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Senate

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

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Lord God almighty, ruler of all nature, thank You for not leaving us solely to our own resources. Continue to provide our lawmakers with the wisdom they need to accomplish Your purposes. Protect them and their loved ones from dangers seen and unseen, empowering them to run and not become weary. Lead them through these confused and troubled times to Your desired destination.

Today fill this Chamber with Your presence. May Your kingdom come and may Your will be done. Enable us all to live our lives in the spirit of unselfish service.

We pray in Your majestic 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.

BANK ON STUDENTS EMERGENCY LOAN REFINANCING ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 409, S. 2432.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 409, S. 2432, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes.

REMEMBERING THOMAS HALE BOGGS, JR.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I was saddened to learn just a few minutes ago of the passing of—I know the President pro tempore's friend and a friend to so many people in Washington—Tommy Boggs.

Tom Boggs was an institution in this city. I had the good fortune to hear about the Boggs family when I worked here as a policeman for a number of years and going to law school. Then for a short period I went to the post office, and it was there where his cousin Gabe worked. That is when I first started hearing about the Boggs family.

During that period of time Hale Boggs was the House whip, and, of course, he and Congressman Begich were in Alaska. He was campaigning for Congressman Begich when the plane went down, and after many decades the plane has never been recovered.

I also had the good fortune of serving with his mom in the House of Representatives. She was a sweet and very accomplished woman. She became the Ambassador to the Vatican. Then, of course, his sister Cokie Roberts is a famous journalist here.

Without belaboring the point, I extend my sympathy to the entire family, and I want them to know that our country and Washington, DC, in particular, is a much better place because of Tommy Boggs' passing through here.

SCHEDULE

Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m. this afternoon, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

At 5:30 p.m. there will be three rollcall votes: cloture on S. 2199, the Paycheck Fairness Act and cloture on the Baran and Burns nominations to be members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The filing deadline for first-degree amendments to the Paycheck Fairness Act is 3 p.m., and the filing deadline for second-degree amendments is 4:30 p.m.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. President, all one needs to do is pick up any newspaper or watch a television show or listen to the radio and you will know that we have many miles to travel before women in America are treated fairly.

Unfortunately, there are some in our Nation who don't see a problem. But when women continue to make less than men for performing the exact same work, it is clear we still have a problem. I see it, and the Senate Democrats see it. The Democrats in the Senate stand for women's equality because when women are empowered, we are all empowered.

Today, the Senate will vote on one important aspect of the unfair treatment of American women. Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI's Paycheck Fairness Act addresses the issue of gender-based discrimination.

In America today more than 50 years after passage of the Equal Pay Act, women who are doing the exact same work as a man make 77 cents for every dollar that a man makes. This is not just a woman's issue, it is a family issue and it is an economic issue.

For most Americans the answer is very simple. A woman who performs the same work as a man should be paid the same as that man. Women and men support equal pay for equal work regardless of gender because it is fair; that is, everyone except the Senate Republicans.

Senate Republicans simply cannot accept that simple notion that they should be paid the same for doing the exact same work. Senate Republicans believe it is fair for men to be paid more than women for doing the exact same thing. It is hard to comprehend, but that is obviously what they believe. On three separate occasions over the last 4 years, Senate Republicans

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

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have filibustered the Paycheck Fairness Act. They prevented a vote on this issue—this issue of basic fairness.

Today is a new opportunity for Senate Republicans to do what is right for America's working women and families. The Paycheck Fairness Act would help close a wage disparity by empowering women to negotiate for equal pay.

Shouldn't a woman be able to negotiate for equal pay?

This bill would also give workers stronger tools to combat wage discrimination and bar retaliation against employees for discussing salary information. Shouldn't a woman be able to talk about wage disparity without fear of reprisal?

One of the first things we passed in the Obama administration was the Lilly Ledbetter legislation, and that is one reason we are doing this today. Lilly Ledbetter worked for many years doing the same work as men in her position. She learned she was being paid a lot less, but the U.S. Supreme Court said: Too bad—you should have discovered this a lot earlier. If she had discovered it earlier, she would have been fired. This bill would give workers stronger tools to combat wage discrimination and bar retaliation against employees for discussing salary information. That is why we passed the Lilly Ledbetter legislation.

I repeat: Shouldn't a woman be able to talk about wage disparity without fear of reprisal?

This legislation would help secure adequate compensation for victims of gender-based pay discrimination. Shouldn't a woman be able to recoup wages that are illegally withheld? The answer, of course, is yes.

These are commonsense proposals that are supported by the vast majority of Americans. Why is there even a debate on the issue of equal pay? It is because Senate Republicans continue to stifle debate on this issue. They are filibustering yet another piece of important legislation.

Instead of doing what is right for working women and families and our economy, Republicans are saying: We will not even let the Senate vote on this issue.

Republicans say there really is no issue and the pay gap between men and women is exaggerated, and if there is one, it is OK. Republicans say that there are already strong Federal laws that prevent gender-based pay discrimination. I wish it were so. Some Republicans say—as one did here in the Senate last week—that equal pay for women is nothing more than a political show vote. But when all their excuses and explanations have been exhausted, their wives, their daughters, and their granddaughters are still making 77 cents for every dollar their male counterparts make for doing the exact same work—and that is not fair.

If Republicans will not stand up for the women in their homes and communities and all across this Nation, we Senate Democrats will.

American women deserve better. They deserve fair wages. They deserve a fair shot at providing for their families. American women deserve equality.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Would the Chair announce the business of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALSH). 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.

