective bipartisan bill it is today.

No single bill will solve all of our energy problems, but this is a good first step.

The business community agrees. This bill is supported by the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Business Roundtable.

The Shaheen-Portman legislation is an opportunity for this country to address our energy needs on how they are affecting the environment. But the implications of this legislation extend far beyond energy efficiency. It goes to the integrity of this Senate we care so much about.

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

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The Shaheen-Portman bill is a chance for a fresh start for the Senate—really a new beginning. We had been making some limited progress this year in moving legislation, starting with the Murray-Ryan budget arrangement. Then we worked together—Democrats and Republicans—to pass a childcare development block grant, a flood insurance bill, and an extension of unemployment benefits.

But as we considered legislation to help American families—like equal pay and a minimum wage increase—Republicans got off track, and working families did not get a fair shot.

So here we are, once again, confronted with the possibility that a good bipartisan bill may fail. And for what? Democrats have acted in good faith, and we have bent over backwards to make this bill work. But it seems our efforts are never enough. Each concession we make brings new demands.

The Republicans working with Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN asked for changes to this bill, and 10 bipartisan amendments are now included in the bill before this body.

Republicans asked for a sense of the Senate resolution on the Keystone legislation, and we agreed.

Republicans changed their minds and requested a vote on stand-alone Keystone legislation, and we agreed.

If Republicans stop their filibuster of this bill and allow it to proceed, the Senate will vote on Keystone pipeline legislation, and they know that. That is what they have asked for, and we have given it to them.

But, Mr. President, they have held this bill hostage—this energy efficiency bill—as demand after demand has been met, but even now they are still seeking a ransom.

So why are we here? Why is this bill at risk? I have spoken from time to time recently with my Republican colleagues. They come to me, saying: HARRY, how could we get the Senate back on track?

I appreciate their sincerity in trying to find a solution, but the answer is right under their nose. I say to them, look at what is happening right now.

Mr. President, I have been told that two cosponsors of this legislation will not vote to invoke cloture. These are two gentleman who put their name on this bill.

Look at how Republican obstruction is bringing the Senate to its knees again and again and again—and now even on this bill, a bipartisan bill. This is not a Shaheen bill. It is a Shaheen-Portman bill—a New Hampshire Senator and an Ohio Senator, a Democrat and a Republican.

I repeat, this bill is being filibustered, obviously, by some of its own cosponsors. This useless, mind-boggling obstruction is what continually grinds the wheels of the Senate to a screeching halt.

So to my friends who want to know how we can make things work better in the Senate, I say: Put an end to obstruction for obstruction's sake. Take yes for an answer. We have a good bipartisan bill. Let's pass it. It is good for the country. Stop filibustering this good bill.

We made an agreement on Keystone, and Democrats stand willing to honor our commitment. But we need Republicans to honor their commitments.

So let's use this second opportunity at passing this important bill—Shaheen-Portman—to get the Senate working effectively and give working families, American families a fair shot at affordable energy.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Would the Chair announce the business of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

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

INDIAN COUNTRY NOMINATIONS

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I rise in support of the nomination of three distinguished Native American leaders: Vince Logan, Keith Harper, and Diane Humetewa. These individuals have been nominated to positions that are crucial to Indian Country and to our Nation. It is our responsibility to make sure they can begin this challenging work.

I think it is fair to say that no one in this Chamber is happy about how the nominations have been handled in the last 2 years. There are reasons and frustrations on both sides of the aisle about the process. I understand that. But in the case of these nominees, it is long past time to act. By acting on those nominees, this Congress, which has been criticized for not doing very much, can make a little bit of history.

Vince Logan's nomination was first sent to the Senate in September of 2012. He is a member of the Osage Nation of Oklahoma and was nominated to be Special Trustee for American Indians at the Department of Interior. This vote is long overdue. The position has been vacant for 5 years.

The Special Trustee is charged with overseeing the Department's fulfillment of its trust responsibilities to tribes and individual Indians. It is a difficult job, and I am confident Mr. Logan is the right man to do it. He is a litigator with vast experience in both public and private sectors. He has also shown great passion for working with tribes and individual Indians to manage their trust assets. Mr. Logan was unanimously approved by the Indian Affairs Committee in January. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to do the same.

I would also like to speak in support of Keith Harper, a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. Mr. Harper is the President's nominee to be the U.S. representative to the United Nations Human Rights Council. His nomination has been pending since early February. This is a history-making nomination. If confirmed, Mr. Harper would be the first member of a federally recognized tribe to hold the rank of U.S. Ambassador.

Keith has outstanding academic and professional credentials, having spent many years representing Indian tribes across the country. Keith's nomination was first sent here in June of 2013. What message do we send to Indian Country and to the world when we allow endless delay of the nomination of a man who will be the first Native American to hold the title of Ambassador?

Mr. Harper's nomination has the strong support of the National Congress of American Indians and numerous tribes and tribal leaders throughout Indian Country. He has also been active in human and civil rights organizations and has served as a delegate to the 2001 World Conference Against Racism in Durbin, South Africa.

All of these experiences have prepared him to tackle injustice at the global level. It is also important to confirm this position to ensure that the United States has a representative at the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in September.

Finally, Diane Humetewa was nominated to serve as district court judge for the District of Arizona, with the strong support of her home State Senators, MCCAIN and FLAKE. Her nomination was reported favorably 3 months ago by the Judiciary Committee, though her nomination has been pending since September of 2013. She is a member of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. That means, if confirmed, she would be the only Native American serving as a Federal judge. She would be the first Native American woman to ever serve on the Federal bench.

Confirming these nominees during a time of such partisanship will send a strong signal to Indian Country. Whether it is overseeing our trust responsibilities, representing our Nation to the world, or delivering justice, these nominees will help our government function a little bit better and more efficiently.

I ask my colleagues to join me in swiftly confirming these three outstanding nominees.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2014. I commend Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN on their leadership and tireless efforts to craft an energy efficiency bill that is good for consumers, good for our economy, and good for our environment.

The Shaheen-Portman energy efficiency bill is supported by a coalition of environmental organizations, including the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club, and the BlueGreen Alliance. It is also supported by business trade associations such as the chamber of commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. By working together on a bipartisan basis, the two Senators have put together a bill that is officially sponsored by seven Democrats and seven Republicans and I believe the vast majority of the people in this Chamber.

Although this bill is not a substitute for comprehensive energy or climate legislation, it is the right effort to put us on more secure energy footing and strengthen our economy. I have always argued that at a time when we have been having a hard time working on comprehensive energy legislation—something which I believe we should do and which would be very good for our economy—we need to get behind efforts such as this one. I am so pleased this has finally happened; however, I am not certain we will be able to get it done this week.

I believe the beneficial role energy efficiency improvements can have for consumers and also our economic competitiveness often gets overlooked in today's debate. The Shaheen-Portman bill creates new incentives to install energy-efficient technologies in homes, businesses, and manufacturing facilities that can quickly pay for themselves. The savings for consumers alone are astounding. According to a new study, Shaheen-Portman is estimated to save consumers $16 billion a year by 2030. Making these improvements will not only save consumers and businesses money, it will also create more than 190,000 jobs.

America has always been a country that benefits from the development of innovative technologies, but this bill recognizes that we don't need to reinvent the wheel or rely on a new space race to move our economy forward. This bill will lead to the installation of energy-efficient technologies that are commercially available today and can quickly pay for themselves through energy savings.

The bill doesn't just work with individuals in the private sector on a voluntary basis to encourage energy efficiency, the bill also helps the government become more efficient. Some people might question why the government should try to make energy efficiency improvements when there are so many demands for Federal resources. I believe we can't afford to needlessly waste energy and taxpayer resources on older heaters, inefficient lighting, and drafty buildings. Making commonsense improvements to our Federal buildings will pay dividends for years to come.

The Shaheen-Portman bill includes a number of commonsense provisions that will help keep energy affordable. I wish to briefly focus on one example which may not sound important at first blush but which has a big impact on the Minnesota Rural Electric Association and the consumers it serves in my State.

The rural electric co-ops strongly support a provision in the Shaheen-Portman bill that my friend and colleague from North Dakota, Senator HOEVEN, introduced and that I am helping to lead, and that is to change the Department of Energy rule to ensure that large-capacity hot water heaters that are part of a demand response program can continue to be manufactured.

The rural electric co-ops in my State have installed thousands of large-capacity hot water heaters in people's basements. Heating water is a major source of energy consumption, and our co-ops have found a way to provide an important service in a way that incentivizes wind energy development and saves consumers money. These hot water heaters are only turned on at night, when the wind blows the strongest and the demand for energy is the lowest. Then in the morning, when people wake up and turn on their lights, the heaters are already off. The wind energy is stored in the form of hot water that can be used throughout the day.

This provision in the Shaheen-Portman bill will provide regulatory certainty that these heaters will continue to be available.

Another provision I worked on with Senator HOEVEN was to find new opportunities to engage the nonprofit community in making energy efficiency improvements. We have an amendment that would help nonprofits—including hospitals, schools, faith-based organizations, and youth centers—make energy efficiency improvements that will help them save money and ultimately serve our people.

Our amendment, which is fully offset, has the support of Senators BLUNT, PRYOR, STABENOW, and MIKULSKI.

The amendment would provide $10 million each year for the next 5 years to create a pilot grant program so that nonprofits can save through energy efficiency. We work with stakeholders to ensure that grants will achieve significant amounts of energy savings and are done in a cost-effective manner. The grants would require a 50-percent match so that there is complete buy-in from the nonprofits, and grants would be capped at $200,000.

Our amendment has the support of the National Council of Churches, the YMCA of the USA, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, to name a few.

This provision was one of the many good ideas—many of them bipartisan—that promote energy efficiency and that we believe will be included in the bill once it is finally voted on.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, the Nonprofit Energy Efficiency Act, and also support the underlying bill. The bill, as we have discussed, would save consumers and taxpayers money, reduce energy consumption, help create jobs, and make our country more energy independent.

Another issue that can drive up the price of energy for consumers is metal, and this is the final issue I wish to talk about because I have attempted to get this bill on several other bills. I was able to pass it through the Judiciary Committee. It is a bill that is cosponsored by Senator GRAHAM, and Senator GRAHAM and I are leading the bill. Senator HOEVEN and Senator SCHUMER are also cosponsors of this bill, as well as Senator COONS.

We have been working very hard on the issue of metal theft for years. It has broad support because it has struck so many electric companies and so many consumers. Houses have blown up when people take simple copper piping out of the basement and then someone turns on the gas. Literally, people have lost their lives. We had one incident in Minnesota, and we have seen others across the country. This is unbelievable, but the stars that were placed on the graves of veterans during veterans holidays have been stolen. The beer industry is strongly behind this bill. Why? Because kegs are being stolen all over the country.

Those are just things I am recalling by memory. But this is a major problem. Ask any power company or construction crew across the country or even operators of ice skating rinks in Minnesota, where one theft of a couple thousand dollars' worth literally costs the city of St. Paul millions of dollars because once they take a pipe out, they have to rebuild the entire system. Talk to any of these people and quickly learn about the growing problem of metal theft.

My bipartisan bill—the Metal Theft Prevention Act—has been filed as an amendment to the energy efficiency bill to bring attention to this important issue. The amendment is the much needed Federal response to the increasingly pervasive and damaging problem of metal theft.

Metal theft has jumped more than 80 percent in recent years, hurting businesses and threatening public safety. It

is a major threat, especially to power companies.

In a recent study, the Department of Energy found that the total value of damages to industries affected by theft of copper wire alone is approximately $1 billion every single year. I have visited small electric companies in the rural areas that have been stolen from—not once, not twice, but three times. I have visited companies that have had their trucks stolen and then the thieves go out in the trucks and steal wire because people let them in because they have the electric company's truck. They have targeted construction sites, power and phone lines, retail stores, and vacant houses. They have caused explosions in vacant buildings by stealing metal from gas lines, and they have caused blackouts by stealing copper wiring from street lights and electrical substations. Last October four people were injured in an explosion at a University of California Berkeley electrical station. Officials blamed it on copper theft that occurred 2 hours before the explosion. As the electrical workers tried to fix it, the explosion occurred. As I mentioned, they are taking brass stars from our veterans' graves. This happened on Memorial Day of 2012. In another case that shows just how dangerous metal theft can be, Georgia Power was having a huge problem with thieves targeting a substation that feeds the entire Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport, one of the busiest airports in the world. The airport was getting hit two to three times a week and surveillance didn't lead to any arrests.

This rise in incidents of metal theft across the country, the growing cost to businesses, and the danger it poses underscores the critical need for Federal action. What does our bill do? It helps combat this by requiring modest recordkeeping by recyclers of scrap metal, just keeping track of who is selling the metal. It requires limiting the value of cash transactions. This simply means they can take it in for $100 bucks, but after that they have to require a check. We have many States that are doing this but not enough. So what we are finding is people are stealing metals in Minnesota where we have a $100 cash requirement and then they are selling it in another State so they cannot be tracked.

The amendment also makes it a Federal crime to steal metal from critical infrastructure and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to review relevant penalties. The Metal Theft Prevention Act has been endorsed by the National Rural Electric Cooperate, the American Public Power Association, American Supply, Edison Electric Institute, National Electrical Contractors Association, National Association of Home Builders, National Retail Federation, U.S. Telecom Association, and about a dozen other businesses and organizations. It has the support of the Major Cities Chiefs of Police Association, the Major County Sheriffs' Association, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the National Association of Police Organizations.

I ask my friends who represent the scrap metal dealers to look at this coalition and to ask yourself: Is this worth it, over a $100 requirement for writing a check? Is it worth it to oppose this when buildings are blowing up and critical infrastructure is being broken into and one of the busiest airports in the country is having problems? Is it worth it to oppose a bill that has strong bipartisan support? I don't think it is. I think the interests of the consumers of this country, the interests of businesses in this country, and the interests of law enforcement should trump, and that is what should matter in this Chamber. So I hope my colleagues will look at this again and look at the bare minimum this legislation sets. It does not create that much of a burden, when all these companies that buy this scrap metal, much of which is stolen—a number of these things are stolen. A lot of these people are good. They know it doesn't matter. They are doing it in some of the States. All they are doing is keeping records and requiring a check when it is over $100. That is all we are talking about.

If we balance $1 billion in theft a year against a simple requirement of recordkeeping, I think it is pretty clear. I hope my colleagues will look at it this way, and I know their chiefs and sheriffs will tell them this must be a priority. We need to do everything we can to protect our critical industry infrastructure from unscrupulous metal thieves. I hope my colleagues support this bill when it comes up for a vote.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. President.

I hope the Presiding Officer had a great Mother's Day. I hope Senator KLOBUCHAR had a great Mother's Day and got a phone call from her daughter in Connecticut.

I am here to tell the story of three pretty heroic mothers who are representative of far too many with similar stories across the country. I wish to tell you very quickly this afternoon about Gwen Cox Salley, Lori Gellatly, and Marianne O'Shields. All three of them are no longer with us. They are amongst the 31,672 victims of gun violence every year, 2,639 deaths a month, and 86 people a day who are killed by guns all across this country. I wish to try to lend a voice to a few of these victims tonight, mothers who were killed by their intimate partners, by their spouses, in an act of domestic violence that frankly could have been prevented if not for the law of this land.

First, the story of Gwen Cox Salley. Gwen was killed 2 days after she finally took out a restraining order against her husband. She had a long history of abuse with her husband Michael Scott Salley. Most recently he had come to her house the day before she took out this restraining order and threatened to kill her and their 7-year-old daughter. He tried to get access to his gun that was on the property, but she was able to hide it and then very quietly texted a couple of her friends that she was in trouble. The police came, and before violence erupted they were able to arrest him. She took out a restraining order, but the next day he came back with a gun, went to the local daycare parking lot where Gwen was picking up her 7-year-old daughter, took control of the car, sped off to apparently kill them both, but luckily Gwen was able to push her 7-year-old daughter out of the car so her daughter could be rescued and taken in by the daycare center's employees, but an hour or so later Gwen Salley was dead.

She did everything she was supposed to do. She finally left this man who had been so abusive over the years. After he threatened to kill them both, the cops were called and she took out a restraining order, but because the law of Louisiana at the time didn't allow for police to come and take his gun—in fact, the law allowed him, as the Federal law allows now, to go out and even purchase a gun during that time, and 1 day later Gwen Cox Salley was dead.

The gun industry wants to make us believe that our greatest fear comes from gun-wielding strangers who are going to break into our house at night and murder us, but the fact is women across this country are three times more likely to be killed by a gun by their husbands or their intimate partner than they are to be killed by anybody else with any other kind of weapon. That is the reality. For women who live in homes with a firearm, they are 500 percent more likely to be the victim of homicide through domestic violence than in houses without firearms. The statistics don't look good for women across this country and in part because our laws are so weak, even in a State such as Connecticut.

This is the story of Lori Gellatly, who was killed just a few days ago in Oxford, CT. She had taken out a restraining order against her husband Scott. They had twins, but things had gone wrong. She wrote in the application about one incident that ''Scott had yelled in my face . . . and got very angry. I felt threatened. He then told me I wasn't going anywhere and grabbed my right thumb and twisted my wrist . . .'' while the two children were in her arms. ''He acts out very violently and I am afraid for my kids and myself.''

She took out that restraining order and again, almost within moments, he was at the house. She called 911, but when police got there they found Lori Gellatly and her mother Merry Jackson with gunshot wounds. Lori was pronounced dead at Waterbury Hospital. Again, a restraining order taken out

but with no ability to take the guns away from her husband or to stop him from buying a gun, she was found dead.

The reality is we can do something about it. In fact, some of these States I am talking about are doing something about it themselves. Louisiana, which has a reputation as a State with a pretty strong history of gun ownership, has done something about it. The State legislature has passed a law allowing for a process that someone convicted of a domestic violence crime can have their guns taken away. Wisconsin has done the same, a State with a similar, pretty robust history of gun ownership.

It just makes sense that if someone has been convicted of a domestic violence crime, if they have a restraining order taken out against them because they got violent with their spouse, that is the exact time at which society needs to step in, law enforcement needs to step in and separate those guns from that individual. The statistics back that up. In States, for instance, that have just basic background check protections, women are 38 percent less likely to be killed by guns. These laws matter when it comes to keeping women alive at the hands of abusive spouses.

Mariann O'Shields died just a couple weeks ago in Spartanburg, SC. Not only had she taken out a restraining order against her husband Robert O'Shields, but she had gone the extra step to bring her and her kids—her daughter to a domestic violence shelter. She was staying in a shelter, but her husband tracked her down at the shelter, and just after she had dropped off her child at a bus stop she was killed. The staff at the safe home, if you can imagine, were paralyzed by this crime. The director said:

> My staff and I are totally devastated. It is your worst nightmare when you work with a shelter. I don't think that there is anything we could have done to protect her.

That is right. There wasn't anything more that domestic violence shelter could have done to protect Mariann O'Shields, but there is something we can do. We have all sorts of disagreements about the future of gun laws in this country, and I understand in the foreseeable future we are not likely going to get a bill that expands the sales that are subject to background checks, even though 80 percent of the American public thinks we should require people to show they are not a criminal before they can buy a gun.