The Senator from Vermont.

REMEMBERING THOMAS HALE BOGGS, JR.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I appreciate the kind, heartfelt words of the distinguished majority leader when speaking about Tommy Boggs—Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr. Many of us knew him well.

I was at Georgetown law school with Tommy, and we often talked about those days and the friendships we had, and so many people who we knew are still in this town. I think of him walking down the hall, and we would see each other and start grinning or laughing. Whoever his client was would wonder what we were laughing about. It was usually something that happened in our law school class from 30, 40 or 50 years ago.

He was very, very effective. He was very good. He had an easygoing attitude that somehow cloaked the fact that he had a first-class mind. He had an encyclopedia knowledge for facts.

As someone who deals with Members of Congress, he had one unfailing attribute that made him successful. He always told the truth even if it was something one didn't want to hear, and he always kept his word. He was a good friend.

JUSTICE FOR ALL REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as one who had the privilege of being a prosecutor, I have great faith in our criminal justice system and the men and women who have dedicated their lives to making it work. Sometimes mistakes are made, and those mistakes have catastrophic consequences. They can mean an innocent person spends his or her life in prison, or worse, is executed. They mean a guilty person remains free—able to victimize again. When mistakes are made, lives are destroyed.

We would like to think these kinds of mistakes are few and far between, but they happen all the time. Just this month we saw that two innocent men in North Carolina were exonerated. They had served 30 years behind bars for a crime they did not commit. One of those men had been sentenced to death.

Can you imagine being in a prison and having those steel doors close every day all the while knowing you are there—perhaps never to leave until you die—for a crime you never committed? But even worse, you know that the person who committed the crime is out free.

Can you imagine that? I know some of these people. I have talked with them. I know it and can just begin to understand what gnaws at them when they are behind bars for a crime they didn't commit, knowing that the person who committed the crime is out free to do it again.

Henry Lee McCollum and his half brother Leon Brown were teenagers. They were arrested in 1983 for a heinous crime—the rape and murder of an 11-year-old girl. They were interrogated for hours, and then these two mentally disabled teens gave false confessions. They were ultimately convicted of a crime they did not commit. While these innocent men sat behind bars, the unthinkable happened—the real offender went on to rape and murder another young girl.

These men have lost so much. They were not there when their mother or grandmother died. They have never married or had children. Mr. McCollum had to be placed in isolation every time another inmate was taken to the execution chamber to keep him from harming himself in his distress. It was only this year when a cigarette butt left at the crime scene was finally tested for DNA that their names were cleared and the real perpetrator identified.

That critical DNA test was made possible by the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program, which is part of the Innocence Protection Act that I wrote more than 14 years ago. I was proud to be there with President Bush when he signed it into law as part of the Justice for All Act of 2004. The program was named for a man whom I consider my friend, Kirk Bloodsworth. Kirk was a young man just out of the Marines when he was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to death for a heinous crime he did not commit. He was the first person on death row to be exonerated by DNA evidence. He had been convicted on eye witness identification, even though he made it very clear he wasn't anywhere near where this happened. Do my colleagues know that when they finally exonerated him and identified who the real person was, there was someone at the prison who said, Oh, yeah, we have that guy locked up for another crime. Boy, they do look alike, don't they?

Unfortunately, hundreds of others have gone through the same hell Kirk lived through. Well over 300 Americans have been exonerated using DNA testing. But then I wonder how many others are going to have to suffer before

we act. The U.S. attorney in Washington, DC, announced last Thursday he will launch a conviction integrity unit following five recent exonerations. Similar programs exist in Dallas, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Jose, and Detroit.

This underscores the fact that mistakes can happen all too often. Any good prosecutor fears the possibility of a mistake happening because usually prosecutors are going to get convictions. They want to make sure they prosecute the right person. Unfortunately, though, there are some who have been willing to accept less than adequate evidence or ignore the fact that no real effort was made to find all of the adequate evidence.

For example, we are just beginning to understand the scope of the systemic errors committed by hair and fiber analysts at the FBI crime lab in the 1980s and the 1990s. I know as a young prosecutor I relied on that FBI crime lab. Now we find there were errors and they were hidden and covered up—errors involving the question of the convictions of 2,600 defendants, including 45 on death row.

In a separate inquiry involving the same FBI unit, more than 60 death row convictions were potentially tainted by agent misconduct.

Those statistics are bad enough, but according to the Justice Department's inspector general, three of those defendants were executed before their attorneys were notified of the misconduct. One of them would not have been eligible for the death penalty without the FBI's flawed work. Whether someone is for or against the death penalty, it should shock our conscience. It is unacceptable. We may have executed an innocent man. I will hold the FBI accountable. I will demand they take the necessary steps to ensure that such a systemic failure never occurs again. I know the ranking member on the Judiciary Committee, Senator GRASSLEY, shares my outrage about this situation.

So it is against this backdrop of these shocking cases that I come to the floor and urge the Senate to take swift action. Let us reauthorize the Justice for All Act, which includes the post-conviction DNA testing program that is a lifeline to the wrongfully convicted.

There is nothing partisan or political about ensuring we have the right person behind bars and we are not locking up an innocent person. That is an issue both Republicans and Democrats agree on, and that is why the Justice for All Act has the support of the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator GRASSLEY, and the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, and as I said cosponsored by me and Senator CORNYN.

Justice is the bedrock of our great country. Our Founders understood that a government's legitimacy is eroded every time an innocent person is sent to prison for a crime he did not commit. They sought to protect against this erosion by enshrining fundamental protections for the accused in our Bill of Rights. While those protections are critical, they are not fail-safe. We have to do more. Lives are in the balance. Lives are in the balance.

The dozens of exonerations made possible by the Justice for All Act are testament enough to its value. Henry Lee McCollum and Leon Brown are just the latest examples. The injustice they survived—and the fact that North Carolina nearly executed an innocent man—should dispel any doubt this legislation is needed. It is time for the Senate to pass this bipartisan Justice for All Reauthorization Act. First giving appropriate notice to both leaders, I will be asking unanimous consent that we take it up and pass it.

I see my distinguished colleague and friend on the floor, and I yield the floor.

Mr. WICKER. I thank the distinguished President pro tempore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

ISIS

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I wish to spend a few moments speaking about national defense.

As we all know, last week, in a much anticipated address to the Nation, President Obama outlined a plan to defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. I want my colleagues to know I intend to do my part to make this plan a success.

I am not alone in hoping this goal to defeat—not contain—ISIS will replace the half measures and disengagement that has defined the President's foreign policy to date. The President's previous comment that ''we don't have a strategy yet'' sent the wrong signal to our allies and to our adversaries.

In response to the President's address last week, Congress and the American people are now seeking specifics about the new strategy. I am hopeful the new plan is strong enough and broad enough to be successful long term. U.S. leadership and the projection of military might are critical to defeating the ISIS extremists.

Thirteen years after September 11, 2001, Americans need to send a unified message that we remain resolved to fight the scourge of global terrorism. ISIS is part of that scourge, reeking havoc in Iraq and Syria, with torture, mass executions, crucifixions, and plans for a seventh century-style Islamic caliphate. As we all know, ISIS broadcasts its savagery through gruesome propaganda online, including the horrific murders of two Americans and a British aid worker.

It is clear our efforts to date have been insufficient to overthrow this well-funded, well-equipped, and sophisticated army. It will take more than limited air strikes and the modest deployment of military advisers to curb the rapid spread of ISIS across northern Iraq and Syria. The United States must be committed to building a coalition that fosters regional cooperation, dismantles the group's considerable financial network, and assists the Iraqi, Kurdish, and Free Syrian forces. I wish to help the President in his request for authorization to train and equip these forces.

This coalition needs to include Muslim-majority nations that are all in with a demonstrated resolve to defeat the Islamic terrorists in their own neighborhood.

The cost of inaction is already high. The rise of ISIS in northern Iraq and its operations in Syria have threatened regional stability and the security of our allies in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, and Kuwait. The involvement of foreign fighters raises fears of potential terrorist plots here at home. Earlier this month, Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel said there are more than 100 U.S. citizens with passports fighting for the terrorist group. He went on to say, ''There may be more. We don't know.''

Secretary of Defense Hagel, who will testify tomorrow before the Armed Services Committee, has called ISIS, ''An imminent threat to every interest we have, whether it's in Iraq or anywhere else.'' Secretary of State John Kerry has expressed similar alarm, saying, ''The wickedness it represents must be destroyed.'' I agree. But if these statements are true, then we should respond to them aggressively.

Similar to Secretary Hagel and Secretary Kerry, the American public is concerned about the threat of ISIS to the United States. A new report by the Wall Street Journal and NBC News says nearly 7 in 10 Americans believe military action against ISIS in Iraq and Syria is in our national interest.

Americans are ready for a bold international strategy to confront these extremists whose ruthless campaign of terror and ethnic cleansing has survived for too long. These radicals have driven tens of thousands of Iraq's Yazidi and Christian minorities from their homes in fear. According to news reports, thousands of civilians have been slaughtered across northwestern Iraq.

GEN Jack Keane, former Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, and Danielle Pletka, a senior vice president at the American Enterprise Institute, put it this way in a recent Wall Street Journal op-ed:

> A U.S.-led international coalition can provide the military capability, including air interdiction to deny ISIS freedom of movement, take away its initiative to attack at will in Iraq, and dramatically reduce its sanctuary in Syria.

In other words, with U.S. leadership and international cooperation, we can defeat this enemy, and we ought to get about the business of doing it.

I believe Congress should support our Commander in Chief in the fight against ISIS, a fight that can result in a victory and a peace that can be sustained. I look forward to hearing more

details about the President's plans when Secretary Hagel and GEN Martin Dempsey testify before the Armed Services Committee tomorrow.

There are still questions to be answered. For example, if public opinion turns, will the administration lose its resolve? How long will it take to win? How long will it take to crush ISIS? What is the definition of success? What is the definition of victory in this case? If we accomplish our objectives, will we once again abandon our gains, as we did after the surge in Iraq? What is the plan to eliminate the terrorist group's financial network? Are the President and congressional leaders willing to find a solution to defense sequestration in order to fulfill the mission if more resources are required? And more resources will be required.

Addressing these questions is important to understanding the specific goals and aims of the President's strategy, which are yet to be fleshed out. Americans and Congress deserve this clarity.

Congress has the responsibility to provide for the resources our U.S. military needs for its missions. We do this through appropriations, through the power of the purse, and the National Defense Authorization Act, which has garnered bipartisan support for the past 52 years.

Under the capable leadership of Chairman LEVIN and Ranking Member INHOFE, the Armed Services Committee approved a bill more than 3 months ago. So has the full House of Representatives. It has passed its authorization act. I hope that even at this late date, Majority Leader REID will allow our country's major defense policy bill to come to the Senate floor for consideration soon. An annual blueprint of the military priorities is vital to making sure that our troops have what they need to protect our national security interests at home and abroad.