I wish we could get the assault weapons off the street that did the kind of damage we saw in Newtown, CT, but in the absence of getting an agreement on commonsense alternatives to current law such as bans on assault weapons and a greater scope of background checks, at least maybe we can take this specific issue, which is spouses, in particular, women who have taken out restraining orders against their husbands or spouses or boyfriends, maybe we can limit the change we can agree on to at least those situations in which women are most vulnerable, after an episode of violence, after a threat, when they have taken out a court-ordered restraining order, maybe at that moment their spouse shouldn't be able to possess a gun. Maybe at least during those few moments the spouse shouldn't be able to go out and buy a gun. Maybe the week after Mother's Day, in the face of the heroism that women such as Gwen and Lori and Mariann showed in removing their families and themselves from violent situations, maybe we can at least listen to the voices of these handful of victims of domestic violence crimes and do something in a targeted, limited way that could in the end prevent hundreds of unnecessary deaths across this country. I have to believe that in a body of good will we can at least agree on that.

That is the reason virtually every week I try to come down to the floor and share with my colleagues some of the voices of the victims, these 31,000 a year, 2,600 a month, 86 a day who are lost to gun violence all across this country. We can do better.

I yield the floor.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I, along with most Americans, celebrated Mother's Day yesterday with my wife, my daughter, and my grandchildren, to express our appreciation for what mothers all over the world have done in order to help our communities. In America, we have taken action to help women in this country. I am referring to the passage of the Affordable Care Act, which has helped childbearing women and child rearing throughout the child's life, as well as the mother and the family.

Let me give some examples because I think it is good to point out where we have made progress and to celebrate what we have done to help women in America. We have taken on the arbitrary practices of private insurance companies that discriminated against women, against pregnant women, and against mothers. A woman can now choose her own OB/GYN doctor as her primary care doctor, no longer having to wait for authorization or to get a referral in order to have OB/GYN care. Women now have the absolute right to choose their own primary care doctor, including an OB/GYN.

Under the Affordable Care Act, every woman in America is guaranteed an annual well-woman visit to be able to assess their health, including mammography screening, pap smears, diabetes screening, and other preventive screenings services at no cost. That is all provided in the Affordable Care Act, so a woman can take care of her own health care needs and, in many cases, avoiding much more costly and debilitating care. Again, this is at no cost. So there is no reason why a woman cannot take advantage of these services. HPV DNA testing is now available every 3 years under the Affordable Care Act to deal with the sexual health of women. STI counseling and HIV screening for sexually active women are now available under the Affordable Care Act. This is now guaranteed. Women don't have to go look at the fine print of an insurance policy to see whether they have coverage. Before, in most cases, they didn't have coverage. Women don't have to wait for authorization, having to show a need. These are given rights that are now available to every woman under the Affordable Care Act.

No longer can pregnancy be considered a preexisting condition. Before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, if a woman wanted to get an insurance policy, insurers excluded childbirth during the first perhaps 9 months or later. It was considered a preexisting condition. Now we have a seamless system, so women can get the type of care they need.

Why does that become so important? So they can get the necessary prenatal care in order to keep their baby healthy, to get the type of tests that are necessary.

Pregnant women can now get a gestational diabetes screening to see whether they are at high risk and, if so, they can get the type of treatment they need in order to make sure their baby is born as healthy as possible.

Prenatal care is available and it is covered, and we now have, through the Affordable Care Act, a provision we added that provides support for qualified health centers. I have visited qualified health centers in Maryland that are now providing prenatal care that wasn't there before. It is not only that we are providing coverage; we are providing access to care, so we can reduce low birth weight babies in our community. Look at the numbers of infant survival. Look at the numbers of low birth weight babies. We are improving those numbers daily because of the Affordable Care Act. To be able to prevent and discover complications during pregnancy, including preterm outcomes—all of that is now available.

Women now have access to folic acid to make sure a woman has a healthier fetus and birth. All of that is now available under the Affordable Care Act.

We help newborns and their mothers. Breast feeding has been proven to be a very strong part of a healthy infancy and for a baby. There are certain needs a mother has, including having the time to breast feed, and the cost of breast feeding, including breast pumps. That is now covered under the Affordable Care Act.

We understand the need to keep people healthier, and that is why we call it

a wellness program. No longer is it insurance just to take care of an illness or injury; it is to keep people healthy and for women particularly. We didn't do a good job for many years. We are now making up for it in the Affordable Care Act, making a huge difference.

We are giving peace of mind to women all over this country about having adequate third-party coverage so they can afford to take care of their own health and the health of their families.

Adult children can remain on parents' insurance policies until age 26. We have all received so many letters from our constituents saying: Thank goodness we have that provision. My 24-year-old never thought she would get ill. Now she has this insurance coverage so we can take care of her and keep her healthy, and when she needs health care, it is available, thanks to the Affordable Care Act.

Today millions of Americans today who didn't have it before, now have quality, affordable health insurance as a result of the Affordable Care Act. It is peace of mind. They can now carry an insurance card. I got a letter from one of my constituents saying how it felt to have an insurance card in her possession, knowing that it worked as a ticket to take care of her health care and the health care of her family.

No longer can an insurance company discriminate in ratings against women—a huge deal. The discriminatory rates were aimed against women, and we have eliminated that under the Affordable Care Act.

We have eliminated preexisting condition restrictions. I already talked about pregnancy. But it was amazing how women particularly were discriminated against because of preexisting conditions, where they couldn't get full coverage to take care of all of their needs. That is over, including for their children. Many families told us they had a child with asthma and they couldn't get full coverage. Now they can get full coverage, thanks to the Affordable Care Act. They now have peace of mind and adequate coverage to take care of their needs.

We had the end of the caps on health insurance. No longer do people have to worry: Should I do this or not? Will I hit my annual limit or my lifetime limit?

They are gone. If they need insurance, it is there to protect them. That is what insurance should do: Protect families.

So we have made a huge difference.

I am particularly proud of the prudent layperson provision for emergency care. I can't tell my colleagues how many times we had circumstances where people needed to go to the emergency room because they thought they had a true emergency with chest pain and sweating, and they would go to the emergency room. The good news was they weren't having a heart attack. The bad news is they got a bill from their insurance company telling them that because they didn't have a heart attack they have to pay this bill. That is over. We have now legislated the prudent layperson standard so it is now right for a person to seek urgent care, and the insurance company must cover that visit for urgent care.

I could continue to list so many ways we have helped all people in this country but particularly women. It is tough enough to give birth to a baby and to raise a child. We have made it easier by taking away some of the burdens regarding our health care system.

So this past Sunday, when we celebrated Mother's Day, we could also point to a very tangible accomplishment this Congress has been able to deliver for all of our mothers in this country, and I was proud to be a part of making that a reality.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ROSENBAUM NOMINATION

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, shortly we are going to have votes on a number of judges, and I want to call to the attention of the Senate Federal district judge Robin Rosenbaum. She has been nominated by the President to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.

The two Senators from Florida, Senator RUBIO and I, have a proud tradition in Florida of bipartisan support for our judicial nominees, and Judge Rosenbaum's selection is just another example in that 20-some-year experience in Florida of selecting our judges through a judicial nominating commission. In fact, this is the second time Florida's two Senators come together to support Robin Rosenbaum's nomination—this time for the circuit court—since we, a couple years ago, had recommended her to the President, the President chose her, and she has been a Federal district judge in the Southern District of Florida for the last couple of years. The vacancy was created by Judge Rosemary Barkett, who recently retired from the Eleventh Circuit. Judge Barkett was also a very distinguished judge from the State of Florida.

We are concerned about the alarming vacancy rate in our judiciary. The Eleventh Circuit is one of the busiest in the country. It has multiple vacancies.

Judge Rosenbaum is clearly not controversial. The two Senators are supporting her nomination. She received the ABA's highest rating—unanimously ''well qualified''—and she has been approved, obviously, by the Senate Judiciary Committee. She is going to make a fine addition to the Eleventh Circuit, and at 5:30 p.m. this afternoon she will be the first judge up for confirmation. I urge my colleagues to confirm her nomination.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, like many of my colleagues, I have attended and spoken at a number of college and law school graduations and commencements.

I had the great privilege of speaking to the graduates of Post University on Saturday and at the Quinnipiac Law School just yesterday—both wonderfully exciting and rewarding days full of celebration and pride, well-justified joy and pride in the great accomplishments of these graduates, and more than their past accomplishments, their contributions of the future. These young people are our future. I spoke to them about the challenges and responsibilities that come with the great privilege of having an education from great colleges and universities, undergraduate and law school, the opportunities for public service, to be a champion of right and responsibility, to advocate for people who need their voices and their advocacy, and the responsibilities and opportunities for public service.

Each of them has a great opportunity to give back to our country and to use that education to better all of us as well as themselves. Yet they are leaving college and law school burdened with debt that would have been unthinkable and even unimaginable a decade or so ago. The average in Connecticut is $27,000 of debt per graduate from undergraduate education today.

What I have done over the last 2 days, over the last 2 weeks, over the past month, is really listen to our students at every level—high school as recently as Friday at Bassick High School in Bridgeport, colleges throughout the State of Connecticut—crisscrossing our State to talk on campuses, at roundtables, with students who are burdened—indeed, financially crippled with debt that would have been unthinkable and unimaginable when I was going through the same education. In those days, working to pay for college was possible. Today, the tuition costs are so high it is impossible.

Listening to students across the State of Connecticut, I have heard their stories. I have listened to the amounts they owe and the levels of interest they have to pay. Each of them,

by first name—whether it is Buckley at $56,000 or Jerry at $260,000—I could go through them one by one, story by story, voice and face, each with great accomplishment and great potential achievement for the future, for our Nation. Yet they leave college and law school burdened by these debts. These are only a few.

I have promised to come here to tell their stories. I will tell their stories—not all of them but as many as I can, not all today but as many as I can over the next days and weeks—because each of them simply wants a fair shot at American opportunity, at the American dream, at the America all of us thought was possible for all of us when we went to school, a fair shot at the American dream and opportunity in the workplace, at home, in our society.

I venture to guess that every Senator in this body would agree that higher education offers a path to success for hard-working students. There is nothing controversial or partisan about that notion. An opportunity to move more Americans into the middle class is what education does for our Nation. It secures our middle class and enlarges and enhances it.

So investing in higher education really offers a fair shot to everyone seeking to make something of himself or herself to earn a higher standard of living, the professional innovators, business creators, and thinkers whom the system will give us from all kinds of backgrounds all across the country and certainly in Connecticut. So what we need is to maintain educational success so we can sustain our success in the global economy and confront the challenges ahead.

Attending college or graduate school or technical school is a great opportunity but also a great responsibility. Students understand that they are taking on a significant trust obligation with the understanding that they will pay it back. None of them goes into these debts lightly, thinking that they can just avoid it. They are well aware that these debts, by and large, are nondischargeable in bankruptcy, unlike most other debts. They are told and they rightly expect that these additional qualifications will enable them to find a good job and go on to a successful life and have a fair shot at the American dream. They are willing to work for that success. They are willing to pay back these debts. But too often they are not given or afforded the opportunity, realistically, to earn at a level that enables them to reach these goals, which leaves them with a financially crippling debt that serves no one.

Working people who bear a heavy debt burden have to make tough choices about getting married, buying homes, and having children. Entrepreneurs are blocked from starting new businesses. The risk takers and job creators of America have to go to other lines of work where their contribution is derivative, dependent on others rather than inventing and innovating and starting new businesses.

The risk taking that is the foundation and core of the entrepreneurial spirit in America is inhibited—indeed, impeded and sometimes crippled by these debts. These consequences are so widely understood that I hesitate even to take the body's time to recount them now. Yet the U.S. student debt totals $1.2 trillion—much higher than it has ever been before.

I have listened in roundtables to its personal impact on our citizens and their children. I am here to tell their stories—Brittany, for example, who is the first in her family to attend college. She took out loans to attend school. She is over $100,000 in debt. Her school does not offer much in financial aid.

Alese, a mother of three, went back to school when her children were young because, she said, she ''wanted to make sure they had an example to follow when they finished high school'' and she wanted them to ''push forward and excel in their lives.'' She wrote to me, ''I knew that when I finished I would have to pay back those debts . . . what I didn't anticipate was that I would still be paying those debts when my children started going to college.'' She is now $46,000 in debt. Her loans carry a 7-percent interest rate.

Our economy is still recovering from the greatest recession probably in most of our lifetimes. We need people such as Brittany and Alese to participate, young woman to invest in the future. We need to invest in them. They need to feel secure in their ability to support their children. But the mountains of debt confronting students and graduates today are overwhelming.

I am proud to be here with my colleagues to support their fair shot—all of our fair shot in the future because we live through our children. They are our future. It is a platitude we repeat so often, but it is true.

These interest rates are, first of all, unconscionably and unfairly high. Many of them are variable so they can continue in their unprecedented rise when interest rates begin going up again.

The money that comes from increased payments is nothing but profit for the Federal Government. The Federal Government is scheduled to make more than $50 billion in profit on the loans it makes this year. We should see higher education as an investment, not as a revenue opportunity. Those students are our future, not a profit center. We ought to set repayments based on what is in students' and graduates' best interests. It is our best interest as well.

I am proud to join my colleague Senator ELIZABETH WARREN in introducing legislation that would allow borrowers to refinance their student loans. I am proud to join my colleagues in an effort to enable refinancing of student loans at more affordable rates, just as they do car payments and house payments. We cannot forget about current graduates with existing debt.

As much as we want to make available more aid through Pell grants, lower interest rates on loans being made now, opportunities to pay down those loans based on public service, more disclosure, and more accurate disclosure through the kinds of measures that Senator FRANKEN has introduced and I have joined him, right now we can take this profoundly significant step by supporting a measure that enables refinancing of student loans so that everyone has the benefit of the best, lowest, most affordable interest rate.

I believe graduates who pursue public service ought to have the opportunity to pay down those debts in ways that are expanded, made more flexible and more accessible to more of these graduates. They are necessary to everyone's health and safety, whether they are teaching or policing or fire fighting or advocating for people who need legal assistance or caring for people as doctors in areas where they are needed. Those public service opportunities, as I told the graduates at Post University and at the Quinnipiac Law School, ought to be expanded and enhanced for them and all of our students around the country today, as well as those who graduated in recent years.

Let's make sure in the meantime for people who have this grinding, financial, crippling debt that overhangs them and inhibits economic growth, it is made more affordable. Let's give them a fair shot at economic opportunity. Let's give all the students who are aspiring now in high school, at Bassick or elsewhere, the opportunity to have a fair shot.

I am going to briefly quote some of what some said to me.

''There is no end in sight.''

''I feel like I will never escape this.''

''I don't own a home. I can't. I just work to pay my loan.''

These messages—and I am going to bring them again to the floor—are from the heart of Connecticut. The Presiding Officer could do the same from Hawaii. Every Member of this body could come to the floor with these same messages from the students and graduates of America, the innovators and creators, the home builders and family men and women who simply want a fair shot for themselves and their children.

One person said: ''If there is anything that can be done for struggling families with student loan debt please help.''

Let's help. Let's give them a fair shot.

I yield the floor, and 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. CRUZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS—S. RES. 225 and S. 1386

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, 8 months ago yesterday I requested unanimous consent for S. Res. 225 calling for a joint select committee of Congress to investigate the terrorist attack on our facilities in Benghazi, Libya, on September 11, 2012, which resulted in the murder of four brave Americans: Foreign Service Officer Sean Smith, former Navy SEALs Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods, and Ambassador Christopher Stevens, who was our first Ambassador murdered while serving since Adolph Dubs in 1979.

At the time my colleague, the junior the Senator from California, objected on the grounds that the administration was trying ''to address Benghazi,'' and that President Obama would ''not rest until the perpetrators were caught.''

Here we are, 8 months later, and the perpetrators still have not been caught, and the confusion about what occurred on September 11, 2012, in Benghazi has only gotten worse. In recent weeks, what happened on that terrible night has gotten more and more obscure.

On April 2 of this year, Mike Morell, the Deputy Director of the CIA during the Benghazi attacks, testified regarding the CIA talking points that he ''took out the word 'Islamic' in front of 'extremists' '' because he thought there were other kinds of extremists in Libya and that he did not use the word ''terrorist'' because ''we see extremists and terrorists as the same thing.''

On April 29 of this year, in response to a FOIA request by Judicial Watch, the White House released emails related to Benghazi, including a September 14, 2012, email from Deputy National Security Adviser Ben Rhodes that had as its stated goal ''to underscore that these protests are rooted in an Internet video and not in a broader failure of policy.''

I would note that is a stated political goal from the White House, in writing, days after the attack—not to get to the truth but to further that political goal.

Then, on May 1, 2014, Gen. Robert Lovell, Deputy Director of Intelligence of U.S. AFRICOM during the Benghazi attacks, became the first former military officer to question the administration's insistence that a rescue attempt was not possible, arguing ''the discussion is not in the 'could or could not' in relation to time, space, and capability, the point is we should have tried.''

It is hard to disagree with the good general that we should have tried to save those four Americans who were murdered that tragic night.

We are left once again with persistent questions on Benghazi to which we still don't know the answers. Here are 10:

No. 1. Why was the State Department unwilling to provide the requested level of security to Benghazi in the summer of 2012?

No. 2. Do President Obama's daily intelligence briefings in the runup to September 11, 2012, support the assertion that there was no credible threat of a coordinated terrorist attack on Benghazi during the time, and do the daily intelligence briefings following that date support the claim the administration made that the cause was an Internet video? Why hasn't the White House declassified and released those briefings, as President George W. Bush did with his pre-September 11, 2001, briefings?

No. 3. Why did we not anticipate the need to have military assets at the ready in the region on the anniversary of September 11—of all dates?

No. 4. Did President Obama sleep the night of September 11, 2012? Did Secretary Clinton? Neither has answered that very simple question: Were they awake or asleep while Americans were under fire? When was President Obama told about the murder of our Ambassador?

No. 5. If the Secretary of Defense thought there was ''no question that this was a coordinated terrorist attack,'' why did Ambassador Susan Rice, Secretary Clinton, and President Obama all tell the American people that the cause was a spontaneous demonstration about an Internet video? None has squarely answered that question.

No. 6. Why did former Deputy CIA Director Mike Morell edit the intelligence community talking points to delete the references to Islamic extremists and Al Qaeda?

No. 7. Why did the FBI not release pictures of the militants taken the day of the attack until 8 months after the fact—why not immediately, as proved so effective in the Boston bombing?

No. 8. Why was Secretary Clinton not interviewed for the ARB report? If all the relevant questions were answered in the ARB report, as our friends on the other side of the aisle often like to say, why did the State Department's own inspector general's office open a probe into the methods of that very report?

No. 9. Why have none of the terrorists who attacked in Benghazi been captured or killed?

No. 10. What additional evidence that the White House engaged in a partisan political campaign to blame the Benghazi attack on the Internet video is contained in the additional emails requested by Judicial Watch but withheld by the White House on the grounds that it would put a ''chill'' on internal deliberations?

I would suggest to my colleagues that what is truly chilling is that 20 months after the Benghazi attack, we have four dead Americans and no dead terrorists. It is chilling to think our President may have had better things to do than personally attend to an ongoing terrorist attack on our people. It is chilling to imagine that we could have mounted a rescue attempt of our own people but that we didn't even bother to try. It is chilling to think our Secretary of State would not insist on giving an interview for the ARB report. It is chilling to think we have an administration that is reluctant to utter the words ''radical Islamic terrorism,'' let alone fight effectively against it. It is chilling to have former administration officials respond to questions in response to Benghazi with, ''Dude, this was like two years ago.''

The clock is ticking. Memories are fading. It is beyond time to get the full resources of both Houses of Congress behind this investigation. The President should release his daily intelligence briefings in the times surrounding the Benghazi attack, as President George W. Bush did concerning 9/11. This body should join with the House of Representatives, with a joint select committee to get to the bottom of what happened. Why didn't we protect Americans? Why didn't we stop this attack? Why haven't we captured the terrorists who killed four Americans including our Ambassador?

Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the rules and administration committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 225. I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Reserving the right to object, this request is, in my view, without merit. It is an effort to follow in the footsteps of the unfortunate, politically motivated creation of a just-founded special committee by the House of Representatives just in time for midterm elections. The supposed reason once again we hear colleagues saying we need to have another review, another hearing, another investigation, is the White House email. This is the smoking gun.

When you read the email, in fact, it is nothing more than a day-to-day work product and part of the job of the President's staff when they are talking about, not Benghazi—not Benghazi—but what is happening across the entire region, and clearly across many parts of the Arab world. What happened as a result of that video was a visceral response, and it is in that context that this email is being discussed, but our friends—who will never be satisfied because it doesn't solve their political concerns—at the end of the day seek to use this as their latest claim for their ''investigation.''

Their previous one-trick pony, repealing the Affordable Care Act, has finally been put out to pasture. The Republicans desperately need another political trick, and apparently when there is nothing else of substance to fire up their base, their plan is to yell ''Benghazi'' as often and as loudly as possible.

This request is, from my perspective, purely a political witch hunt without merit. There have been 11 congressional hearings on the attack. The executive branch has released 25,000 pages of documents and email related to the incident. There has been an independent Accountability Review Board report. There have been multiple Congressional reports on the attack. The Senate Intelligence Committee issued a bipartisan report last January on the attack. The House Armed Services Committee issued a report on military response to the attack. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which I chair, has held multiple hearings and briefings to review the events that occurred in Benghazi. We heard from Secretary Clinton. We heard from Secretary Kerry. We have heard from Deputy Secretary Burns. We have met with survivors of the Benghazi attack. We have multiple briefings from Assistant Secretary Starr and with diplomatic security. We have had briefings from the intelligence community and the Department of Defense.

Whatever questions remain are meant, from my perspective, only to score political points. I feel confident the Congress and the American people have received the necessary information about the attack, but Congress is not without responsibility. We also have an obligation to do our part to comply with the Administrative Review Board's recommendations.

Benghazi again highlighted the need to maintain focus and to revise policies to better protect the nearly 70,000 men and women serving across the world in more than 275 posts. The Congress took a serious look at the issue following another set of tragedies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam that resulted in 224 deaths, including 11 American citizens.

We may not be able to prevent every single terror attack in the future, but we can and we must make sure our embassies and employees, starting with high-risk, high-threat posts, are capable of withstanding such an attack. That is why the Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed S. 1836, the Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Tyrone Woods, and Glen Doherty Embassy Security Threat Mitigation and Personal Protection Act of 2013.

If the Senate wants to take effective action to safeguard our brave men and women serving in U.S. embassies and consulates abroad, if we want to actually be serious about discharging our duties and to make sure these attacks are less likely to occur in the future, rather than grandstanding for cheap political advantage, then it is time to take up S. 1386 and immediately pass a bipartisan bill—that Senator CORKER and I authored together with support from both sides of the aisle on our committee—that would authorize the funding for the key items identified by the Accountability Review Board on Benghazi, including embassy security and construction, language training, and an improved and integrated foreign affairs security training for State Department personnel.

It provides contract authority to the State Department to allow it to award contracts on a best value basis, rather than to the lowest bidder, where conditions require enhanced levels of security, and it goes on and on about our high-risk, high-threat posts meeting all the elements of what the review board said was critical to make sure we don't lose lives again.

I would rather we legislate, which our constituents sent us to do, and pass bills extending our Nation's security policy and addressing the real challenges and real lessons to be learned from the tragic events at Benghazi. The bipartisan embassy security bill does just that.

For that purpose, I would ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 257, S. 1386, a bill to provide for enhanced embassy security; and further, that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to; that the bill as amended be read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the request made by the Senator from New Jersey?

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, reserving the right to object, my friend, the senior Senator from New Jersey, suggests that this is a request on the eve of a midterm election. The only reason for that of course is 8 months ago, when I made the exact same request, the Democrats objected and blocked a joint select committee looking into Benghazi at that time. The Senator from New Jersey also suggested this was some kind of distraction from ObamaCare. I promise the Senator, there is no one in this Chamber less interested in distracting from ObamaCare than I.

I would encourage the senior Senator from New Jersey, if he believes what he says, to go and campaign for his Democratic colleagues who are up for election this year with the simple message that he said on the floor of this Senate, which is Senator so-and-so is the critical 60th vote to passing ObamaCare, and if you like it you can keep your Senator. I feel quite confident that the Democratic Senators up for election this year are running as rapidly away from the point suggested by the senior Senator from New Jersey as possible.

But secondly, I would note, in his entire speech, the senior Senator from New Jersey said there is no need for any further inquiry because we had lots of hearings and there is no need to know anything, but let me point out, the senior Senator from New Jersey did not answer even a single question that I asked. I outlined 10 questions that have not been answered. He is the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Yet he either could not or did not answer even a single question—two simple ones—which are ''yes'' or ''no'' questions.

No. 1. Did President Obama sleep on the night of September 11, 2012? The senior Senator from New Jersey chose not to answer, I suspect, because none of us knows because the White House has never answered that question.

No. 2. Do the President's daily intelligence briefings reflect the political spin from the White House on Benghazi? Likewise, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee did not answer that question. Again, I suspect it is because he does not know because the White House has not released that information.

There are far too many questions remaining, but the senior Senator from New Jersey, my learned colleague, proposed a counter unanimous consent request to improve embassy security.

I would ask unanimous consent to engage in a very brief colloquy with my colleague and ask him specifically one question about the unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection.

Mr. CRUZ. The question I would ask my colleague from New Jersey is, If I were to consent to the unanimous consent that the Senator has proffered, and if this side of the aisle would request, would he likewise consent to the unanimous consent request that I put forward for a joint select committee composed of Republicans and Democrats in the Senate to get to the bottom of what happened in Benghazi?

Mr. MENENDEZ. I would say to my colleague from Texas that the consent request for embassy security we passed in committee in a bipartisan effort is much different than a partisan effort to have an investigation that ultimately also is led by a partisan effort in the House of Representatives. So one is guaranteed to have the support of both sides of the aisle in order to ensure that we protect our men and women in the Foreign Service in the days ahead. The other one is guaranteed to pursue a political line and a political attack instead of making sure we ultimately save lives in the future, not because I said it but because an independent review board made these recommendations that we incorporate them. So, of course, the two are not the same.

Mr. CRUZ. So why is it—I am curious—the senior Senator from New Jersey believes an inquiry to ascertain the truth about what happened is necessarily a partisan endeavor? Is there no partisan interest on that side of the aisle in finding out what happened, how it could have been prevented, and why we didn't save those four Americans?

Mr. MENENDEZ. I am happy to answer my colleague on that, because he suggested that his 10 questions—that because he asked the 10 questions, they are suddenly worthy of being answered, worthy of in fact not being viewed

through the prism of any politics. I would simply say if there is political spin—several of the Senator's questions are pretty shocking to me in terms of the political nature of them.

As I said to the body, we have had a whole host of efforts to review the facts and come to a determination of the truth of what happened on that day. They have been in public hearings and they have been in secure intelligence briefings. Members on both sides—on both sides—have been exposed to it. Members on both sides got to ask questions across the spectrum, and so from my perspective we have gone through the search of what happened on that fateful day. We all abhor what happened to the men who lost their lives on that day. That is why what I want to do is ensure that we lose no more lives as a result of this Congress's irresponsibility to act on embassy security, knowing what in fact a panel of experts, undisputed in their capacity, has said is necessary to protect our men and women around the world. Yet we cannot seem to get that legislation passed through the Senate. Now, that is about congressional responsibility from my perspective.

Mr. CRUZ. I would note that my friend from New Jersey did not endeavor to answer any of the questions I proffered, including the most simple question, such as did the President sleep on the night of September 11, 2012.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I think whether the President slept on that day, the question is, Did he even get told by those who had information that such an attack was going on? I don't know. The bottom line is would that have saved anybody? I don't know that either.

The bottom line is does the Senator want to do something about saving future lives or does he just want to do politics with this issue? If he wants to save lives tomorrow, where he does have the control—where he does have the control at this moment—then he will let the embassy security bill go forward. If, God forbid, we have an attack somewhere in the world, and the legislation we are seeking in a bipartisan way in response to that independent board is stopped because the other side wishes to stop it, then God forbid we have an attack and lives are cut off. Then there will be an accounting at that time.

Mr. CRUZ. I would thank my friend from New Jersey for a colloquy in support of this joint select committee on Benghazi because the Democratic Senator from New Jersey, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, just told this body he has no idea if President Obama was even told that four Americans were under terrorist attack. He has no idea. He doesn't know what, if anything, the President could have done to save them.

I would suggest that is exactly the reason we need this committee. If the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee 2 years later cannot answer that question, it makes abundantly clear that the response of the administration, sadly, and the response of the Senate Democrats has been partisan stonewalling rather than getting to the truth. In the immortal lines of Jack Nicholson, it makes one think perhaps they cannot handle it or at least they don't want to know.

I would finally say I am more than prepared to consent to the request from the senior Senator of New Jersey if he would only show the same reciprocal courtesy of agreeing to the same request; a bipartisan committee, in which he would no doubt participate, to answer the question—the senior Senator from New Jersey just told this body he doesn't know if the President knew. He doesn't know what the President could have done. Apparently, the premise of the statement is he doesn't think the American people care.

I suggest that the American people care a great deal as to what the President knew about national security. They would want to know if he was not engaged or if he didn't act to stop it. That is a matter worthy of inquiry by this body.

Mr. MENENDEZ. I say to my colleague from Texas that we have come to a conclusion based on all of the hearings, all of the testimony, and all of the reports as to what transpired and what we can do to save a life prospectively; therefore, I say to the Senator, he has it in his control to ultimately ensure that we set the foundation so no one else will lose their life. If he wants to hold that hostage to his political efforts to continue an issue that has had thousands of hours of reviews, hearings, reports—all with bipartisan participation—then he can choose to do so.

Mr. CRUZ. Since my friend from New Jersey has made it plain that he will not consent to this request, I will note that this is an open offer that anytime my friend from New Jersey will simply stop blocking a fair, bipartisan, joint inquiry as to what occurred in Benghazi—the terrorist attack that tragically took the lives of four Americans—I am happy to consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for morning business has expired.

Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. CRUZ. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Texas?

Mr. MENENDEZ. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is noted.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF ROBIN S. ROSENBAUM, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Robin S. Rosenbaum, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate prior to the Rosenbaum nomination.

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I yield back time.

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

All time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Robin S. Rosenbaum, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit?

Mr. HOEVEN. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second. There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted ''yea,'' and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) would have voted ''yea.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Ayotte	Collins	Heinrich
Barrasso	Coons	Heitkamp
Bennet	Cornyn	Hirono
Blumenthal	Crapo	Hoeven
Blunt	Cruz	Inhofe
Booker	Donnelly	Isakson
Boxer	Durbin	Johanns
Brown	Enzi	Johnson (SD)
Burr	Feinstein	Johnson (WI)
Cantwell	Fischer	Kaine
Cardin	Flake	King
Carper	Franken	Kirk
Casey	Gillibrand	Klobuchar
Chambliss	Grassley	Landrieu
Coats	Hagan	Leahy
Coburn	Harkin	Lee
Cochran	Hatch	Levin

Manchin	Pryor	Stabenow
Markey	Reed	Tester
McCain	Reid	Thune
McCaskill	Risch	Toomey
McConnell	Roberts	Udall (CO)
Menendez	Rockefeller	Udall (NM)
Merkley	Rubio	Walsh
Mikulski	Sanders	Warner
Moran	Schatz	Warren
Murphy	Schumer	Whitehouse
Murray	Scott	Wicker
Nelson	Sessions	Wyden
Paul	Shaheen	
Portman	Shelby	

NOT VOTING—9

Alexander	Boozman	Heller
Baldwin	Corker	Murkowski
Begich	Graham	Vitter

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF STEVEN CROLEY TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The assistant bill clerk reported the nomination of Steven Croley, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of Steven Croley to be the next General Counsel at the Department of Energy. Nominated in August 2013, Dr. Croley has served the Obama administration since 2010, including as Deputy Assistant to the President, Deputy White House Counsel, and Special Assistant to the President for Justice and Regulatory Policy at the Domestic Policy Council. A native of DeWitt, MI, Dr. Croley earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan, where he later went on to teach at the law school after obtaining his juris doctor from Yale Law School and a Ph.D. from Princeton. At the University of Michigan, Dr. Croley was named the Harry Burns Hutchins Collegiate Professor of Law and served as the law school's associate dean for academic affairs, teaching and publishing in the areas of administrative law, civil procedure, regulations, and other areas. He has also served as a special assistant to the U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan and clerked for Judge Stephen Williams at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. An often-cited authority on regulatory policy and administrative law, he is a co-author of the book ''What Agencies Do: The Fourth Branch in Operation,'' scheduled to be published soon. I am confident his work on regulatory law, administrative procedure, rulemaking, and litigation experience will serve as a constructive framework for his efforts at the Department of Energy. With the support and sacrifice of his family—wife Bridget Mary McCormack, who is currently serving as a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, and four children, Jack, Anna, Harry, and Matt—Dr. Croley will make valuable contributions to the work of the Department and the Nation.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Steven Croley, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Republican leader and I are going to have a short colloquy here. There will be one more rollcall vote tonight. The next rollcall vote will be tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

ENERGY SAVINGS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2014—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all filed amendments to Calendar No. 368, S. 2262, be in order for floor consideration of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we had an agreement to do the bill. Then we changed it to do it with Keystone. That is still our agreement. We are willing to do this bill, energy efficiency, which is such a good bill. We are in agreement that we could have an up-or-down vote very shortly thereafter on Keystone.

So without going through all of the details, that is what I want to do. He does not want to do that. I object to his unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, therefore, I propose a different unanimous consent agreement. I ask unanimous consent that the only amendments in order be five amendments from the Republican side related to energy policy with a 60-vote threshold on adoption of each amendment. I further ask that following the disposition of these amendments, the bill be read a third time, and the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill, as amended, if amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under Rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jeanne Shaheen, Edward J. Markey, Christopher A. Coons, Tammy Baldwin, Patty Murray, Richard J. Durbin, Barbara Boxer, Maria Cantwell, Ron Wyden, Robert Menendez, Jon Tester, Debbie Stabenow, Bill Nelson, Thomas R. Carper, Patrick J. Leahy, Mark R. Warner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted ''nay,'' the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) would have voted ''nay,'' and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) would have voted ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 36, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Ayotte	Heinrich	Portman
Bennet	Heitkamp	Pryor
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Rockefeller
Boxer	Kaine	Sanders
Brown	King	Schatz
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cardin	Landrieu	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Levin	Tester
Collins	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Coons	Markey	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Walsh
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Feinstein	Merkley	Warren
Franken	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murphy	Wyden
Hagan	Murray	
Harkin	Nelson	

NAYS—36

Barrasso	Chambliss	Cochran
Blunt	Coats	Cornyn
Burr	Coburn	Crapo

Cruz	Johanns	Risch
Enzi	Johnson (WI)	Roberts
Fischer	Kirk	Rubio
Flake	Lee	Scott
Grassley	McCain	Sessions
Hatch	McConnell	Shelby
Hoeven	Moran	Thune
Inhofe	Paul	Toomey
Isakson	Reid	Wicker

NOT VOTING—9

Alexander	Boozman	Heller
Baldwin	Corker	Murkowski
Begich	Graham	Vitter

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 55, the nays are 36. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on S. 2262.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I understand there are several Senators on the floor who wish to speak on several important subjects. I would like to talk for about 5 to 7 minutes on the vote that just occurred and to give some concluding remarks on the Keystone Pipeline and the failure of the Senate to take the opportunity presented today to move forward in a bipartisan, cooperative fashion and adopt two important and significant steps toward building a more aggressive, a more dynamic, and a more comprehensive domestic energy policy for the United States of America.

It is a shame that after all of the hard work that has gone into this, it has basically ended in a draw tonight. Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN could not have worked harder together to produce a bill that creates thousands of jobs for our country. They brought their bill, as is the order, to the Senate energy committee. Senator WYDEN served as chair of that committee for the last several years. I just stepped into the chairmanship in the last 8 weeks, but I have committed to both these terrific leaders and the former chair that I would try to advance one of the important bills that came out of our committee.

There have been 300 bills filed this Congress in the energy committee. There have been 13 that have passed. This would have been the 14th. I thought it was important to pair it with the Keystone Pipeline because while there is strong support for the efficiency bill on the Democratic side and significant support on the Republican side, the Republican leaders wanted to build—and many of us, including myself—the Keystone Pipeline. In fact, Senator MCCONNELL said on April 29—not too long ago—that Keystone ''would produce significant economic benefits.'' On May 6 Senator THUNE said that we ''will have shovel-ready jobs associated with it.'' On May 7 Senator CORNYN said, '' build this pipeline so we can safely transport oil.'' Senator ALEXANDER said that ''after 5 years of delays, there is simply no reason not to let the Keystone XL Pipeline move forward.'' On April 29 Senator ENZI said, ''How many times have we been through this?'' Senator INHOFE: '' . . . no longer have a valid reason to stall.'' Senator TOOMEY said, ''It is time for Congress to step up and do what the President hasn't—authorize this pipeline.'' We had an opportunity just a few minutes ago for these Senators to do exactly that, but they chose to have an issue as opposed to having a pipeline, and that is very disappointing.

The efficiency bill that came out of the committee, contrary to what has been said on this floor over and over again—that the problem was that HARRY REID would not allow amendments—was amended in committee several times before the bill came out. There are Republican and Democratic members of the committee, and it came out of the committee on a vote of I think 19 to 3.

When the bill was brought to the floor approximately 6 or 7 months ago, Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN allowed 10 additional amendments—10 additional amendments—by Members on the Democratic and Republican side. I am going to read those amendments into the record so that nobody can report or continue to say that the reason we are here is because there weren't amendments that were offered.

This bill was well negotiated. For the record, the first amendment was added by Senator COLLINS and Senator UDALL on energy-efficient schools—Senator COLLINS, a Republican from Maine. No. 2 was a better-buildings amendment by Senators AYOTTE and BENNET—a Republican from New Hampshire. There was a data center amendment—the fourth amendment added to the base of this bill—by Senator RISCH, a Republican Member. The fifth amendment was again a Collins amendment—low-income housing retrofits. That was a Collins-Whitehouse amendment. The ENERGY STAR third-party testing was an amendment I offered along with Senator WICKER, a Republican from Mississippi. Another was the Wicker-Landrieu-Pryor amendment—Federal green buildings adjustment so that some of our products that are used to promote energy efficiency would not be disqualified. It was a very important amendment, and Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN agreed to that. Senator HOEVEN, a Republican, offered an amendment creating an exemption for thermal storage water heaters. That amendment was put in. And then there was a Hoeven-Manchin-Isakson-Bennet amendment—energy efficiency in Federal residential buildings. That amendment was put in the base bill. Finally, the 10th amendment was by Senator SESSIONS and Senator PRYOR requiring DOE to recognize voluntary independent certification programs.