This year's bill, for example, includes a provision to stave off drastic cuts to the U.S. Army which would put troop strength at levels not seen before World War II. Well-trained units such as the 155th Heavy Brigade Combat Team in my home State of Mississippi should not be jeopardized by shortsighted and ill-considered proposals by the Obama administration. Instead, under the committee bill, an independent commission would have the opportunity to make recommendations on force structure and size before the National Guard personnel could be cut or the Apache attack helicopters could be transferred.

Another provision of the bill would allow for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps to modernize their amphibious warships. These incredibly versatile ships signal to the world that America's fighting forces can respond to threats rapidly. Currently our fleet is significantly smaller than the number needed to perform required missions, and many of the ships are near the end of their service lives. The Defense authorization bill as passed on a bipartisan basis by the committee would authorize the construction of a 12th LPD 17 warship ensuring that the men and women who defend us in perilous corners of the globe have world-class hardware for their missions.

I believe it would be a fitting tribute to Senator LEVIN, who is retiring at the end of this year after decades of distinguished service in the Senate, to take up this bill in regular order and pass it as a tribute to our retiring chair.

In conclusion, we have work to do. The Senate Armed Services Committee and the House of Representatives have passed the Defense authorization bill. It is time for the Senate to follow suit. America has the most formidable fighting force in the world and this presence must remain resilient as dangerous groups such as ISIS put our interests at risk. The rapid rise of the barbaric terrorists is a wake-up call for U.S. leadership. Now that the President has declared his intention to degrade and destroy ISIS militants, we must ensure that the mission is fulfilled.

Thank you.

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise today for the 78th time in my ''Time to Wake Up'' series to urge my Republican colleagues that it is long past time to wake up to the growing threat of global climate change.

For those who still deny the science—and believe it or not, that is where some of our colleagues still are—I remind them that virtually every credible scientific authority—and, no, the ones funded by the big carbon polluters don't count—virtually every credible scientific authority has moved beyond the question of whether our climate is changing or whether human carbon pollution drives these changes to now how it is happening and where it is happening.

Climate change is no longer a forecast; it is happening before our eyes, all around us. The latest reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change—made up of the world's top climate scientists—call the fact that our Earth is warming ''unequivocal.'' Just last week the Secretary General of the World Meteorological Organization said: ''We know without any doubt that our climate is changing and our weather is becoming more extreme due to human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels.'' I repeat—he said ''without any doubt.''

It is actually evident to our own eyes now from observations and measurements—not projections or predictions—of increases in global warming air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and a rising global average sea level—a phenomenon that means a lot to my coastal State of Rhode Island and to the Presiding Officer's State of Maine. Back home our constituents, our neighbors, get it. On our coasts they brace against the unrelenting rise of the seas and watch mystifying changes in fisheries they have been familiar with for generations. On the Plains they toil to raise crops under unprecedented drought. In the mountains they watch as ancient acres of forest are killed by the spread of invasive pests. Yet here in Washington we do nothing.

In Rhode Island the waters of Narragansett Bay are getting warmer—3 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit warmer in the winter just since the 1960s. Long-term data from the tide gauges in Newport, RI, just off Naval Station Newport, show an increase in average sea level of nearly 10 inches since 1930 and accelerating. Sea level rise is contributing to erosion and brings storm surges and waves farther inland.

While Washington fiddles, Rhode Islanders act. Early this month more than 200 Rhode Islanders came together in Providence for my annual Rhode Island Energy and Environmental Leaders Day. The event brings together Rhode Islanders in renewable energy and sustainable development businesses, in community development nonprofits; it brings together State and local officials, advocates, and academics to share ideas with each other and with national leaders and Federal agencies on promoting green energy, improving resiliency, and combating climate change.

The innovation taking place in my Ocean State was on full display this year. Rhode Islanders are leading the effort to improve our environment and develop clean technology and energy and prepare for the changes carbon pollution has looming over us. Sheila Dormody, the director of sustainability of Providence was there to discuss the recently released Sustainable Providence plan for making our comparable city cleaner and greener. The plan covers everything from reducing food waste to improving energy efficiency to increasing alternative transportation options. These actions benefit public health and the environment, and they create economic opportunity. These aren't job killers. These are job builders. You cannot send efficiency upgrades or solar panel installation jobs overseas. Those are Rhode Island jobs, American jobs.

Grover Fugate, executive director of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Management Council, was there to discuss the collaboration they have with the Rhode Island Realtors Association to create a Rhode Island coastal property guide. We need a Rhode Island coastal

property guide because climate change loads the dice for more frequent and more severe storms and hurricanes that put businesses and homeowners along the shore at risk from flooding, erosion, and wind damage.

Superstorm Sandy was a harsh warning. This property guide helps residents and business owners understand the risks and the costs they now face both today and in the future because of the carbon pollution we are doing nothing about. Extreme precipitation, rain bursts, heavy rains or snows have increased 74 percent in the Northeast between 1958 and 2010.

Rhode Islanders have always cared a lot about our Narragansett Bay. We love our bay. We want to protect it. These heavy rains, these sudden rains, these rain bursts, what they do is they drive polluted and nutrient-rich runoff that might otherwise be filtered or captured straight into the bay where it can close beaches and harm the bay's marine life.

Climate change and the carbon pollution mean we will have to work harder in Rhode Island and invest more dollars in a storm water and wastewater infrastructure, and it is not cheap. Our Rhode Island Narragansett Bay Commission, our wastewater utility, is overhauling its sewer and storm water collection to address that overflow during big storms. When big storms hit now, the underground storage tunnel that was completed in 2008 stores up the sewer and storm water until the extra water can be processed and until the capacity in the treatment plant is there to pump it out and process it.