So this argument that the reason we can't have a vote on the Keystone Pipeline is because Democrats will not allow amendments is completely bogus—completely bogus—and anyone following this debate knows that.

Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN compromised. And as the new chair of the committee, I thought that if the Republicans wanted a vote on Keystone, we could at least offer that, and I thought that was a big step—I mean, a big step. I guess it was so big they decided they didn't want to take it, because they could have had a vote on Keystone. They can't take yes for an answer. I thought that was a big step forward, a big improvement over where we were about 6 months ago where we had 3 Democrats—we now have almost 11, and the number is growing—who supported Keystone.

And it is not because people are not respectful of the President's position. He is entitled to have his own position. Some of us just strongly disagree with it. The studies are in. The environmental studies are in. This is a rounding error when it comes to increased carbon emissions. And it is a hugely important impact for safety to get oil transported by the safest route possible—pipeline—as opposed to these tankers rolling alongside our children and schoolbuses on our highways or rolling through our communities on rail. We have already seen a number of horrific accidents.

So here I am, the new chair of the committee, and I thought, well, this could be possible. We have an efficiency bill Democrats like, and we have Keystone, which the Republicans really want to get done. Why don't we just offer them together? It makes perfect common sense to everyone in America—cooperation and common sense—but that is in short supply here in the Senate, and it is very disappointing.

I know it is an election year. I am reminded about that every day by my colleagues. But I thought this was bigger than the campaign. It is about jobs, it is about middle class, it is about strengthening domestic energy, and it is about being balanced in our approach. I know if Democrats were completely in charge they would write an energy bill one way, and if Republicans were completely in charge they would write it a different way. But this isn't fairyland. This is Washington, DC, and we have a split Congress. So I thought bringing an efficiency bill that has over 200 organizations, from the Environmental Defense Fund to the chamber of commerce—and Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN have put together an absolutely magnificent coalition—not seen very often around here, to tell the truth. And the Keystone Pipeline has won over its critics. There were a lot of critics in the beginning. There still are very loud critics, but I think the evidence is showing the importance of building this Keystone Pipeline.

As chair, I intend to be as fair as I can be with both parties, and putting things on this floor we can be proud of together, where everybody takes a little and gives a little and we move forward. But, no, that is not enough for

the Republican leader. The Republican leader wants an issue; he does not want the pipeline. I hope the people of Kentucky will remind him how important the pipeline is.

So I am going to ask unanimous consent—I am going to read this into the RECORD, all this formal language, but I want people to know what my consent request really is. I am going to ask unanimous consent that at sometime before May 22, which would be about 2 weeks from today, or a week and a half, this Senate have a straight-up vote after 3 hours of debate on the Shaheen-Portman bill that already has 10 Republican amendments included in it and that 3 hours later or at some certain time later, we have a straight-up vote on the Keystone Pipeline.

That is what this unanimous consent request I am going to read into the RECORD says, but it is a little bit confusing when you hear it, so I want people to know really clearly what it is I am asking.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that sometime before May 22 there would be a vote straight up on Keystone and on the efficiency legislation, which already has 10 Republican amendments—bipartisan amendments led by Republican Members—included in the bill, and I ask for that now with a 60-vote threshold.

So I ask unanimous consent that with respect to S. 2262, the pending motion to commit and amendments be withdrawn, with the exception of the substitute amendment; that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate resume consideration of S. 2262, that the substitute amendment be agreed to; that there be no other amendments, points of order or motions in order to the bill other than budget points of order and the applicable motions to waive; that there be up to 3 hours of debate on the bill, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill, as amended; that the bill be subject to a 60-affirmative vote threshold; that if the bill is passed, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 371, S. 2280—which would be Keystone—at a time to be determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, but no later than Thursday, May 22, 2014; that there be no amendments, points of order or motions in order to the bill other than budget points of order and the applicable motions to waive; that there be up to 3 hours of debate on the bill, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of the bill; that the bill be subject to a 60-affirmative vote threshold.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. FLAKE. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I understand there are 75 amendments filed at the desk to this bill. Some of them are mine. Twenty-four of them have been filed by Democratic Senators who hope to offer them to this bill.

We keep hearing about amendments that are being allowed. These are amendments or amendment language which has been drafted into a manager's amendment to the bill, not to be offered on the floor. I should note that the vote on the Keystone Pipeline is one of those amendments that could be offered to the bill if there was agreement to move ahead.

So I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous consent be modified so that all filed amendments to Calendar No. 368, S. 2262, be in order for floor consideration of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator so modify the request?

The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. I reserve my right to oppose this modification, and I wish to briefly explain why, as my colleague explained his reason why he wanted to modify.

I think what Senator LANDRIEU has offered is what everybody in this country thought we were going to do. Senator LANDRIEU and I disagree on Keystone. No one could be a stronger advocate for Keystone than she is, period.

I believe tar sands should not be brought into this country the way they would be brought in at a 45-percent increase with this pipeline—eventually 300 percent. We could have had a robust debate. The Senator and I would have been respectful and caring about each other, but we would have disagreed. We could have had the vote.

Maybe I am old-fashioned, but I believe when you give your word, you keep your word. Leadership was very clear that if we were able to give the Republicans and Senator LANDRIEU a vote on Keystone, we could move forward with Shaheen-Portman, a bipartisan, incredibly important energy efficiency bill.

Instead, what we know is Republicans want to offer—and it is in my jurisdiction so I can speak about it—environmental riders, the likes of which I have never seen in one grouping, essentially repealing the essence of the Clean Air Act that was signed into law in 1970 by Richard Nixon, and the 1990 amendments which were signed into law by George Herbert Walker Bush. They want to put those on this bill. You have got to be kidding. Something as serious as that?

So I object to the modification.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Given Senator BOXER's comments, I am unable to modify my request. I hope we can move forward at some time with a vote on the energy efficiency bill and on the Keystone Pipeline.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is objection to the modification. Is there objection to the original request?

Mr. FLAKE. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, before Senator SHAHEEN and other Senators leave, I wish to say how disappointed I am, because energy efficiency is so good for this country, and they have stopped it because they want to repeal the Clean Air Act. Let's call it what it is. It is really a sad state of affairs.

I was so looking forward not only to the debate on energy efficiency, but, frankly, the debate on the Keystone Pipeline, which my Republican friends say is a major priority. If they felt it was a major priority, why have they filibustered this bill when we could have made that deal which they came up with in the first place?

So I am very disappointed. I hope we will have another chance to pass this bipartisan energy efficiency bill that Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN worked so hard on.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, the notion that Republicans are trying to repeal the Clean Air Act—if somebody were offering an amendment to that, then it would simply be defeated on this floor.

Let the amendments be offered. That is what the Senate is all about. This is a place of unlimited debate and usually unlimited amendments. But we are told now they can only agree to amendments the majority leader agrees should be offered. That is not right. That is not the Senate.

Let's go ahead and allow the amendments to be offered. If the amendments are wild-eyed and out there, they will surely be defeated. But let's debate the bill. Let's actually have an opportunity to amend the bill with amendments of our own choosing, not somebody else's choosing. That is what this debate is about.

PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

Mr. President, last month the Senate Finance Committee considered legislation to extend a number of expired tax provisions.

We have become so accustomed to extending various tax credits and deductions on a year-by-year basis, we have given this bill the name ''tax extenders'' when it comes up every year.

Unfortunately, these short-term fixes passed by Congress fail to give any certainty to taxpayers in the future, other than the fact that the government continues to give preferential treatment to certain chosen industries.

Now, rather than blindly extend these provisions, what we ought to do is eliminate these wasteful extenders which are really just subsidies. These benefit just a few. Those that are necessary for the economy let's extend permanently so we don't go through this exercise year after year.

But today I will discuss for a minute one extender that is ripe for elimination—the Production Tax Credit, otherwise known as the PTC.

In 1992, the PTC was temporarily established to promote development of renewable energy—electricity, particularly. This was for the then-fledgling wind power industry.

Congress gave energy producers a lengthy 7-year window to take advantage of and prepare for the eventual expiration of this tax credit in 1999. But as we know, here in Washington, very few of these programs are temporary. So here we are 15 years later, and the PTC is still hanging around.

Since its inception, this credit has been extended eight times. Having expired on January 1 of this year, there is now another effort afoot to resurrect what can only be described as a zombie credit. Do we really need a ninth extension? Wouldn't it be more intellectually honest to decide, if this government's policy is worth it, to simply permanently renew? Yet we go through this exercise year after year.

Last month there was a glimmer of hope that common sense would prevail. The tax extender package put forward by Senator WYDEN and Ranking Member HATCH excluded the PTC—allowing the credit to finally expire so it wouldn't have been part of this package. However, it didn't take long for those who benefit from this government subsidy to activate the rallying cry.

A few short days later, the PTC was back in the package to provide the wind industry 2 additional years, until the end of 2015, to start construction on projects that would be eligible for the subsidy.

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, this short extension would cost more than $13 billion over the next 10 years. But this isn't a true cost. Wind producers get to claim the credit for 10 years, beginning on the date of first production, as opposed to the start of construction.

In reality, the Federal Government's financial commitment extends well beyond the 10-year period considered in the JTC's initial estimate. The government will still likely be passing out these credits in 2027 and beyond.

That is a long commitment for a technology that former Energy Secretary Steven Chu said was mature in 2009. In fact, he projected that wind would be cost competitive with other forms of energy without subsidies by the end of this decade.

Wind power generation is no longer an infant industry. It is no longer in need of Federal support. By the end of last year, more than 61,000 megawatts of wind power capacity had been installed around the U.S., which is 15 times the amount that existed in 2001. In 2012, wind power was the top source of new generating capacity, beating out additional capacity from natural gas. The PTC is, in fact, so generous that at times it is more valuable than the wholesale price of electricity. That is a whopper of a subsidy. According to the Congressional Research Service, as a result of government subsidies, there are times when wind producers actually pay the market to take their power.

Recently, some of my colleagues who support this tax credit have pointed to the growing share of wind power generation in the U.S. and more than 550 wind-related manufacturing facilities around the country which will supply tens of thousands of jobs.

Rather than depicting an infant industry, these advances describe an industry that should be ready to stand on its own two feet.

We all know the U.S. has a $17.5 trillion debt. All subsidies like this need to be eliminated.

The production tax credit distorts the market by having the government favor one source of energy over another. An ideal energy market is one largely absent of the government's convoluted tax policies. Simply put, no industry's success should be predicated on congressional action.

Instead of extending an energy subsidy that picks winners and losers and creates market inefficiencies, Congress should eliminate the PTC and support an energy policy that encourages entrepreneurs to satisfy demand by providing consumers with alternative sources of energy.

This law has run its course. The PTC should meet its long overdue end.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I am very disappointed at the actions of the Senate this evening: that we were not able to come together after all of the work and all of the support from groups across this country for energy efficiency legislation; that we cannot bridge our differences and get this bill done, despite the broad bipartisan support, despite the support of organizations from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the National Association of Manufacturers to the NRDC environmental groups to the painters union. We had groups across the political spectrum supporting this legislation—the Alliance to Save Energy, which was really the brain child behind this legislation. Yet we were not able to come together to support a bill that would have made progress on the jobs front, progress on savings for consumers, and progress on preventing pollution.

I thank Senator LANDRIEU, who has chaired the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and Senator BOXER, chair of the Environment and Public Works Committee, for their kind words about this legislation this evening. I also thank my partner, who worked as hard on this bill as I did, Senator ROB PORTMAN from Ohio, and the good work of both his staff and my staff in trying to move this efficiency agenda forward.

Unfortunately, we saw tonight that differences in this body have prevented positive progress. The reason that is so unfortunate is because energy efficiency is the cheapest, fastest, cleanest way to address this country's energy demand, because energy that we don't use is energy that we don't have to produce. And efficiency saves money, lessens our dependence on imported energy, decreases pollution, and improves our Nation's global competitiveness.

In addition, energy efficiency investments enable domestic businesses to leverage private capital, to reduce business risks associated with price volatility, to spur economic growth, and to create jobs. All of those are part of this Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act that Senator PORTMAN and I cosponsored along with a great group of bipartisan sponsors from this body. One of the aspects I like about energy efficiency is that it doesn't matter whether one supports fossil fuels or whether one supports alternative sources of energy; everyone benefits from energy efficiency. In the last 40 years we have saved more through energy efficiency in this country than we have produced through fossil fuels and nuclear power combined. So there is huge potential benefit in energy efficiency, and it is important for us to figure out a way to move this legislation forward.

In the last 3½ years I have visited businesses across New Hampshire—small retail businesses, manufacturing companies, ski areas, apartment complexes, municipal buildings. Today I was at the opening of a new expansion of Airmar Technologies in New Hampshire, a beautiful new facility. They make sensors that go in everything from ships to weather instruments to detect weather. They were very proud that in constructing the new building they made it energy efficient. This is a win-win-win. According to the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, if we pass this bill this year by 2030 we will help create 192,000 jobs, we will save consumers $16.2 billion a year, and it will be the equivalent of taking 22 million cars off the road, all because we are saving energy.

We ought to all be able to come together behind this. I am not going to quit. I don't think the sponsors of this legislation are going to quit. All of those 260-plus businesses, organizations out there that have been advocating for this bill, are not going to quit because this is legislation that makes sense. It makes sense for job creation, it makes sense for saving on pollution, it makes sense for saving money, it makes sense to our national competitiveness, and we are going to keep at it until we pass this legislation.

I hope politics will stay out of the way; that we will come together, we will agree on amendments we can all vote on, and that we will be able to move forward in a positive way.

I thank the Presiding Officer. I yield the floor.

ENERGY SAVINGS

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am disappointed today that we were unable to

move forward on the Energy Savings and Industrial Competiveness Act of 2014, S. 2262. This legislation, also referred to as the energy efficiency bill, had substantial public support and included several strong bipartisan compromises. It is a pretty sad state of affairs that we were unable to garner the 60 votes necessary to overcome a filibuster of S. 2262. Not moving forward on this bill is irresponsible and inhibits our economy's growth.

Through a deficit neutral framework, the energy efficiency bill would have provided several low-cost tools to promote the adoption of energy efficient technologies. It supported the use of such technologies in residential and commercial buildings, encouraged stronger coordination between the private sector and the Federal Government through the research, development and commercialization of energy efficient technologies, and required that the nation's largest consumer of energy, the Federal Government, implement energy-saving techniques.

This legislation would have been good for Michigan and the Nation. Michigan is the epicenter of America's manufacturing sector and has the potential to help spearhead the development of energy efficient technologies. With a highly skilled workforce and a robust base of manufacturers specializing in energy efficient products, Michigan is well-positioned to meet the demands of an evolving energy efficient economy. This bill could have provided job creation opportunities for energy efficiency contractors, manufacturers, and service companies.

A comprehensive energy policy must balance the demands of providing affordable and reliable energy with environmental protection. Energy efficiency is one of the most successful tools that will allow us to achieve that balance. Using less energy not only reduces harmful emissions, but also helps us to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and enhance our energy security. This bill had the potential to create jobs, increase our country's productivity, and incentivize industry to innovate and develop competitive technologies that strengthen our economy.

The Senate has not voted on energy legislation since 2007 and it is unfortunate that we have squandered another opportunity to help advance our nation's economy and increase our energy security. This was commonsense legislation that not only made economic sense for the American public, but strong environmental sense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

TRIBUTE TO BILLY FRANK, JR.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor this evening, along with my colleague Senator CANTWELL, to talk about a truly remarkable man from our own State of Washington whom we just lost last week.

Billy Frank, Jr., was many things to many different people. To his family he was a loving husband and father, to the dozens of Native American tribes in Washington State he was a hero and a champion for hard-fought treaty rights, and to millions across our State, Billy Frank, Jr., was a marine who represented what the best of America is all about, fighting for what you believe in and never, ever giving up.

I was back in Washington State yesterday for Billy's memorial service, and looking around at all the people there whose lives he had touched, I was reminded of what made Billy so special. Billy was the type of person who defined the term ''larger than life.'' He was the type of person who had so much personality and so much ability and so much passion and love in his heart that it was very hard to believe it could all be contained in just one person.

When Billy believed in something, he didn't just make his argument, he held a fish-in. He built a movement. He did raise his voice just to be heard, he banged down the doors in Olympia and here in Washington, DC, until he got what he needed. Most of all, he never flinched in the face of opposition, and he faced plenty of it, from hate and discrimination to being arrested and abused. Over a lifetime that took him from the banks of the Nisqually River to the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court, Billy made sure the rights of Native Americans were protected and honored by the United States of America. He led the fight to ensure tribal rights to Native lands and salmon harvest could never be stolen away and over time he became much more than an advocate. He became in many ways a face of so many Native American communities across this country.

Now as we grieve and try to think about how to move forward without this larger-than-life man, I am reminded that while we have lost Billy, so much of his life's work truly remains with us because all he accomplished and all he achieved, whether it was power and influence or court decisions and new laws, it was never about him. It was always about his community, his tribe, and protecting treaty rights for all Native Americans. Billy was someone who did so much and worked so hard not so he could gain power or wealth but so the people, the land, and the fish he cared so much for would never be brushed aside or forgotten. That is a rare thing.

Billy's life wasn't a job for one man or one woman, but somehow he pulled it off by himself. So now it is going to take everyone who knew him to fill his shoes together and fight with the tribes that call Washington State home.

I wish to conclude by quoting something Billy once said:

> I don't believe in magic. I believe in the sun and the stars, the water, the tides, the floods, the owls, the hawks flying, the river running, the wind talking. They are measurements. They tell us how healthy things are. They tell us because we and they are the same, and that is what I believe in. Those who listen to the world that sustains them can hear the message brought forth by the salmon.

That is Billy and we will miss him.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I am glad to join my colleague, the senior Senator, to commemorate a great Washingtonian whom we lost last week, Billy Frank, Jr.

Senator MURRAY and I were able to attend his memorial service yesterday in the South Puget Sound area with 6,000 other Washingtonians. That is what happens when a great leader is lost; a community shows up to commemorate him and his spirit. Everybody who knew Billy Frank across the United States of America—and there are many people from all over Indian Country who do know or knew of Billy Frank—will want us to remember he was a legend who walked among us because what he did was champion environmental rights and the rights of Native American people to fish and in some ways championed the salmon to make sure we had good habitat.

Sometimes I wonder how a boy from the Nisqually River turned into being such a big Northwest Pacific hero, but for him, he started when he was a very young man listening to fishing stories of his father and many members of the Nisqually tribe. In a book about his life, his father Willie Frank, Sr., recalled a warden telling him, ''Your treaty isn't worth the paper it's printed on.''

So while Billy's family faced beatings and incarcerations and explicit and inexplicit racism, he decided he was going to defend those rights all the way to the Supreme Court. As he grew into an adolescent, his father said to him: Keep fishing even if they arrest you. Keep fishing even if they beat you. Keep fishing even if they say the fishing claims aren't yours and they challenge them. Keep fishing. Because he knew those fishing claims were promised in the Medicine Creek Treaty.

So Billy was arrested more than 50 times in this struggle to secure the rights that were guaranteed to him by this government in a treaty. In fact, also in that book, he once was jailed and was asked by some of the people in jail—he called them bank robbers—what was he in for, and Billy just said, ''Fishing.''

So he took the beatings, and instead of turning all that into anger, he urged people to work in a nonviolent way, to stand for what they thought were important issues.

He had a great sense of humor. He once said:

> If a salmon gets away from you, don't cuss. Don't say anything. That salmon, he's going upriver. He's producing more salmon for you and for all of us. The salmon—he's coming home. And we have to take care of his home.

That is the vision that helped Billy win one of the greatest victories the tribes in the United States of America has ever seen. In a landmark decision, they abolished the regulations of discrimination against the Indian fishermen and allowed the tribe to self-regulate, comanage, and have the opportunity to catch up to half the harvestable catch.

We just celebrated the 40th anniversary of that historic Boldt decision, and yesterday we had a chance to pay tribute to a man who played a critical role in that decision. But as my colleague Senator MURRAY said, Billy Frank did more than just fight for that decision. He continued to focus on restoration of Puget Sound, including the Nisqually Delta Restoration, one of the largest tidal marsh restorations in the Pacific Northwest. This project has increased the potential for salt marsh habitat in the southern reach of Puget Sound by over 50 percent.

Because of his advocacy we have a program now called the Puget Sound Partnership, which is a public-private tribal partnership trying to improve the health of Puget Sound, and he is the reason we have an agreement called the Timber, Fish, and Wildlife Agreement, which is a model for how people around the United States of America should try to resolve some of their differences on environmental issues instead of suing and going to court forever and ever and never having any kind of resolution. This kind of collaboration helped people address the environmental issues at hand.

So all of these things are things Billy Frank accomplished. As my colleague Senator MURRAY said, it was almost as though he was larger than life and did a job that could have, should have been for many people, but instead he just did it in his own way.

We will miss him, but we are thankful for all he did and for the people in the Northwest Fishing Commission for all they have done to help us in the Northwest set the right course. While he will not be there in person, we know Billy Frank will always be with us and with the salmon of the Pacific Northwest. We will miss him.

I thank the Chair and I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF STEVEN PAUL LOGAN TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 664.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Steven Paul Logan, of Arizona, to be United States District for the District of Arizona.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there is a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Steven Paul Logan, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Christopher Murphy, Elizabeth Warren, Cory A. Booker, Christopher A. Coons, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Jeff Merkley, Amy Klobuchar, Dianne Feinstein, Richard J. Durbin, Tom Udall, Sheldon Whitehouse, Charles E. Schumer, Edward J. Markey.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask consent that the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF JOHN JOSEPH TUCHI TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 665.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Joseph Tuchi, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to order the reading of the cloture motion, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of John Joseph Tuchi, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Christopher Murphy, Elizabeth Warren, Christopher A. Coons, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Jeff Merkley, Amy Klobuchar, Dianne Feinstein, Richard J. Durbin, Tom Udall, Cory A. Booker, Sheldon Whitehouse, Charles E. Schumer, Edward J. Markey.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF DIANE J. HUMETEWA TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Mr. REID. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 666.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Diane J. Humetewa, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there is a cloture motion at the desk, and I ask that it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Diane J. Humetewa, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Christopher Murphy, Elizabeth Warren, Christopher A. Coons, Angus S. King, Jr., Richard Blumenthal, Cory A. Booker, Jeff Merkley, Amy Klobuchar, Dianne Feinstein, Richard J. Durbin, Tom Udall, Sheldon Whitehouse, Charles E. Schumer, Edward J. Markey.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I now move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO THE FIGHTING POWELLS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Col. Tom Murgatroyd of Sherman, IL, and his extraordinary family.

You may have heard the story of President Abraham Lincoln informing Lydia Bixby of the death of her five sons in defense of the Republic during the Civil War. This is not that story. You may have heard about the five Sullivan brothers who died on board the USS *Juneau* in World War II as they fought for freedom in the Pacific. This is not that story either.

No, Tom Murgatroyd's family does share that uncommon courage that runs in the blood of so many families with veterans, but this story doesn't end in the same way. Like so many great stories, this has the wonderful trait of being true. Tom had seven uncles serving in World War II, and all seven made it back home.

George and Addie Powell had 11 sons and 2 daughters. The family lived on a farm near Hillview, in Greene County, IL. In the summer of 1941, Addie wanted a picture of the whole family together. It is always difficult to gather a large family, but that picture was a rare feat and it would become a truly special one. That photo taken on Veterans Day would be the last time they were all together. Though seven of the sons would make it back home from the war, their brother John would succumb to lung cancer while those boys were overseas in 1945.

The sons who enlisted to join the war after Pearl Harbor were Arthur, Earl, Fred, George, Everett, Max, and Adrian Powell. You may be familiar with the service star pins that mothers of active duty servicemembers wore. Addie didn't have a service star pin large enough to include all of her fighting family on a lapel. Her solution was to put two pins with three stars each on the lapel. I assume she adjusted again when her seventh son joined the war. Three of the men were Army Air Corps and the other four enlisted in the Navy. The eldest, Arthur, already had a 20-year Navy career when the war started, and he returned to service as a recruiter. This sense of duty and patriotism extended to the entire Powell family, who all pitched in to help with the war effort. There would have been an eighth Powell enlisting had the war gone on another few years.

The whole family did their part for the war, but I want to focus on Everett for a moment. On March 4, 1944, he was flying his Thunderbolt P–47 on an escorting mission with a formation of Flying Fortresses. It was his 90th mission and also his mother's birthday. His plane was shot down over Belgium. He told his fighter group that he would bail out, but he never did. Two weeks later, the family was informed that Everett was missing. His mother Addie had a heart attack upon hearing the news.

Weeks turned to months, and Everett was still missing. Then, on the Fourth of July, the family received a message that Everett was alive and a prisoner of the Germans. The family's prayers were answered. Ruth, sister to the Powell brothers and Col. Tom Murgatroyd's mother, recalled that it was rightfully, ''the happiest Fourth of July'' in several years. Everett went on to endure 18 months in the German POW camp called Stalag 3. When Everett was released, he wandered until encountering the American lines and then boarded a ship to come home. He said he bought 24 chocolate bars in the ship's store and got so sick he never cared for chocolate afterward.

The family never ceased waiting to hear from their boys. While they were away, their sister Ruth made a banner for the family to represent the seven family members serving, because the military at the time didn't have any banners with more than six stars to represent the number of sons serving from one family.

The sons all wrote letters to their family. Their first questions consistently were about the crops back home before asking about family and friends. When they did return, their mom, Addie, was always waiting down the road to greet her sons.

The Powell family is an extraordinary example of what so many families experience during war. It should not surprise us that several of the Powells would continue their military service after the war. Everett, though being held in a POW camp, went on to have a nearly 30-year Air Force career. Many of the children of the Powell brothers and sisters went on to serve in the military, including Col. Tom Murgatroyd of Sherman, IL. George is the last surviving sibling who had served in World War II, and he is now living in Traverse City, MI.

I hope my colleagues will join me in celebrating the courage of the Powell family. Thank you, and all the families like you, who are doing their part to support our veterans and serving the country.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS VISIT

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, over the past 2 years, the Big Sky Honor Flight has transported 755 World War II veterans to their memorial in Washington, DC. Before these trips, most of the veterans had never seen the memorial that was built in their honor.

Our World War II veterans sacrificed so much for our country, often deploying for as long as 4 years, and then returned home to build the great country we have today. They truly are the greatest generation.

The Big Sky Honor Flight started out as a powerful idea to honor Montana's veterans, but getting 755 veterans, their caregivers, and medical staff across the country and back is no easy task. Today I want to recognize the selfless servants who made the Big Sky Honor Flight a reality.

The Big Sky Honor Flight Committee works tirelessly on behalf of our veterans. Their mission was to make sure every World War II veteran from Montana had the opportunity to visit our Nation's capital and see how grateful we are for their service. Today, as the ninth and final flight leaves Washington, DC, for Billings, MT, we are proud to say: mission accomplished.

The Big Sky Honor Flight Committee successfully raised $1.45 million from Montanans to charter nine flights transporting the veterans to Washington, DC. The committee's dedication to bringing the veterans to see their monument was no easy task.

As honorary chair of the Big Sky Honor Flight, I saw firsthand the work that went into identifying our veterans, providing transportation, and coordinating all of the logistics.

As we celebrate the final Big Sky Honor Flight for our World War II veterans I want to pay tribute to the men and women who made the nine flights a reality: the Big Sky Honor Flight Committee.

From the bottom of my heart, I want to say thank you to the Big Sky Honor Flight Committee: Chris Reinhard, George Blackard, Burt Gigoux, Becky Hillier, Bill Kennedy, Denise Licata, Cory Miller, Charlie Reed, Ray Robinson, Tiffany Samel, Annette Satterly, Kathy Shannon, Vicky Stephens, and Tina Vauthier.

Thank you for your hard work and dedication to ensure that Montana's World War II veterans saw their memorial.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING CONCERNS OF POLICE SURVIVORS

• Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the work of Concerns of Police Survivors, C.O.P.S., for 30 years of service to the surviving families of America's fallen law enforcement officers. In 1984, Suzie Sawyer started C.O.P.S. as a small grief support organization of 110 law enforcement survivors in the basement of her Prince George's County, MD, home. Following the retirement of her husband from the Prince George's County Police Department, C.O.P.S. relocated its national headquarters to Camdenton, MO, in 1993, where it has since grown, unfortunately every year, to serve over 30,000 surviving law enforcement families across the country at annual seminars and retreats. With 50 national chapters

and a yearly budget of $3.4 million collected from private donations and awarded grants, C.O.P.S. assists with rebuilding the lives of surviving families and coworkers of law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

I thank Suzie Sawyer for her dedication to this great cause and thank C.O.P.S. for 30 years of incredible service to grieving surviving law enforcement families and coworkers.●

CHEROKEE COUNTY, IOWA

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the strength of my State of Iowa lies in its vibrant local communities, where citizens come together to foster economic development, make smart investments to expand opportunity, and take the initiative to improve the health and well-being of residents. Over the decades, I have witnessed the growth and revitalization of so many communities across my State, and it has been deeply gratifying to see how my work in Congress has supported these local efforts.

I have always believed in accountability for public officials, and this, my final year in the Senate, is an appropriate time to give an accounting of my work across four decades representing Iowa in Congress. I take pride in accomplishments that have been national in scope—for instance, passing the Americans with Disabilities Act and spearheading successful farm bills—but I take a very special pride in projects that have made a big difference in local communities across my State.

Today I would like to give an accounting of my work with leaders and residents of Cherokee County to build a legacy of a stronger local economy, better schools and educational opportunities, and a healthier, safer community. Between 2001 and 2013, the creative leadership in your community has worked with me to successfully acquire financial assistance from programs I have fought hard to support, which have provided more than $5.2 million to the local economy.

Of course, my favorite memory of working together has to be ensuring that the Cherokee County Regional Airport has the resources it needs to stay modern. Dependable air service is a significant factor for growing businesses as well as increasing tourism in the area. I look forward to learning about the impact of these improvements, which are important for the airport and the local economy.

Among the highlights:

Investing in Iowa's economic development through targeted community projects: In Northwest Iowa, we have worked together to grow the economy by making targeted investments in important economic development projects, including improved roads and bridges, modernized sewer and water systems, and better housing options for residents of Cherokee County. In many cases, I have secured Federal funding that has leveraged local investments and served as a catalyst for a whole ripple effect of positive, creative changes. For example, working with mayors, city council members, and local economic development officials in Cherokee County, I have fought for funding for small community airports, which brought more than $1.4 million to the county in the past decade, helping to create jobs and expand economic opportunities.

School grants: Every child in Iowa deserves to be educated in a classroom that is safe, accessible, and modern. That is why, for the past decade and a half, I have secured funding for the innovative Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program—better known among educators in Iowa as Harkin grants for public schools construction and renovation. Across 15 years, Harkin grants worth more than $132 million have helped school districts to fund a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools. In many cases, these Federal dollars have served as the needed incentive to leverage local public and private dollars, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect within a school district. Over the years, Cherokee County has received $163,458 in Harkin grants.

Agricultural and rural development: Because I grew up in a small town in rural Iowa, I have always been a loyal friend and fierce advocate for family farmers and rural communities. I have been a member of the House or Senate Agriculture Committee for 40 years—including more than 10 years as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Across the decades, I have championed farm policies for Iowans that include effective farm income protection and commodity programs; strong, progressive conservation assistance for agricultural producers; renewable energy opportunities; and robust economic development in our rural communities. Since 1991, through various programs authorized through the farm bill, Cherokee County has received more than $1.1 million from a variety of farm bill programs.

Keeping Iowa communities safe: I also firmly believe that our first responders need to be appropriately trained, equipped, and able to respond to both local emergencies and to statewide challenges such as, for instance, the methamphetamine epidemic. Since 2001, Cherokee County's fire departments have received over $875,290 for firefighter safety and operations equipment.

Disability Rights: Growing up, I loved and admired my brother Frank, who was deaf. But I was deeply disturbed by the discrimination and obstacles he faced every day. That is why I have always been a passionate advocate for full equality for people with disabilities. As the primary author of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the ADA Amendments Act, I have had four guiding goals for our fellow citizens with disabilities: equal opportunity, full participation, independent living and economic self-sufficiency. Nearly a quarter century since passage of the ADA, I see remarkable changes in communities everywhere I go in Iowa—not just in curb cuts or closed captioned television, but in the full participation of people with disabilities in our society and economy, folks who at long last have the opportunity to contribute their talents and to be fully included. These changes have increased economic opportunities for all citizens of Cherokee County, both those with and without disabilities, and they make us proud to be a part of a community and country that respects the worth and civil rights of all of our citizens.

This is at least a partial accounting of my work on behalf of Iowa, and specifically Cherokee County, during my time in Congress. In every case, this work has been about partnerships, cooperation, and empowering folks at the State and local level, including in Cherokee County, to fulfill their own dreams and initiatives. Of course, this work is never complete. Even after I retire from the Senate, I have no intention of retiring from the fight for a better, fairer, richer Iowa. I will always be profoundly grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of Iowa as their Senator.●

OSCEOLA COUNTY, IOWA

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the strength of my State of Iowa lies in its vibrant local communities, where citizens come together to foster economic development, make smart investments to expand opportunity, and take the initiative to improve the health and well-being of residents. Over the decades, I have witnessed the growth and revitalization of so many communities across my State, and it has been deeply gratifying to see how my work in Congress has supported these local efforts.

I have always believed in accountability for public officials, and this, my final year in the Senate, is an appropriate time to give an accounting of my work across four decades representing Iowa in Congress. I take pride in accomplishments that have been national in scope—for instance, passing the Americans with Disabilities Act and spearheading successful farm bills. But I take a very special pride in projects that have made a big difference in local communities across my State.

Today, I would like to give an accounting of my work with leaders and residents of Osceola County to build a legacy of a stronger local economy, better schools and educational opportunities, and a healthier, safer community.

Between 2001 and 2013, the creative leadership in your community has worked with me to successfully acquire financial assistance from programs I

have fought hard to support, which have provided more than $4.5 million to the local economy.

Of course my favorite memory of working together has to be out work together to promote wellness in the community through obesity prevention, construction of playground equipment, and ensuring access to preventative care. Ensuring Iowans have access to quality, affordable health care is critical, particularly for those in rural areas, who may find this care out of reach. Thanks to the insightful leadership of Janet Dykstra, the Osceola Community Hospital is equipped with the equipment and facilities to care for residents and promote wellness in the area.

Among the highlights:

School grants: Every child in Iowa deserves to be educated in a classroom that is safe, accessible, and modern. That is why, for the past decade and a half, I have secured funding for the innovative Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program—better known among educators in Iowa as Harkin grants for public schools construction and renovation. Across 15 years, Harkin grants worth more than $132 million have helped school districts to fund a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools. In many cases, these Federal dollars have served as the needed incentive to leverage local public and private dollars, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect within a school district. Over the years, Osceola County has received $66,873 in Harkin grants. Similarly, schools in Osceola County have received funds that I designated for Iowa Star Schools for technology totaling $50,000.

Agricultural and rural development: Because I grew up in a small town in rural Iowa, I have always been a loyal friend and fierce advocate for family farmers and rural communities. I have been a member of the House or Senate Agriculture Committee for 40 years—including more than 10 years as chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Across the decades, I have championed farm policies for Iowans that include effective farm income protection and commodity programs; strong, progressive conservation assistance for agricultural producers; renewable energy opportunities; and robust economic development in our rural communities. Since 1991, through various programs authorized through the farm bill, Osceola County has received more than $3.3 million from a variety of farm bill programs.

Keeping Iowa communities safe: I also firmly believe that our first responders need to be appropriately trained and equipped, able to respond to both local emergencies and to statewide challenges such as—for instance, the methamphetamine epidemic. Since 2001, Osceola County's fire departments have received over $543,297 for firefighter safety and operations equipment.

Wellness and health care: Improving the health and wellness of all Americans has been something I have been passionate about for decades. That is why I fought to dramatically increase funding for disease prevention, innovative medical research, and a whole range of initiatives to improve the health of individuals and families not only at the doctor's office but also in our communities, schools, and workplaces. I am so proud that Americans have better access to clinical preventive services, nutritious food, smoke-free environments, safe places to engage in physical activity, and information to make healthy decisions for themselves and their families. These efforts not only save lives, they will also save money for generations to come thanks to the prevention of costly chronic diseases, which account for a whopping 75 percent of annual health care costs. I am pleased that Osceola County has recognized this important issue by securing $116,399 to curb obesity and $35,833 to implement a wellness center through the Harkin wellness grant program. The Osceola Community Hospital also received $50,000 to purchase age appropriate playground equipment through farm bill programs.

Disability Rights: Growing up, I loved and admired my brother Frank, who was deaf. But I was deeply disturbed by the discrimination and obstacles he faced every day. That is why I have always been a passionate advocate for full equality for people with disabilities. As the primary author of the Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA, and the ADA Amendments Act, I have had four guiding goals for our fellow citizens with disabilities: equal opportunity, full participation, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency. Nearly a quarter century since passage of the ADA, I see remarkable changes in communities everywhere I go in Iowa—not just in curb cuts or closed captioned television but in the full participation of people with disabilities in our society and economy, folks who at long last have the opportunity to contribute their talents and to be fully included. These changes have increased economic opportunities for all citizens of Osceola County, both those with and without disabilities. And they make us proud to be a part of a community and country that respects the worth and civil rights of all of our citizens.

This is at least a partial accounting of my work on behalf of Iowa, and specifically Osceola County, during my time in Congress. In every case, this work has been about partnerships, cooperation, and empowering folks at the State and local level, including in Osceola County, to fulfill their own dreams and initiatives. And, of course, this work is never complete. Even after I retire from the Senate, I have no intention of retiring from the fight for a better, fairer, richer Iowa. I will always be profoundly grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of Iowa as their Senator.●

REMEMBERING HALE B. BENNETT

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today we honor the life and service of Hale Bennett, whose passing signifies a great loss to Nevada. I send my condolences and prayers to his wife Kay and all of Hale's family in this time of mourning. Hale was a man committed to his country, his State, and community. He will be sorely missed.