As a result of the first phase of what is called the combined sewer overflow project, the commission estimates that through 2012, 4.6 billion gallons of mixed storm and wastewater that would have been dumped directly into Narragansett Bay untreated were instead processed at the Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility at one of our small towns. The town of Tiverton, RI, received funding through the USDA to help pay for upgrades to the town's water system, connecting thousands of residents on inefficient old septic tank systems to a town sewer. Leroy Kendricks, the chair of the Tiverton Wastewater District, told our group that these improvements will protect the Sakonnet River and Mount Hope Bay from mounting levels of pollution.

Julia Gold is the climate change program manager at the Rhode Island Department of Health. Julia explained how the department of health has teamed up with the division of elderly affairs to focus on the effects of climate change on the elderly, collaborating with the departments of environmental management and transportation to pilot a Lyme disease prevention training program for outdoor workers—those ticks spread more widely in warmer weather—and partnered with the Brown School of Public Health to examine correlations between rising temperatures and rising hospital admissions.

You may have seen a segment in the documentary series ''Years Of Living Dangerously'' on the deaths in Los Angeles from heat-related conditions worsened by climate change. This work with Brown University is similar and showing similar results.

These were just a few of the many stories told in Rhode Island at the Energy and Environmental Leaders Day. Not only do Rhode Islanders connect with one another there, but we also have the chance to share our important work with national leaders and hear their perspective on regional and national leaders, as well as get their perspective on regional and national trends.

The first of three keynote addresses came from renowned marine scientist and National Geographic Explorer-in-residence Sylvia Earle. Sylvia is truly a remarkable woman and a legend in oceanography circles. Her passion for our living oceans is just about as deep as those oceans. She reminded us that the oceans are the cornerstone of our human life support system, that indeed the oceans are the life support system for all creatures on our planet, not just the aquatic ones, and that our oceans bear witness to the unprecedented changes carbon pollution is causing. Her bad news was that these threats are grave. Her good news was that never before have we, as humans, been as well equipped with knowledge about our earth and our climate. The oceans indeed are sick but we have the power simply by changing our behavior to help them heal.

In a happy coincidence Sylvia's new documentary called ''Mission Blue,'' which lays out the perilous condition of earth's oceans, was playing the night before at the Newport Film Festival. Sylvia went there and said:

> Think of a film about oceans 50 years from now. It will be based on what we do now.

Our possibilities are terrific. Here is another thing that she said. I will quote her.

> The good news sounds like bad news but the good news is that we know that it is happening. We are the only creatures on earth with the capacity to dive back into time, put ourselves into perspective and plan a future based on evidence, based on knowledge.

So what are we doing now? While Congress snoozes in the snug embrace of the big polluted interests, President Obama has stepped into the vacuum. His chief lieutenant in this effort is EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy. She delivered our second keynote.

Climate change, she told our assembled group, is perhaps the most difficult, complex, and necessary issue for us to face. She reminded us that EPA is at its heart a public health agency. So when it comes to the carbon pollution that increases smog and asthma or increases the storms and floods that batter our communities, she says this: ''EPA's job is to protect those that are most vulnerable from this pollution, so it is our job to take action on climate. Period. Full stop.''

Administrator McCarthy led an extraordinary effort to put out the EPA's proposed rule, for the first time limiting carbon pollution from our country's largest source—our powerplants. The rule is revolutionary in many ways, particularly in its adaptability, allowing States and regions to reach their own goals their own way. It is the product of an intensely collaborative process and an enormous amount of give and take. The rollout has been viewed by those outside fossil fuel board rooms as a real achievement.

I commend Administrator McCarthy on moving that rule forward with so much energy. I wish her and that rule Godspeed.

The road ahead offers many obstacles as our third and final keynote speaker reminded us. Jeff Goodell has reported on the energy industry and the changing climate for Rolling Stone magazine, where he is a contributing editor. His many books have explored the inner workings of the fossil fuel industry and the most far-reaching proposals for avoiding catastrophic global warming, among other topics.

Jeff has firsthand knowledge of the complex apparatus of denial supported by the big polluters. The fossil fuel producers are bankrolling entire political campaigns and phony front organizations peddling scientific misinformation.

As Jeff pointed out, these misinformation efforts even involve not just the same strategies but the very same scientists who were involved working for the tobacco industry—the scientists-for-hire who worked for the tobacco industry in its decades-long venture to hide the dangers of tobacco from regulators and the public. They are still at it, but now it is denying climate change, not denying that tobacco is harmful.

Not only do these polluters stall tactics stand in the way of responsible action to cure climate change, Jeff reported they also hold back progress in our energy sector and in our economy, particularly in States and regions that have long relied on fossil fuel jobs. He called on us—he called on his home country—to finally take steps to move these communities into the 21st century economy.

The environmental and energy challenges facing our Nation can seem daunting. When we join together to share ideas and experiences, as we do each year in the Rhode Island Energy and Environment Leaders Day, it is clear that there is a path forward.

Rhode Islanders understand this. They see the challenge, and we are up to it. We are all up to it as Americans. One thing Rhode Islanders will be doing is later this month hundreds of us will board buses and head down to New York City for what will be known as the People's Climate March. Organizers expect as many as a half million people will take part in the historic

citizen action to call attention to the global crisis of climate change. Marchers from Rhode Island, from California, from all across our country, from different organizations, from different industries—a patchwork of America—will be there to demand responsible leadership in the fight against carbon pollution. I will be among them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, what is the current business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in a period of morning business.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, in just a few minutes we are going to have a procedural vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act. If we truly believe women and men are equal and should be paid equally, this ought to be an overwhelming vote.