Hale was a true patriot and served his country in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. He flew combat missions over France, Germany, and the Low Countries. Through the course of the war in Europe, he flew 68 bombing missions and went out on an additional 100 that returned without dropping bombs due to bad weather. Hale's unit, the 553rd Squadron of the 386th Bomb Group, 9th Air Force, was so highly respected that on D-day they were chosen to fly the final bombing runs over the Germans on Utah Beach as our troops were landing on the beach below. After the war, Hale was called once again to serve our Nation by training bomber pilots for the Air Force during the Korean conflict. As one of our Nation's servicemembers, he made exceptional sacrifices for our country and deserves our deepest gratitude. I am both humbled and honored by not only his, but his family's service to our great Nation.

Hale and his wife were upstanding Nevadans and a huge asset to their community. His dedication to serving others extends far beyond our Nation's military. Hale worked as the Department of Motor Vehicles chief of Registration and Titling and often represented his department in the Nevada State Legislature. His work as chairman of the board of the Carson-Tahoe Hospital showcased his commitment to the betterment of the community and led him to meeting his wife, Kay. The couple, both on the hospital board of trustees and pilots, spent their time having many adventures together and contributing their community. The Bennett's love for aviation and community service led them to Silver Springs, where they took on the daunting task of turning an abandoned airstrip into a thriving airport. His hard work and contributions to his community will remain a lasting legacy in the Silver State.

As a World War II veteran, Hale's commitment to his country, as well as his dedication to his family and community, exemplified why the legacy of all World War II veterans must be preserved for generations to come. These veterans truly are the greatest generation—selflessly serving not for recognition, but because it was the right thing to do. As a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I recognize that Congress has a responsibility not only to honor these brave individuals, but to ensure they are cared for when

they return home. I remain committed to upholding this promise for our veterans and servicemembers in Nevada and throughout the Nation.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Kay and all of Hale's family. We will always remember Hale for his courageous contributions to the United States of America and to freedom-loving nations around the world. His service to his country and his bravery and dedication to his family and community earn him a place among the outstanding men and women who have valiantly defended our Nation.

Throughout his life, Hale maintained a dedication to the preservation of justice and integrity, which I am honored to commend. Today, I join the Silver Springs community and citizens of the Silver State to celebrate the life of an upstanding Nevadan.●

RECOGNIZING DUKE BRUNELLI

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, I congratulate Duke Brunelli of Sparks, NV, on his recent retirement from Southwest Airlines. I am proud to honor a Nevadan who has dedicated his life to serving our country.

As an attendee of the U.S. Naval Academy, Mr. Brunelli was deployed all over the world, including Vietnam, where the love of his country and the want to serve began. After graduation, he attended flight school in Pensacola, earning his Navy pilot wings. Duke then went on to complete jet transition training in San Diego and completed eight assignments aboard aircraft carriers. Through his accomplishments, Duke was promoted to commanding officer of the Golden Eagles, which were designated the safest jet-setting squadron in the Navy, while also graduating more pilots than any other squadron.

After completing his tour as commanding officer, Duke was ordered aboard the USS *Midway*, where he was involved in combat operations during Operation Desert Storm. He also successfully brought the Navy's oldest fleet carrier back to San Diego for decommissioning, where today it stands as a museum. Returning to Japan, Duke finished out his naval career as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations for Commander Fleet Air Western Pacific, where he retired from the Navy in 1994. Upon his retirement from the Navy, Mr. Brunelli started work as a commericial pilot, flying for Polar Air Cargo and Southwest Airlines for the past 20 years.

I extend my deepest gratitude to Duke Brunelli for his courageous contributions to the United States of America and to freedom-loving nations around the world. His service to his country, and his bravery and dedication earn him a place among the outstanding men and women who have valiantly defended our nation. As a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, I recognize that Congress has a responsibility not only to honor these brave individuals who serve our Nation, but also to ensure they are cared for when they return home. I remain committed to upholding this promise for our veterans and servicemembers in Nevada and throughout the nation.

Throughout his tenure, Duke has demonstrated professionalism, commitment to excellence, and dedication to the highest standards of the U.S. Navy. I am both humbled and honored by his service and am proud to call him a fellow Nevadan. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Brunelli for all of his accomplishments and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.●

NEVADA SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize four of Nevada's brightest students—Erika Carrera, Miguel Gonzalez, Jose Solorio, and Mary Tatlock—for being awarded the coveted Gates Millennium Scholarship.

There are only 1,000 recipients of the Gates Millennium Scholarship throughout the United States each year, and the Silver State has been fortunate to be the home to four of them. Erika Carrera, who attends the Veterans Tribute Career and Technical Academy; Miguel Gonzalez of Chaparral High School; Jose Solorio of Hug High School; and Mary Tatlock of Las Vegas Academy will represent Nevada in this esteemed program. Each of these students have been awarded the opportunity to continue learning through higher education institutions, and I expect great things to come from each of them.

These students' academic accomplishments serve to reinforce the important role of education in our State. As the father of four and husband to a lifelong teacher, ensuring that all of Nevada's students have access to a high-quality education is important to me. Higher education opens the door to more job opportunities and professional fulfillment, as well as increased earning power.

I am proud to congratulate Erika, Miguel, Jose, and Mary on this incredible opportunity and wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these exceptional young Nevadans.●

RECOGNIZING CASCADE RESCUE COMPANY

● Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, this week we celebrate National Small Business Week, which pays tribute our Nation's many small business owners and entrepreneurs. I wish to recognize a small business in my home State of Idaho that provides an invaluable service. There is something special about businesses that dedicate themselves to providing and improving life-saving equipment. Search and rescue teams, first responders, and emergency medical technicians hold a high standard for what they will purchase, because there is no margin for error. It gives me great pleasure to honor Cascade Rescue Company of Sandpoint, ID.

In 1962, Victor Bradley was volunteering his time to help injured skiers in Washington State. Pulling someone on the toboggans in use in the 1960s was incredibly strenuous, especially if several people needed help. Mr. Bradley knew that there must be a better design. Mr. Bradley spent several years designing and improving sleds, until in 1966 he decided to start the Cascade Toboggan & Rescue Equipment Company.

Mr. Bradley and his son Robert obtained a patent for their design and began selling toboggans to rescue professionals throughout the region. Orders grew exponentially, especially after a demonstration at Lake Placid drew national attention. Robert Bradley took the reins from his father in the early 1970s, and helped develop Cascade Toboggan into an internationally respected brand.

Ownership later transitioned to Dana and Susan Jordan, relatives of the Bradleys, who are the current owners and operators. To better fit the over 150 products being provided, they renamed the business Cascade Rescue Company, which is based in Sandpoint, ID. Today, the company provides rescue equipment across America and to 23 other countries.

So often, we measure success in terms of dollars and cents. While Cascade Rescue Company has a strong bottom line, they can also be proud of having been a vital component of countless life-saving responses. Ski patrols, firefighters, and medical technicians rely on Cascade products every day to safely and effectively do their jobs. I congratulate Cascade Rescue Company for nearly 50 years of growth, dedication, and service and wish them well in the future.●

CONGRATULATING MARELLI'S MARKET

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate Marelli's Market in Hampton, NH, on celebrating their 100th anniversary.

Opened in 1914 by Italian immigrants Luigi and Celestina Marelli, Marelli's has been serving traditional Italian fare, including cigars, olive oil, and homemade ice creams, to generations of families in the Hampton community. They are most well-known for their world-famous roasted cashews and peanuts, which the family continues to roast themselves.

Today Marelli's is run by Luigi and Celestina's sons, Richard and Bobby, and grandchildren, Karen Raynes and Marcia Hannon-Buber, and the market has remained a cornerstone of the Hampton community. The market was recently entered into the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places, a testament to its place in our State's history.

Karen and Marcia have marked this celebration with a book entitled ''Marelli's Market: The First 100 Years in Hampton, NH.'' The book includes a century of stories from both the family's and the business' history.

I congratulate the Marellis on their 100th anniversary and thank them for their remarkable dedication to their family, their business, and the Hampton community.●

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 60th anniversary of the New England Chapter of the American Public Works Association.

Sixty years ago marked the first meeting of the New England Chapter of the American Public Works Association, which includes Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and my home State of New Hampshire. This organization has been an integral part of our State, bridging our past to our future through education and public service.

The members of this dedicated organization have built the infrastructure, from highways to water supply treatment systems, that is critical to New Hampshire's well-being and economic strength.

As a former Governor of New Hampshire, I understand the importance of this organization and the positive impacts of their work on all New Hampshire residents. During my time as Governor, I appointed an American Public Works member, Carl Quiram, to the New Hampshire Solid Waste Task Force, which was designed to study the effects of limited disposal capacity for solid waste in our State. His work and the work of all the members of the New England Chapter of the American Public Works Association have had truly meaningful impacts on the lives of residents in New Hampshire and around the country.

It is my honor to recognize the New England Chapter of the American Public Works Association's 60th anniversary.●

TRIBUTE TO BILL MARCELLO

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I wish to honor Bill Marcello for his 45 years of service to New Hampshire and thank him for his endless dedication to Southwestern Community Services and the people of our State.

A Portsmouth native, Bill went to Keene State College, where he earned a teaching certificate. From then on, he dedicated his entire career to serving southwestern New Hampshire, first working as a teacher at Head Start in Keene.

In 1978, Bill was named deputy director of Southwestern Community Services and soon rose to the position of CEO. Under his leadership, Southwestern Community Services has provided housing, jobs, and fuel assistance to those in need, while also serving as the lead agency in the area for Head Start, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, New Hope New Horizons, and a host of other community programs.

With Bill's leadership, Southwestern Community Services now serves more than 30,000 residents in 38 communities, accounting for $30 million in annual economic impact.

New Hampshire has always been able to turn to Bill in times of need. When flooding hit the State's southwest region in 2005, residents looked to Bill to help recover and rebuild. When someone in Sullivan or Cheshire counties has needed skills training to find a job or help with heating their home, they have found support in Bill and Southwestern Community Services. He has worked tirelessly his entire career for New Hampshire families.

On behalf of New Hampshire and the countless lives Bill has touched, I thank him for his leadership and determination to serve Granite Staters in need. I ask my colleagues and all Americans to join me in celebrating the selfless service that Bill has given to his community and congratulating him on his retirement.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, 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 and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2014, the following enrolled bill, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, was signed on May 9, 2014, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY):

H.R. 3627. An act to require the Attorney General to report on State law penalties for certain child abusers, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 10. An act to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

H.R. 2548. An act to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to encourage the efforts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions, including renewable energy, for more broadly distributed electricity access in order to support poverty reduction, promote development outcomes, and drive economic growth, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4366. An act to strengthen the Federal education research system to make research and evaluations more timely and relevant to State and local needs in order to increase student achievement.

H.R. 4438. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify and make permanent the research credit.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431) and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Speaker appoints the following individuals on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a term effective May 14, 2014, and ending May 14, 2016: Dr. Robert P. George of Princeton, New Jersey and Dr. Daniel I. Mark of Villanova, Pennsylvania.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 10. An act to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2548. An act to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to encourage the efforts of countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions, including renewable energy, for more broadly distributed electricity access in order to support poverty reduction, promote development outcomes, and drive economic growth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 4366. An act to strengthen the Federal education research system to make research and evaluations more timely and relevant to State and local needs in order to increase student achievement; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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–5674. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Trafficking Controls and Fraud Investigations'' (RIN0584–AE26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–5675. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997, with respect to Sudan; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5676. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List'' (RIN0694–AF69) received in the Office

of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5677. A communication from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Ukraine-Related Sanctions Regulations'' (31 CFR Part 589) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5678. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5679. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' ((44 CFR Part 67) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5680. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' ((44 CFR Part 67) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5681. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''FY 2012 Annual Report to the Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5682. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports entitled ''Report to Congress on Head Start Monitoring for Fiscal Year 2011'' and ''Report to Congress on Head Start Monitoring for Fiscal Year 2012''; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5683. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 8, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–5684. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Department of Energy Activities Relating to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, Fiscal Year 2013''; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5685. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program; Certification of Commercial Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC), Water Heating (WH), and Refrigeration (CRE) Equipment'' (RIN1904–AD12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5686. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the acceptance of gifted land in San Diego County, California; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–5687. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Agency's Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2014 through 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–5688. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 14–007); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5689. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Adjusting the Penalty for Violation of Notice Posting Requirements'' (RIN3046–AA95) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5690. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Revision of U.S. Munitions List Category XV'' (RIN1400–AD33) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–5691. A communication from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's fiscal year 2015 Congressional Budget Justification; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5692. A communication from the Chief of the Border Security Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''The U.S. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card Program'' ((RIN1651–AB01) (CBP Dec. 14–05)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 6, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5693. A communication from the Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General and the Semiannual Management Report on the Status of Audits for the period from October 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5694. A communication from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's fiscal year 2013 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5695. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Education's fiscal year 2013 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5696. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Indian Child Welfare Act; Change of Address'' (RIN1076–AF21) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–5697. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report on applications made by the Government for authority to conduct electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence during calendar year 2013 relative to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5698. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan'' (RIN0648–BD82) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 7, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–5699. A communication from the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports entitled ''Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment'' and ''Highlights of Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. THUNE:

S. 2316. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs to submit a report on wait times for veterans seeking medical appointments and treatment from the Department of Veterans Affairs, to prohibit closure of medical facilities of the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

S. 2317. A bill to restrict confidentiality agreements that prohibit the disclosure of information relating to hazards to public safety or health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 2318. A bill to reauthorize the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FLAKE:

S. 2319. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to require the public disclosure by trusts established under section 524(g) of such title, of quarterly reports that contain detailed information regarding the receipt and disposition of claims for injuries based on exposure to asbestos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2320. A bill to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 162 Northeast Avenue in Tallmadge, Ohio, as the ''Lance Corporal Daniel Nathan Deyarmin, Jr., Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HATCH (for Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. HATCH)):

S. 2321. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to ensure fairness in the establishment of certain rates and fees under sections 114 and 115 of such title, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 2322. A bill to reauthorize Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 357

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 357, a bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty.

S. 506

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide recruitment and retention incentives for volunteer emergency service workers.

S. 539

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 539, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to foster more effective implementation and coordination of clinical care for people with pre-diabetes and diabetes.

S. 635

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 635, a bill to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide an exception to the annual written privacy notice requirement.

S. 865

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 865, a bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission to Accelerate the End of Breast Cancer.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor 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. 933

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 942

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

S. 1012

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1012, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve operations of recovery auditors under the Medicare integrity program, to increase transparency and accuracy in audits conducted by contractors, and for other purposes.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1188

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1188, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the individual mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1208

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1208, a bill to require meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 1307

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1307, a bill to provide for evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to help build individual, family, and community strength and resiliency to ensure that youth lead productive, safe, healthy, gang-free, and law-abiding lives.

S. 1397

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1397, a bill to improve the efficiency, management, and interagency coordination of the Federal permitting process through reforms overseen by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes.

S. 1507

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1507, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of general welfare benefits provided by Indian tribes.

S. 1517

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1517, a bill to amend the Public Health Services Act and the Social Security Act to extend health information technology assistance eligibility to behavioral health, mental health, and substance abuse professionals and facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1622

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1622, a bill to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes.

S. 1708

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1708, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the establishment of performance measures for the highway safety improvement program, and for other purposes.

S. 1823

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1823, a bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to better enable State child welfare agencies to prevent human trafficking of children and serve the needs of children who are victims of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 1862

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1862, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

S. 2009

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2009, a bill to improve the provision of health care by the Department of Veterans Affairs to veterans in rural and highly rural areas, and for other purposes.

S. 2013

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) and the Senator

from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2013, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal of Senior Executive Service employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs for performance, and for other purposes.

S. 2018

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2018, a bill to provide for the use of hand-propelled vessels in Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and the National Elk Refuge, and for other purposes.

S. 2042

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2042, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2113

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2113, a bill to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, and for other purposes.

S. 2152

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2152, a bill to direct Federal investment in carbon capture and storage and other clean coal technologies, and for other purposes.

S. 2154

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2154, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children Program.

S. 2190

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2190, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 2206

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2206, a bill to streamline the collection and distribution of government information.

S. 2213

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2213, a bill to replace the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with a five-person Commission.

S. 2255

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2255, a bill to remove the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan from treatment as terrorist organizations and for other purposes.

S. 2270

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2270, a bill to clarify the application of certain leverage and risk-based requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

S. 2295

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2295, a bill to establish the National Commission on the Future of the Army, and for other purposes.

S. 2302

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2302, a bill to provide for a 1-year extension of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2304

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2304, a bill to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

S. 2305

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2305, a bill to amend the method by which the Social Security Administration determines the validity of marriages under title II of the Social Security Act.

S.J. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

AMENDMENT NO. 3009

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3009 intended to be proposed to S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

S. 2317. A bill to restrict confidentiality agreements that prohibit the disclosure of information relating to hazards to public safety or health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the Safety over Secrecy Act, which prohibits courts from enforcing confidentiality agreements in the settlement of civil suits involving hazards to public health and safety. This bill will ensure that plaintiffs in such suits do not have to remain silent about their experiences as a condition of settling their disputes.

While confidentiality agreements can be useful tools to protect sensitive information and trade secrets, too often they are used to hide important safety concerns from regulators, policymakers, the news media, public health experts, and the general public. Over the past 20 years, we have learned of numerous cases where court-approved secrecy has shielded serious public health and safety dangers from the public—putting hundreds, if not thousands, of lives at risk. These cases have involved hydraulic fracturing, or ''fracking,'' asbestos, defective auto components, and ''adverse incidents'' from drugs.

Typically in these cases, victims face large corporations that can spend unlimited amounts of money defending lawsuits and prolonging their resolution. Faced with mounting litigation expenses and medical bills, plaintiffs often seek to settle their suits. In exchange for damages, they are forced to agree to provisions that prohibit them from discussing their cases or revealing information disclosed during litigation. Defendants are thus able to keep damaging information from getting out. As a result the public, as well as regulatory agencies, remain unaware of the risks.

Let us take fracking, where drillers from Pennsylvania to Arkansas and Wyoming to Texas have entered into cash settlements or property buyouts with individuals who claim fracking has contaminated their water and polluted their air. In the vast majority of these cases, the cost of the awards has been the plaintiffs' silence. As Aaron Bernstein, associate director of the Center for Health and the Global Environment at the Harvard School of Public Health, put it in an interview, nondisclosure agreements ''have interfered with the ability of scientists and public health experts to understand what is at stake'' in the country's quickly evolving energy infrastructure.

Perhaps the most notorious case of fracking hush money is the Hallowich case. In that case, Chris and Stephanie Hallowich's dream house—built on acres of land in southwestern Pennsylvania—turned out to be sitting atop the Marcellus Shale, one of the biggest fracking operations in the country. The previous land owner had leased the mineral rights to various gas companies. Soon after moving in, Chris,

Stephanie, and their young children began experiencing headaches, nose bleeds, burning eyes, and sore throats. After complaining for three years of what they concluded were the side effects of contaminated air and water, the Hallowiches brought suit. Without accepting responsibility for any health effects, the companies agreed to pay the Hallowiches $750,000 so that they could move off the property, in exchange for the Hallowiches' promise to remain silent about the case. The case gained international attention when the Pittsburg Gazette obtained an unsealed settlement transcript 2 years later and discovered that the Hallowiches' 7 and ten year-old children had been gagged for life along with their parents under the confidentiality agreement. Needless to say, these gag orders make it difficult to challenge industry claims about the safety of the fracking process. Fracking is just one of many areas where defendants impose secrecy as a condition of settlement.

Under current law, judges are not specifically required to consider the public interest when determining the enforceability of confidentiality ageements. In cases involving hazards to public health and safety, and only in those cases, this bill would change that, and would require judges to balance a party's specific interest in confidentiality against the public interest in disclosure of information when approving or enforcing confidentiality agreements. My bill would not prohibit secrecy agreements across the board because there are appropriate uses for such agreements, including protecting trade secrets and other confidential company and personal information. Given its narrow scope, this bill would not place undue burdens on our judges or judiciary system.

In introducing the Safety over Secrecy Act, I want to recognize former Senator Kohl and his Sunshine in Litigation Act, which he introduced in various forms between 1995 and 2011. That bill, which I was proud to support in the Judiciary Committee, was a broader version of the legislation I have just introduced. I supported that bill when Senator Kohl introduced it, and I plan to offer my full support when it is introduced again in this chamber.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3055. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3055. Mr. KAINE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. SENSE OF SENATE ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) human activity contributes to global climate change; and

(2) reasonable steps should be taken (including actions under this Act and the amendments made by this Act) to reduce greenhouse gas pollution.

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 APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014

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:									
Germany	Euro		406.79						406.79
Turkey	Lira		150.00						150.00
Jordan	Dinar		405.41						405.41
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		576.00						576.00
Ethiopia	Birr		888.55						888.55
Rwanda	Franc		926.00						926.00
Cape Verde	Escudo		374.25						374.25
Senator Jon Tester:									
Cuba	Peso		124.00						124.00
Brian Ahlberg:									
Cuba	Peso		168.00						168.00
Senator Richard Durbin:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		609.53						609.53
Max Gleischman:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		579.01						579.01
Senator John Hoeven:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		582.79						582.79
Tim Rieser:									
Cuba	Peso		176.00						176.00
United States	Dollar				925.00				925.00
Paul Grove:									
Thailand	Baht		421.04						421.04
Burma	Kyat		374.00						374.00
Cambodia	Riel		404.00						404.00
Turkey	Lira		215.22						215.22
Afghanistan	Afghani		56.00						56.00
Pakistan	Rupee		198.00						198.00
India	Rupee		970.66						970.66
United States	Dollar				7,313.41				7,313.41
Adam Yezerski:									
Thailand	Baht		451.03						451.03
Burma	Kyat		404.00						404.00
Cambodia	Riel		434.00						434.00
Turkey	Lira		215.22						215.22
Afghanistan	Afghani		56.00						56.00
Pakistan	Rupee		198.00						198.00
India	Rupee		970.65						970.65
United States	Dollar				7,313.41				7,313.41
* Delegation Expenses:									
Burma	Kyat		1,923.96		1,280.00				3,203.96
Cambodia	Riel		191.00		248.00				439.00
Cape Verde	Escudo		357.54		11.25				368.79
Cuba	Peso		40.00						40.00
Ethiopia	Birr		217.15		236.49				453.64
Georgia	Lari		284.11						284.11
India	Rupee		2,857.95		292.57				3,150.52
Jordan	Dinar		33.54		18.64				52.18

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, 2014—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
Pakistan	Rupee		219.52		844.50				1,064.02
Rwanda	Franc		835.66						835.66
Thailand	Baht		665.33						665.33
Turkey	Lira		124.51						124.51
Ukraine	Hryvnia		1,749.15		112.38				1,861.53
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		176.33						176.33
Total			21,009.90		18,595.65				39,605.55

*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 8, 2014.

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, 2014

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 McCain:									
Afghanistan	Afghani		70.89						70.89
Israel	Shekel		1,039.11						1,039.11
United States	Dollar				9,597.94				9,597.94
Christian D. Brose:									
Afghanistan	Afghani		56.00						56.00
Israel	Shekel		1,076.00				221.00		1,297.00
United States	Dollar				11,074.12				11,074.12
Elizabeth O'Bagy:									
Israel	Shekel		932.98						932.98
United States	Dollar				11,695.94				11,695.94
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Israel	Shekel		886.52						886.52
United States	Dollar		71.69		5,010.32				5,082.01
*Delegation Expenses:									
Israel	Shekel				339.84		10,485.90		10,825.74
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						502.31		502.31
Jonathan Epstein:									
Marshall Islands	Dollar		128.00		1,898.90				2,026.90
Richard W. Fieldhouse:									
Marshall Islands	Dollar		128.00		1,898.90				2,026.90
Daniel Lerner:									
Marshall Islands	Dollar		310.00		1,898.90				2,208.90
Adam J. Barker									
Mexico	Peso		327.96						327.96
United States	Dollar				982.34				982.34
Senator James M. Inhofe:									
Germany	Euro		65.35						65.35
Turkey	Lira		35.00						35.00
Jordan	Dinar		96.29						96.29
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		151.09						151.09
Ethiopia	Birr		186.12						186.12
Rwanda	Franc		271.30						271.30
Cape Verde	Escudo		53.62						53.62
Anthony Lazarski:									
Germany	Euro		43.47				40.14		83.61
Turkey	Lira		34.84						34.84
Jordan	Dinar		106.02						106.02
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		96.11				31.09		127.20
Ethiopia	Birr		177.23						177.23
Rwanda	Franc		169.00		57.20				226.20
Cape Verde	Escudo		87.63						87.63
John Mark Powers:									
Germany	Euro		84.74						84.74
Turkey	Lira		40.54						40.54
Jordan	Dinar		73.19				14.07		87.26
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		57.12		42.50				99.62
Ethiopia	Birr		156.37						156.37
Rwanda	Franc		233.27				50.00		283.27
Cape Verde	Escudo		53.62						53.62
Joel Starr:									
Germany	Euro		38.00						38.00
Turkey	Lira		36.59						36.59
Jordon	Dinar		49.74						49.74
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		189.50		42.50				232.00
Ethiopia	Birr		177.23						177.23
Rwanda	Franc		213.43						213.43
Cape Verde	Escudo		53.62						53.62
Luke Holland:									
Germany	Euro		98.96				8.49		107.45
Turkey	Lira		40.54						40.54
Jordan	Dinar		116.88						116.88
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		130.79						130.79
Ethiopia	Birr		156.37				20.86		177.23
Rwanda	Franc		266.89						266.89
Cape Verde	Escudo		53.62						53.62
*Delegation Expenses:									
Georgia	Lari						1,420.55		1,420.55
Turkey	Lira						469.65		469.65
Jordan	Dinar				93.16		167.61		260.77
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						881.29		881.29
Ethiopia	Birr				587.82		1,164.53		1,752.35
Rwanda	Franc						2,506.99		2,506.99
Cape Verde	Escudo						1,786.99		1,786.99
Senator Claire McCaskill:									
Switzerland	Franc		3,983.55						3,983.55
United States	Dollar				10,545.00				10,545.00
*Delegation Expenses:									
Switzerland	Franc						2,372.66		2,372.66
Senator John McCain:									
Switzerland	Franc		1,416.92						1,416.92

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Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
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United States	Dollar				1,238.50				1,238.50
* Delegation Expenses:									
Switzerland	Franc						6,668.44		6,668.44
Michael J. Kuiken:									
Kenya	Shilling		517.00						517.00
Egypt	Pound		307.50						307.50
Qatar	Riyal		389.72						389.72
United States	Dollar				24,105.87				24,105.87
Thomas W. Goffus:									
Kenya	Shilling		690.00						690.00
Egypt	Pound		387.00						387.00
Qatar	Riyal		553.76						553.76
United States	Dollar				23,746.92				23,746.92
* Delegation Expenses:									
Kenya	Shilling				2,080.00		946.10		3,026.10
Egypt	Pound						59.60		59.60
Ozge Guzelsu:									
Australia	Dollar		1,235.02						1,235.02
Japan	Yen		1,133.80						1,133.80
South Korea	Won		800.00						800.00
Myanmar	Kiat		728.50						728.50
United States	Dollar				20,921.45				20,921.45
Michael J. Noblet:									
Japan	Yen		725.00						725.00
United States	Dollar				11,827.00				11,827.00
Jason W. Maroney:									
Japan	Yen		725.00						725.00
United States	Dollar				13,863.45				13,863.45
Thomas W. Goffus:									
Australia	Dollar		1,202.00						1,202.00
Myanmar	Kiat		728.50						728.50
* Delegation Expenses:									
Australia	Dollar						895.00		895.00
Japan	Yen				146.24				146.24
South Korea	Won						262.47		262.47
Senator John McCain:									
Germany	Euro		1,603.94						1,603.94
Christian D. Brose:									
Germany	Euro		637.00						637.00
Hungary	Forint		42.00						42.00
United States	Dollar				583.16				583.16
Elizabeth O'Bagy:									
Germany	Euro		840.13		87.29				927.42
United States	Dollar				583.16				583.16
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Germany	Euro		1,600.87						1,600.87
Senator Kelly Ayotte:									
Germany	Euro		1,160.70						1,160.70
Senator Roy Blunt:									
Germany	Euro		1,153.53						1,153.53
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro				6,088.76		10,628.36		16,717.12
Hungary	Forint				349.17				349.17
Michael J. Kuiken:									
Germany	Euro		675.36						675.36
Italy	Euro		208.99						208.99
United States	Dollar				10,697.80				10,697.80
Adam J. Barker:									
Germany	Euro		522.81						522.81
Italy	Euro		239.99						239.99
United States	Dollar				10,697.80				10,697.80
Thomas W. Goffus:									
Germany	Euro		732.00						732.00
Italy	Euro		264.00						264.00
United States	Dollar				10,697.80				10,697.80
Senator Tim Kaine:									
Israel	Shekel		1,461.06						1,461.06
Lebanon	Pound		191.83						191.83
Egypt	Pound		733.77						733.77
United States	Dollar				14,101.60				14,101.60
Mary Naylor:									
Israel	Shekel		1,461.06						1,461.06
Lebanon	Pouund		181.83						181.83
Egypt	Pound		826.07						826.07
United States	Dollar				13,760.60				13,760.60
Senator Angus S. King, Jr.:									
Israel	Shekel		534.00						534.00
Lebanon	Pound		250.00						250.00
United States	Dollar				8,855.60				8,855.60
Stephen Smith:									
Israel	Shekel		534.00						534.00
Lebanon	Pound		125.00						125.00
Egypt	Pound		426.00						426.00
United States	Dollar				13,725.60				13,725.60
* Delegation Expenses:									
Israel	Shekel						9,042.59		9,042.59
Lebanon	Pound						4,377.38		4,377.38
Senator John McCain:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		761.61						761.61
Christian D. Brose:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		820.97						820.97
Elizabeth O'Bagy:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		668.73						668.73
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia						1,861.54		1,861.54
Ozge Guzelsu:									
Indonesia	Rupiah		806.00						806.00
China	Renminbi		1,480.55						1,480.55
Taiwan	Dollar		851.23						851.23
United States	Dollar				17,324.50				17,324.50
Thomas W. Goffus:									
China	Renminbi		1,112.16						1,112.16
United States	Dollar				13,357.00				13,357.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Indonesia	Rupiah						473.80		473.80

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P. L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014—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
China	Renminbi						1,085.40		1,085.40
Senator Kelly Ayotte:									
Israel	Shekel		978.88						978.88
Afghanistan	Afghani		62.00						62.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		414.30						414.30
United States	Dollar				8,794.14				8,794.14
Bradley Bowman:									
Israel	Shekel		736.16						736.16
Afghanistan	Afghani		62.00						62.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		414.30						414.30
United States	Dollar				9,107.14				9,107.14
Senator Joe Donnelly:									
Israel	Shekel		890.04						890.04
Afghanistan	Afghani		50.29						50.29
Ukraine	Hryvnia		414.30						414.30
United States	Dollar				7,498.14				7,498.14
David Park:									
Israel	Shekel		927.08						927.08
Afghanistan	Afghani		62.00						62.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		414.30						414.30
United States	Dollar				9,107.14				9,107.14
* Delegation Expenses:									
Israel	Shekel						5,201.94		5,201.94
Ukraine	Hryvnia						2,186.57		2,186.57
Total			52,777.34		309,111.21		65,833.32		427,721.87

* 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 CARL LEVIN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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
Isaiah Akin:									
Algeria	Dinar		1,454.00						1,454.00
Liberia	Dollar		563.00						563.00
United States	Dollar				19,381.00				19,381.90
Tristan Abbey:									
Algeria	Dinar		1,413.00						1,413.00
Liberia	Dollar		490.00						490.00
United States	Dollar				19,381.90				19,381.90
John Dickas:									
Algeria	Dinar		1,503.00						1,503.00
Liberia	Dollar		560.00						560.00
United States	Dollar				19,381.90				19,381.90
Ryan Tully:									
Algeria	Dinar		1,533.00						1,533.00
Liberia	Dollar		575.00						575.00
United States	Dollar				19,381.90				19,381.90
* Delegation Expenses:									
Algeria	Dinar							1,480.00	1,480.00
Liberia	Dollar							388.15	388.15
Senator Lisa Murkowski:									
Canada	Dollar		177.70						177.70
United States	Dollar				980.70				980.70
Isaac Edwards:									
Canada	Dollar		207.70						207.70
United States	Dollar				980.70				980.70
* Delegation Expenses:									
Canada	Dollar								
Total			8,476.40		79,489.00		1,891.81		89,857.21

* 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 MARY L. LANDRIEU,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Apr. 1, 2014.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014

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 Rob Portman:									
Switzerland	Euro		1,742.48						1,742.48
United States	Dollar				10,322.30				10,322.30
Senator Maria Cantwell:									
Chile	Peso		112.00						112.00
Bolivia	Boliviano		101.00						101.00
United States	Dollar				5,516.50				5,516.50
Jonathan Hale:									
Chile	Peso		175.00						175.00
Bolivia	Boliviano		69.00						69.00
Jayme White:									
Singapore	Dollar		394.83						394.83
United States	Dollar				12,224.40				12,224.40
Elissa Alben:									
Singapore	Dollar		350.12						350.12

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				19,380.50				19,380.50
Everett Eissenstat:									
Singapore	Dollar		412.04						412.04
United States	Dollar				10,042.30				10,042.30
Shane Warren:									
Singapore	Dollar		480.65						480.65
United States	Dollar				11,141.20				11,141.20
Total			3,837.12		68,627.20		0.00		72,464.32

SENATOR RON WYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Apr. 30, 2014.

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—AMENDED REPORT—FOURTH QUARTER 2013 FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 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 Christopher Murphy:									
*Delegation Expenses:									
Belgium	Euro						1,229.09		1,229.09
Total							1,229.09		1,229.09

*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. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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:									
Afghanistan	Dollar		56.00						56.00
Israel	Shekel		1,076.00						1,076.00
United States	Dollar				6,907.12				6,907.12
*Delegation Expenses:									
Israel	Shekel						2,706.43		2,706.43
Senator John Barrasso:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		680.93						680.93
Senator Jeff Flake:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		630.19						630.19
Senator Ron Johnson:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		652.42						652.42
Lydia Westlake:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		685.54						685.54
Senator Christopher Murphy:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		710.08						710.08
Jessica Elledge:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		827.78						827.78
Chris Homan:									
Ukraine	Hryvna		665.63						665.63
*Delegation Expenses:									
Ukraine	Hryvna						4,343.58		4,343.58
Senator Bob Corker:									
England	Euro		963.99						963.99
Switzerland	Franc		1,987.33						1,987.33
United States	Dollar					8,500.00			8,500.00
Michael Bright:									
England	Euro		1,657.28						1,657.28
United States	Dollar					8,690.20			8,690.20
Todd Womack:									
England	Euro		996.60						996.60
United States	Dollar					14,013.20			14,013.20
*Delegation Expenses:									
England	Euro						2,195.79		2,195.79
Switzerland	Franc						5,475.62		5,475.62
Senator Robert Menendez:									
Mexico	Peso		557.51						557.51
Colombia	Peso		1,096.04						1,096.04
United States	Peso				3,772.41				3,772.41
Daniel O'Brien:									
Mexico	Peso		542.81						542.81
Colombia	Peso		1,325.80						1,325.80
United States	Dollar				3,357.21				3,357.21
Brandon Yoder:									
Mexico	Peso		598.56						598.56
Colombia	Peso		1,305.82						1,305.82
United States	Dollar				3,357.21				3,357.21
*Delegation Expenses:									
Mexico	Peso						1,519.00		1,519.00
Colombia	Peso						786.00		786.00
Senator Robert Menendez:									
Belgium	Euro		1,852.49						1,852.49
United States	Dollar				9,249.90				9,249.90
Jason Bruder:									
Belgium	Euro		1,954.41						1,954.41
United States	Dollar				10,394.90				10,394.90
Daniel O'Brien:									
Belgium	Euro		2,089.61						2,089.61