The Senate women held a press conference after the last vote. The Republicans gave the first procedural vote so we were able to get to this point, but now we have to have 60 votes in order to move forward with an actual vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act.

We all know what this vote is about. It is very simple. It is about women in America having the same opportunity for success as their male counterparts. No one should be paid less just for being a woman.

This issue was brought to us front and center by Lilly Ledbetter, who was a manager at a Goodyear tire plant in the South and who discovered just by happenstance that although there were five managers doing the same job—she and four men—she was getting considerably less money.

To make a long story short, the courts were stacked against her. At the end of the day, Lilly Ledbetter was told by the Supreme Court that she was too late—she didn't know about this; it took her a long time to know about it—therefore she had no case. We fixed that problem, and we said: No more. We are not going to put a statute of limitations because someone may never find out about this unfair situation for many years and they shouldn't be disqualified from justice.

But now we have more problems. We have testimony of people being harassed simply because they want to know whether they are getting paid fairly. I am so grateful to our colleague Senator MIKULSKI from Maryland for introducing the Paycheck Fairness Act which will help close the wage gap.

We may say: Is there truly a wage gap? Yes, there is. Women get paid 77 cents for every dollar made by a man for the same work. That is not every woman. But when we average it all, that is what she gets. In terms of a yearly pay, it is $11,000. I think we ought to look at this $11,000 less a year. What could we buy for $11,000? One year of groceries, in many places a year of rent, in many places a year of daycare or a used car or community college.

What does this mean? It means that because the woman is not getting paid fairly, her family suffers, whether in the quality of housing or their food or the quality of daycare, the quality of their car, and certainly the ability of that woman to get an education and move up the scale.

Looking at it from a yearly standpoint I think is important, but I asked my staff: Let's look at it over a lifetime and what is the loss to this woman and her family in a lifetime. Almost one-half million dollars—$443,000—in a woman's lifetime if she gets 77 cents instead of a full dollar. What could she do with that? She could pay off one or two mortgages for that, send three kids to the University of California or buy 8,000 tanks of gas. What we don't say here is you need more security, and economic security today, which is so critical. Thanks to science, we are living longer and we know it gets more expensive to live.

If I were to tell one of my Republican friends on the other side that somebody came up to a woman, knocked her on the head and took half a million dollars from her and stole it, they would be horrified and they would remedy it. They would bring in the law. Well, I am asking them to simply vote for the Paycheck Fairness Act. Just vote for it. Make sure women in this country earn what they deserve to earn.

The wage gap not only hurts our families, it hurts our economy. If you add it all up, it is $200 billion a year in income that would be spent at the grocery, that would be spent at the gas station, that would be spent on vacation, that would be spent on local restaurants or in better housing.

In the history of our Nation we have had a lot of fights before over the issue of discrimination. We know you cannot discriminate on pay because of race, disability, or age. What we are saying is you shouldn't be able to discriminate based on your gender. It is wrong. I would say if it were reversed, I would be standing here fighting for the men. It is not right. People have to be paid based on the work they do, and if the work they do is similar to the work of a man, as in the case of Lilly Ledbetter, they should be paid the same.

What the Mikulski legislation does is it prohibits employers from retaliating against an employee who shares information with their coworkers. Right now if you are around the cooler of your corporation and somebody says: Oh, my God, I cannot afford to get a babysitter for my child, I need a raise, and somebody says: Well, what do you make? And they say: I make X. Believe me, you can be fired for asking those questions. It is wrong. We have seen it happen. We want to make sure if there is a disparity in pay that it is warranted. Sure, if a woman is doing less than a man in a different job, of course that is not the same. We are saying if you do the same work, you have got to get paid the same.

We have hundreds of personal stories from all over this great Nation from people who have faced pay discrimination. I have many of these stories from California. One of them is a woman from my State who had an identical advanced degree as her husband, and she landed the exact job as her husband, but they were at different worksites. Her husband was offered $5,000 more in starting salary for the same job with the exact same resume—same job, the woman gets paid $5,000 less.

Then there is a health care worker in Long Island. She discovered she had been earning $10 an hour less than her colleagues with the exact experience. When she brought this up to her superiors, which you would expect her to do—you have got to fight for yourself. Don't we tell people that? Stand up, have respect, but ask the right questions. So she brought it up to her superiors. She was reprimanded. She was reprimanded and told not to discuss any type of wage gap.

Then there is a female employee from a major corporation in Florida. She was told when she was hired that if she disclosed her salary to other workers, that was grounds for dismissal. So you have somebody who is well trained. She is great. Then you are talking to your friends in the workplace, you mention your salary. She was told in advance that this is grounds for dismissal.

This bill is a major step in the right direction. I call on my Republican friends—we don't need many of you—five, is that right—six, if everyone is here. We need a handful. Stand with women, stand with families, stand for children, stand for equality, stand for justice, stand for what is right. Don't play games with this. Don't take the side of a boss who is exerting all kinds of pressure on a woman to tamp down her salary. I think clearly if we do this together tonight—and I always remain hopeful—if we do this together tonight, what we are going to see is an America that is fair, an America that is just when it comes to our women.

I am really glad one of our colleagues is here to discuss this from her perspective. You know, my kids would say to me, ''Mom, this is a no-brainer.''