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, 2014—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				10,732.90				10,732.90
Adam Sharon:									
Belgium	Euro		1,866.01						1,866.01
United States	Dollar				10,394.00				10,394.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Belgium	Euro						4,180.10		4,180.10
Senator Christopher Murphy:									
Germany	Dollar		930.74						930.74
United States	Dollar				5,507.70				5,507.70
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Dollar						2,786.18		2,786.18
Senator Marco Rubio:									
Japan	Yen		559.67						559.67
Philippines	Dollar		173.90						173.90
Korea	Won		946.74						946.74
United States	Dollar				16,340.88				16,340.88
Cesar Conda:									
Japan	Yen		595.74						595.74
Philippines	Dollar		173.90						173.90
Korea	Won		955.90						955.90
United States	Dollar				14,802.39				14,802.39
* Delegation Expenses:									
Japan	Yen						2,732.04		2,732.04
Philippines	Dollar						604.60		604.60
Korea	Won						665.24		665.24
Sergio Aguirre:									
Israel	Shekel		1,582.62						1,582.62
Lebanon	Pound		181.83						181.83
Egypt	Pound		876.19						876.19
United States	Dollar				14,106.60				14,106.60
* Delegation Expenses:									
Israel	Shekel						2,260.67		2,260.67
Lebanon	Pound						1,094.35		1,094.35
Egypt	Pound						1,078.75		1,078.75
Amber Bland:									
Kenya	Shilling		964.99						964.99
Tanzania	Shilling		781.40						781.40
United States	Dollar				3,270.70				3,270.70
Harold Connolly:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,140.00						1,140.00
Tanzania	Shilling		1,002.00						1,002.00
United States	Dollar				3,520.70				3,520.70
David Andrew Olson:									
Kenya	Shilling		853.00						853.00
Tanzania	Shilling		752.00						752.00
United States	Dollar				3,270.70				3,270.70
Halie Soifer:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,510.00						1,510.00
Tanzania	Shilling		599.00						599.00
United States	Dollar				3,927.00				3,927.00
Ben Sundholm:									
Kenya	Shilling		1,140.00						1,140.00
Tanzania	Shilling		1,002.00						1,002.00
United States	Dollar				3,520.70				3,520.70
* Delegation Expenses:									
Kenya	Shilling						1,123.92		1,123.92
Tanzania	Shilling						39.50		39.50
Jason Bruder:									
Georgia	Lari		1,023.00						1,023.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		483.56						483.56
Belgium	Euro		724.52						724.52
United States	Dollar				4,992.40				4,992.40
Joshua Lucas:									
Georgia	Lari		822.00						822.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		315.56						315.56
Belgium	Euro		659.52						659.52
United States	Dollar				6,628.10				6,628.10
Charlotte Oldham-Moore:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		767.12						767.12
Belgium	Euro		779.52						779.52
United States	Dollar				4,001.50				4,001.50
Chris Socha:									
Georgia	Lari		1,098.00						1,098.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		383.56						383.56
Belgium	Euro		779.52						779.52
United States	Dollar				5,352.40				5,352.40
* Delegation Expenses:									
Georgia	Lari						361.92		361.92
Michael Gallagher:									
Egypt	Pound		1,045.50						1,045.50
Israel	Shekel		1,389.00						1,389.00
United States	Dollar				4,322.52				4,322.52
Carolyn Vik:									
Egypt	Pound		1,045.50						1,045.50
Israel	Shekel		1,389.00						1,389.00
United States	Dollar				4,322.52				4,322.52
* Delegation Expenses:									
Egypt	Pound						243.00		243.00
Israel	Shekel						1,987.43		1,987.43
Jodi Herman:									
Qatar	Riyal		651.65						651.65
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		384.33						384.33
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,359.98						1,359.98
United States	Dollar				3,490.70				3,490.70
Dana Stroul:									
Qatar	Riyal		629.13						629.13
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		484.25						484.25
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		1,603.50						1,603.50
United States	Dollar				3,490.70				3,490.70
* Delegation Expenses:									
Qatar	Riyal						209.11		209.11
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						236.00		236.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						567.26		567.26
Chris Homan:									
Mauritania	Ouguiya		248.00						248.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P. L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014—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
Uzbekistan	Som		422.00						422.00
United States	Dollar				6,686.90				6,686.90
* Delegation Expenses:									
Mauritania	Ouguiya						70.02		70.02
Carolyn Leddy:									
Burma	Kyat		1,076.68						1,076.68
Thailand	Baht		487.85						487.85
United States	Dollar				5,014.50				5,014.50
Frank Polley:									
Burma	Kyat		789.00						789.00
Thailand	Baht		519.35						519.35
United States	Dollar				5,014.50				5,014.50
* Delegation Expenses:									
Burma	Kyat						2,433.09		2,433.09
Thailand	Baht						822.70		822.70
Damian Murphy:									
Pakistan	Rupee		436.00						436.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		59.35						59.35
United States	Dollar				5,255.02				5,255.02
Michael Phelan:									
Pakistan	Rupee		260.00						260.00
Afghanistan	Dollar		251.65						251.65
United States	Dollar				4,412.28				4,412.28
* Delegation Expenses:									
Pakistan	Rupee						483.63		483.63
Daniel Vajdich:									
Georgia	Lari		1,098.00						1,098.00
Azerbaijan	Manat		417.00						417.00
United States	Dollar				4,929.40				4,929.40
John Zadrozny:									
Georgia	Lari		1,092.08						1,092.08
Azerbaijan	Manat		424.80						424.80
United States	Dollar				4,007.60				4,007.60
* Delegation Expenses:									
Georgia	Lari						150.00		150.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Azerbaijan	Manat						187.50		187.50
Total			66,899.93		229,557.46		41,343.43		337,800.82

* 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. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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 Heidi Heitkamp:									
Cuba	Peso		130.00						130.00
Jorge Rueda:									
Cuba	Peso		124.00						
Senator Thomas R. Carper:									
United States	Dollar				1,218.73				
Holly Idelson:									
United States	Dollar				1,551.23				
Guatemala	Quetzal		300.13						
Blas Nunez-Neto:									
United States	Dollar				1,551.23				
Guatemala	Quetzal		179.00						
El Salvador	Dollar		25.00						
* Delegation Expenses:									
El Salvador	Dollar						2,067.51		
Guatemala	Quetzal						758.00		
Total			758.13		4,321.19		2,825.51		7,904.83

* 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 THOMAS R. CARPER,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs,
Apr. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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 Saxby Chambliss	Dollar		710.82						710.82
					14,490.00				14,490.00
							193.81		193.81
									0.00
Senator Richard Burr	Dollar		710.82						710.82
					14,490.00				14,490.00
							193.81		193.81
									0.00
Martha Scott Poindexter	Dollar		710.82						710.82
					14,490.00				14,490.00
							193.81		193.81
									0.00

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 INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2014—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
Tyler Stephens	Dollar		710.82						710.82
					14,490.00				14,490.00
							193.81		193.81
									0.00
Christian Cook	Dollar		710.82						710.82
					14,490.00				14,490.00
							193.81		193.81
									0.00
Tressa Guenov	Dollar		364.00						364.00
Paul Matulic	Dollar		364.00						364.00
James Catella	Dollar		255.38						255.38
Lorenzo Goco	Dollar		533.00						533.00
					15,069.40				15,069.40
Randall Bookout	Dollar		458.00						458.00
					15,069.40				15,069.40
Andrew Kerr	Dollar		618.00						618.00
					15,069.40				15,069.40
James Catella	Dollar		524.74						524.74
Total			6,671.22		117,658.20		969.05		125,298.47

SENATOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Chairman, Committee on Intelligence, May 7, 2014.

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, 2014

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	Dollar		954.59						954.59
Lacy Dwyer:									
Germany	Dollar		844.96						844.96
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Dollar						5,572.38		5,572.38
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		745.79						745.79
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia						620.51		620.51
Senator Patrick Leahy:									
United States	Dollar				11,342.00				11,342.00
Switzerland	Dollar		2,621.40						2.621.40
Kevin McDonald:									
United States	Dollar				11,342.00				11,342.00
Switzerland	Dollar		723.00						723.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Switzerland	Dollar						4,745.32		4,745.32
Total			5,889.74		22,684.00		10,938.21		39,511.95

* 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 J. LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Apr. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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 Harkin:									
Cuba	Pesos		1,288.00		609.00				1,897.00
Derek Miller:									
Cuba	Pesos		1,288.00		609.00				1,897.00
Maria Rosario Gutierrez:									
Cuba	Pesos		1,288.00		609.00				1,897.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Cuba	Pesos						2,088.00		2,088.00
Senator Bernard Sanders:									
Cuba	Pesos		188.00						188.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Cuba	Pesos						20.00		20.00
Senator Tom Harkin:									
Chile	Pesos		1,758.57						1,758.57
Bolivia	Bolivianos		471.00						471.00
Senator Bernard Sanders:									
Chile	Pesos		1,758.57						1,758.57
Bolivia	Bolivianos		421.00						421.00
Maria Rosario Gutierrez:									
Chile	Pesos		1,652.84						1,652.84
Bolivia	Bolivianos		254.00		2,872.00				3,126.00
Lindsay Jones:									
Chile	Pesos		1,314.48						1,314.48
Bolivia	Bolivianos		192.84						192.84
Zachary Schecter-Steinberg:									
Chile	Pesos		1,314.48						1,314.48
Bolivia	Bolivianos		312.84						312.84
David Weinstein:									
Chile	Pesos		1,314.48						1,314.48
Boliva	Bolivianos		421.00						421.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Chile	Pesos						5,514.12		5,514.12

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, 2014—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
Bolivia	Bolivianos						5,766.65		5,766.65
Senator Johnny Isakson:									
Benin	Franc		763.08						763.08
Chris Sullivan:									
Benin	Franc		747.38						747.38
*Delegation Expenses:									
France	Euro						347.73		347.73
Benin	Franc						3,319.21		3,319.21
Total			14,748.14		4,699.00		17,495.59		36,942.73

*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. 30, 2014.

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, 2014

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
Fred Turner:									
Austria	Euro		1,077.00						1,077.00
United States	Dollar				7,966.40				7,966.40
Shelly Han:									
Austria	Euro		1,086.00						1,086.00
United States	Dollar				1,640.70				1,640.70
Erik Schlager:									
Austria	Euro		1,526.02						1,526.02
United States	Dollar				2,039.80				2,039.80
Robert Hand:									
Austria	Euro		1,031.00						1,031.00
United States	Dollar				1,674.70				1,674.70
Allison Hollabaugh:									
Austria	Euro		516.88						516.88
United States	Dollar				1,712.70				1,712.70
Total			5,236.90		15,034.30				20,271.20

SENATOR BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Apr. 9, 2014.

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—AMENDED FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 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
Alex Johnson:									
Austria	Euro		2,400.00						2,400.00
United States	Dollar				935.60				935.60
Total			2,400.00		935.60				3,335.60

SENATOR BENJAMIN L. CARDIN,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Apr. 9, 2014.

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, 2014

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
Jamie Fly:									
United States	Dollar				14,831.40				14,831.40
Japan	Yen		712.09				549.52		1,261.61
Phillipines	Peso		287.77				533.10		820.87
South Korea	Won		604.13				498.99		1,103.12
Thomas Hawkins:									
United States	Dollar				13,852.00				13,852.00
United Arab Emirates	Dirham						86.90		86.90
Jordan	Dinar		649.82						649.82
United Kingdom	Pound						6.91		6.91
United States	Dollar				13,718.24				13,718.24
Israel	Shekel		1,612.59						1,612.59
Afghanistan	Dollar		37.00						37.00
Ukraine	Hryvnia		344.30						344.30
Total			4,247.70		42,401.64		1,675.42		48,324.76

SENATOR MITCH McCONNELL,
Republican Leader, May 1, 2014.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning, May 13, 2014; that following the prayer and 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 any leader remarks, the time until 11:10 a.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees prior to a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3474, the vehicle for the tax extenders legislation; that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings, and that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed to H.R. 3474, the time during the recess count postcloture.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be a rollcall vote at 11:10 tomorrow morning.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

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

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:19 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 13, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LISA AFUA SERWAH MENSAH, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE DALLAS P. TONSAGER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ROBERT STEPHEN BEECROFT, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT.

STUART E. JONES, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 12, 2014:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

STEVEN CROLEY, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

THE JUDICIARY

ROBIN S. ROSENBAUM, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on May 12, 2014 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

TOMMY PORT BEAUDREAU, OF ALASKA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE RHEA S. SUH, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2014.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 13, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine a collection, analysis and use of elections data, focusing on a measured approach to improving election administration.
SR–301

10 a.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Department of Defense
To hold hearings to examine defense research and innovation.
SD–192

Committee on Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine nuclear reactor decommissioning, focusing on stakeholder views.
SD–406

Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Mark Sobel, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director, and Sunil Sabharwal, of California, to be United States Alternate Executive Director, both of the International Monetary Fund, Matthew T. McGuire, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Mileydi Guilarte, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.
SD–419

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''The Strong Start for America's Children Act'', and the nomination of R. Jane Chu, of Missouri, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts.
SD–430

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine charting a path forward for the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards Program.
SD–342

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, focusing on supporting law enforcement officers.
SD–226

2 p.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government
To hold hearings to examine strengthening oversight and integrity of the financial markets, focusing on fiscal year 2015 resource needs of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
SD–138

2:15 p.m.
Committee on Finance
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Sylvia Mathews Burwell, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Health and Human Services.
SH–216

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia
To hold hearings to examine the role of mitigation in reducing Federal expenditures for disaster response.
SD–342

Committee on Indian Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine wildfires and forest management, focusing on how prevention is preservation.
SD–628

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold hearings to examine heroin and prescription drug abuse.
SD–192

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to examine online advertising and hidden hazards to consumer security and date privacy.
SD–342

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting to resume consideration of S. 1217, to provide secondary mortgage market reform.
SD–538

Committee on Foreign Relations
Subcommittee on African Affairs
To hold hearings to examine addressing the threat of Boko Haram.
SD–419

Committee on Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the state of Veterans' Affairs health care.
SD–106

2:15 p.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Andrew H. Schapiro, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic, and Nina Hachigian, of California, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, both of the Department of State.
SD–419

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security
To hold hearings to examine Surface Transportation Reauthorization, focusing on local perspectives on moving America.
SR–253

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the state of tobacco use and regulation in the United States, focusing on progress and challenges.
SD–430

Select Committee on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH–219

MAY 20

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Airland
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SD–G50

10:15 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Cheryl A. LaFleur, of Massachusetts, and Norman C. Bay, of New Mexico, both to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
SD–366

11 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on SeaPower
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SR–222

2 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Strategic Forces
Closed business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SR–222

3:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SD–G50

5 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SD–G50

MAY 21

10 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Personnel
Business meeting to markup those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SD–G50

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Closed business meeting to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SR–222

Committee on Indian Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine Indian education, focusing on the Bureau of Indian Education.
SD–628

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine military service to small business owner, focusing on supporting America's veteran entrepreneurs.
SR–428A

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Closed business meeting to continue to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SR–222

MAY 23

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
Closed business meeting to continue to markup the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.
SR–222

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 14

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine promoting the well-being and academic success of college athletes.
SR–253

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2889–S2922

Measures Introduced: Seven bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2316–2322. **Pages S2910–11**

Measures Considered:

Hire More Heroes Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. **Pages S2889–90**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, the time during the recess count post-cloture. **Page S2922**

Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act: By 55 yeas to 36 nays (Vote No. 142), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry. **Pages S2899–S2902**

Subsequently, Senator Reid entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the bill. **Page S2900**

Logan Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Steven Paul Logan, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. **Page S2904**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of H.R. 3474, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers to exempt employees with health coverage under TRICARE or the Veterans Administration from being taken into account for purposes of the employer mandate under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. **Page S2922**

Tuchi Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of John Joseph Tuchi, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. **Page S2904**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Steven Paul Logan, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. **Page S2904**

Humetewa Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Diane J. Humetewa, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. **Page S2904**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of John Joseph Tuchi, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona. **Page S2904**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By a unanimous vote of 91 yeas (Vote No. EX. 141), Robin S. Rosenbaum, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit. **Pages S2898–99, S2922**

Steven Croley, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy. **Pages S2899, S2922**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Lisa Afua Serwah Mensah, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development.

Robert Stephen Beecroft, of California, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Stuart E. Jones, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq. **Page S2922**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Tommy Port Beaudreau, of Alaska, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, which was sent to the Senate on January 6, 2014. **Page S2922**

Messages from the House: Page S2909
Measures Referred: Page S2909
Executive Communications: Pages S2909–10
Additional Cosponsors: Pages S2911–12
Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Page S2912
Additional Statements: Pages S2905–09
Amendments Submitted: Page S2913

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—142) Pages S2898–S2900

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:19 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 13, 2014. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2922.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House or Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. The House is scheduled to meet at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, May 13, 2014 in pro forma session.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2014

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: to hold hearings to examine high frequency and automated trading in futures markets, 10 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine expanding economic opportunity for women and families, 10:30 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Suzette M. Kimball, of West Virginia, to be Director of the United States Geological Survey, and Estevan R. Lopez, of New Mexico, to be Commissioner of Reclamation, both of the Department of the Interior, and Monica C. Regalbuto, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Water and Wildlife, to hold hearings to examine polluted transportation infrastructure stormwater runoff, 3 p.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Paige Eve Alexander, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Alice G. Wells, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Thomas P. Kelly III, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, and Cassandra Q. Butts, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, all of the Department of State, 3:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine strengthening minority serving institutions, focusing on the best practices and innovations for student success, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine improving financial management at the Department of Defense, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Julie E. Carnes, of Georgia, and Jill A. Pryor, of Georgia, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Leslie Joyce Abrams, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and Michael P. Boggs, Mark Howard Cohen, Leigh Martin May, and Eleanor Louise Ross, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine economic espionage and trade secret theft, focusing on if laws are adequate for today's threats, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 13 through May 16, 2014

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday,* at 11:10 a.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3474, Hire More Heroes Act.

Following disposition of H.R. 3474, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nominations of Steven Paul Logan, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, John Joseph Tuchi, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona, and of Diane J. Humetewa, of Arizona, to be United States District Judge for the District of Arizona.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: May 13, to hold hearings to examine high frequency and automated trading in futures markets, 10 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on Appropriations: May 14, Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine defense research and innovation, 10 a.m., SD–192.

May 14, Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government, to hold hearings to examine strengthening oversight and integrity of the financial markets, focusing on fiscal year 2015 resource needs of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 2 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 15, business meeting to resume consideration of S. 1217, to provide secondary mortgage market reform, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: May 13, to hold hearings to examine expanding economic opportunity for women and families, 10:30 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: May 15, Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security, to hold hearings to examine Surface Transportation Reauthorization, focusing on local perspectives on moving America, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: May 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Suzette M. Kimball, of West Virginia, to be Director of the United States Geological Survey, and Estevan R. Lopez, of New Mexico, to be Commissioner of Reclamation, both of the Department of the Interior, and Monica C. Regalbuto, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: May 13, Subcommittee on Water and Wildlife, to hold hearings to examine polluted transportation infrastructure stormwater runoff, 3 p.m., SD–406.

May 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine nuclear reactor decommissioning, focusing on stakeholder views, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: May 14, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Sylvia Mathews Burwell, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Health and Human Services, 2:15 p.m., SH–216.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Paige Eve Alexander, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and Alice G. Wells, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Thomas P. Kelly III, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, and Cassandra Q. Butts, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, all of the Department of State, 3:30 p.m., SD–419.

May 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Mark Sobel, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director, and Sunil Sabharwal, of California, to be United States Alternate Executive Director, both of the International Monetary Fund, Matthew T. McGuire, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Mileydi Guilarte, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank, 10 a.m., SD–419.

May 15, Subcommittee on African Affairs, to hold hearings to examine addressing the threat of Boko Haram, 10 a.m., SD–419.

May 15, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Andrew H. Schapiro, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic, and Nina Hachigian, of California, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the rank and status of Ambassador, both of the Department of State, 2:15 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: May 13, to hold hearings to examine strengthening minority serving institutions, focusing on the best practices and innovations for student success, 10 a.m., SD–430.

May 14, Full Committee, business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''The Strong Start for America's Children Act'', and the nomination of R. Jane Chu, of Missouri, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts, 10 a.m., SD–430.

May 15, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the state of tobacco use and regulation in the United States, focusing on progress and challenges, 2:30 p.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: May 13, to hold hearings to examine improving financial management at the Department of Defense, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

May 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine charting a path forward for the Chemical Facilities Anti-Terrorism Standards Program, 10 a.m., SD–342.

May 14, Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine the role of mitigation

in reducing Federal expenditures for disaster response, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

May 15, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine online advertising and hidden hazards to consumer security and date privacy, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: May 14, to hold an oversight hearing to examine wildfires and forest management, focusing on how prevention is preservation, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 13, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Julie E. Carnes, of Georgia, and Jill A. Pryor, of Georgia, both to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, Leslie Joyce Abrams, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Georgia, and Michael P. Boggs, Mark Howard Cohen, Leigh Martin May, and Eleanor Louise Ross, all to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

May 13, Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine economic espionage and trade secret theft, focusing on if laws are adequate for today's threats, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

May 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, focusing on supporting law enforcement officers, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: May 14, to hold hearings to examine a collection, analysis and use of elections data, focusing on a measured approach to improving election administration, 9:30 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: May 15, to hold hearings to examine the state of Veterans' Affairs health care, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Select Committee on Intelligence: May 13, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

May 15, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: May 14, to hold hearings to examine heroin and prescription drug abuse, 2:30 p.m., SD–192.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, May 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 3474, Hire More Heroes Act, at 11:10 a.m. If cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed, the time during recess count post-cloture.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1 p.m., Tuesday, May 13

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: The House is scheduled to meet at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, May 13, 2014 in pro forma session.

Congressional Record

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