This is not complicated, equal pay for equal work. We stand for that as Democrats, and we are going to keep on fighting for it. Tonight is that moment in time when we will see whether our Republican friends stand with us to give a fair shot to the women in this country—a fair shot—or they will block us as they have done before. I

hope maybe they will see the light tonight. I don't think anything I have said will influence them, but I hope it might, because I do think it is in their interests as well as the interests of the women in this Nation to stand united with the Democrats on this: equal pay for equal work, fairness and justice to the women in this Nation. They deserve it.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the importance of closing the pay gap for women, and I thank my colleague from California, Senator BOXER, who has been working on this issue on the front line for so long as a leader on the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to help us get that done and as a leader again.

I am a cosponsor on this bill and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Paycheck Fairness Act. People deserve a fair shot at the American dream. People deserve a fair working wage. That is why we need to raise the minimum wage. Equal work should get equal pay, and that is why we need to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

I wish to thank the dean of the Senate women, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI, for leading this effort for equal pay for equal work in the passage of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and keeping the focus on the need to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

In 2009, we passed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to make sure that workers who face pay discrimination based on gender, race, age, disability, religion, or national origin have access to the courts. In doing so we restored the original intent of the Civil Rights Act and the Equal Pay Act. Now it is time to prevent that pay discrimination from happening in the first place.

Women have made big strides in this economy. Women are getting advanced degrees. They are starting new businesses. They are leading major corporations. The Fortune 500 now has 24 women CEOs. Twenty-four out of five hundred there is still a lot of work to do, but that is so much better than where we were decades ago. Now we have a record 20 women in the Senate. Yet despite the progress we have made and all the gaps we have closed, women still make less money than men do.

The pay gap has real consequences for American families in our entire economy. Two-thirds of today's families rely on the mother's income entirely or in part, and in more than one-third of families the mother is the main breadwinner. But women only earn more than men in exactly 7 of the 534 occupations listed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That is only seven occupations, and I know there is disagreement about what the pay disparity is, if it is just based on other factors. But the truth is when you look at the list of the occupations, in only seven do women make more than men.

As Senate Chair of the Joint Economic Committee, I released a report showing how this pay disparity affects women's financial security, because I think a lot of times people are very focused on the here and now, what that means the wage differential, and what that means in the workplace. This report shows that lower wages impact women all throughout their working lives, and these lower lifetime earnings translate into less security and retirement.

You have the fact that women live longer but yet they have less money to begin with. Women live longer than men on average and are more likely to spend part of their retirement on their own because they live longer. So women actually need to have more money for their years in retirement. According to our report, the average annual income—this is average annual income for women aged 65 and older—is about $11,000 less than it is for men. That is $11,000 less each year to buy groceries, to pay heating bills, to be able to see grandchildren.

Lower lifetime earnings result in lower retirement benefits. Retirement security is often described as the three-legged stool—Social Security, pension benefits, and personal savings. A woman's Social Security check is 78 percent of a man's check on average. Those are the facts. Again, it is about 80 percent of that of a man. The median income from company or union pension for women is 53 percent lower than for men. Finally, lower earnings also affect the ability of women to contribute to their own retirement plan. Women have less income to put aside and are less able to save money for their own retirement. They have smaller paychecks, they have smaller Social Security checks, smaller pension checks, and less savings in their retirement plans. They live longer and they worry all the time that they are going to outlive their savings. All this contributes to less retirement security.

The pay gap is an especially large burden on women in the sandwich generation, juggling jobs, juggling their kids, and looking out for their aging parents at the same time. When two-thirds of the caregivers for aging parents are women, we need to make sure they have financial security.

So make no mistake, the pay gap impacts women. But my point today is that it impacts women through the entire arc of their lives, and, if anything, it impacts older women who for now decades have been making less money in an even greater way than it impacts them when they are younger.

Around 70 percent of our economy is consumer-based. If we don't have fair pay, if we don't have enough pay for middle-income families, then they are not going to buy things whether they are younger or older. That is yet another argument for not only having adequate minimum wages but also for addressing this pay gap. This legislation builds on the promises of the Equal Pay Act and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and gives women new tools and protections they need to guard against pay discrimination.

I want to get this done, but I also want to work on the issue of long-term savings and how we can make it easier for women and men to save their money when they are working at jobs so they can help themselves. As we move forward, as we are living longer—which is great—we know it is going to get harder and harder.

It was the late Senator Paul Wellstone of Minnesota who famously said, ''We all do better when we all do better.'' I still believe that is true, and so do my colleagues who have joined me today. We need to be focused on how we can help more women share in the economic dream because if we do, we will all be doing better.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Paycheck Fairness Act.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The assistant 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 S. 2199, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Tom Harkin, Barbara A. Mikulski, Benjamin L. Cardin, Richard J. Durbin, Maria Cantwell, Mazie K. Hirono, Kay R. Hagan, Jack Reed, Patty Murray, Dianne Feinstein, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Barbara Boxer, Sheldon Whitehouse, Amy Klobuchar, Charles E. Schumer.

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. 2199, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, 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 legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted ''nay.''

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 52, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 262 Leg.]

YEAS—52

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

NAYS—40

Alexander	Flake	Murkowski
Ayotte	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Heller	Risch
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Collins	Johanns	Shelby
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Cornyn	King	Toomey
Crapo	Kirk	Vitter
Cruz	Lee	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	
Fischer	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—8

Barrasso	Donnelly	Moran
Blunt	Harkin	Roberts
Chambliss	Hatch	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 52, the nays are 40. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the next two rollcall votes be 10 minutes in duration.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Harry Reid, Barbara Boxer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Barbara A. Mikulski, Richard J. Durbin, Mazie K. Hirono, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tom Udall, Edward J. Markey, Sherrod Brown, Tim Kaine, Bernard Sanders, Jeff Merkley, Cory A. Booker, Thomas R. Carper.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I have a parliamentary inquiry. Do I have a minute to speak in favor of this nominee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 2 minutes equally divided.

BARAN AND BURNS NOMINATIONS

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I wish to speak about the two nominees who are coming back to back. I thank Senator VITTER for allowing us to move these forward. I thank the majority leader for bringing them up.

We are down on the membership of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. We need to fill these positions. One of the nominees is Jeffery Baran. I will be very quick.

Mr. Baran has had more than 10 years of experience, including his current role as staff director of energy and commerce on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, where he actually oversaw the NRC and he staffed 13 hearings overseeing the NRC.

The other nominee is Mr. Stephen Burns, who has served in many roles, most recently as general counsel for the NRC from 2009 to 2012. He has a wide range of experience in policy and enforcement issues.

As long as I have been around, I have not seen two more qualified nominees. I urge my colleagues to vote for cloture and then, when we vote tomorrow, yes on the nominations themselves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) would have voted ''nay'' and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) would have voted ''nay.''

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

The yeas and nays resulted—52 yeas, 39 nays, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 263 Ex.]

YEAS—52

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

NAYS—39

Alexander	Fischer	McCain
Ayotte	Flake	McConnell
Boozman	Graham	Murkowski
Burr	Grassley	Paul
Coats	Heller	Portman
Coburn	Hoeven	Risch
Cochran	Inhofe	Rubio
Collins	Isakson	Scott
Corker	Johanns	Sessions
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Thune
Crapo	Kirk	Toomey
Cruz	Lee	Vitter
Enzi	Manchin	Wicker

NOT VOTING—9

Barrasso	Donnelly	Moran
Blunt	Harkin	Roberts
Chambliss	Hatch	Shelby

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 52, the nays are 39. The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 the nomination of Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Harry Reid, Barbara Boxer, Benjamin L. Cardin, Barbara A. Mikulski, Richard J. Durbin, Mazie K. Hirono, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tom Udall, Edward J. Markey, Sherrod Brown, Tim Kaine, Bernard Sanders, Jeff Merkley, Cory A. Booker, Thomas R. Carper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Mrs. BOXER. I urge an ''aye'' vote.

I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY), and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) would have voted ''Nay''.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 264 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—37

Alexander	Flake	Murkowski
Ayotte	Graham	Paul
Boozman	Grassley	Portman
Burr	Heller	Risch
Coats	Hoeven	Rubio
Coburn	Inhofe	Scott
Cochran	Isakson	Sessions
Corker	Johanns	Thune
Cornyn	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Crapo	Kirk	Vitter
Cruz	Lee	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	
Fischer	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—9

Barrasso	Donnelly	Moran
Blunt	Harkin	Roberts
Chambliss	Hatch	Shelby

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 54, the nays are 37.

The motion is agreed to.

VOTE EXPLANATION

● Mr. DONNELLY. Madam President, I regret having missed today's vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 2199, the Paycheck Fairness Act. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the motion to invoke cloture on S. 2199.

In addition, had I been present, I would have voted in favor of the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 1004, Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 1003, Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.●

NOMINATION OF STEPHEN G. BURNS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2019.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. MIKULSKI. May I ask a question? Has the Senate returned to legislative session?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in executive session postcloture on the Burns nomination.

Ms. MIKULSKI. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS

Ms. MIKULSKI. Well, there is the Senate. There they go again. Whenever we women fight for fair pay, we are either sidelined, redlined, or pushed aside.

We, moving for paycheck fairness, feel the way women feel every single day in the workplace. When they are trying to get equal pay for equal work, they are either not listened to or there is some kind of reason to make sure the discussion never comes up. Once again, because of eight votes separating, we could not debate paycheck fairness.

The Paycheck Fairness Act is a bill that would finish the job we started with Lilly Ledbetter.

This is not right. When women are out there trying to earn equal pay for equal work, they should have the opportunity to do so. Now they feel stymied. In Lilly Ledbetter, we took the first step to right this wrong, but it was not the only step.

Paycheck fairness closes the innumerable loopholes that prevent women from being able to get equal pay for equal work. All we wanted to do was bring up the bill to debate it, to amend it, and then vote on final passage. We could not get cloture on the filibuster. Those are wonky parliamentary words that said we could have unlimited debate.

If we had gotten cloture under our rules, that would have been 30 hours of debate. I think that is enough time. There could have been amendments but, guess what, they had to be germane; that is, pertinent to the bill, or they had to be relevant or pertinent to the bill. What is wrong with that? That is not a gag rule. That is not muzzling anybody.

No, no, it wasn't good enough. Do you know why we didn't get cloture? They didn't want to bring up this bill for a final vote or amendments. They are hiding behind parliamentary procedure.

Do you know what. Our paycheck fairness bill was so simple and stayed straightforward. Do you know what it would have done? It would have prevented retaliation against workers for sharing information about their wages. Right now, the most secret thing in our country is not only our national security, but what you make. You can't discuss your wages with the person next to you. So if a woman was trying to figure out what the guy next to her was making, and he wanted to tell her—men of quality always support us women as we seek equality. If he wanted to tell her, both could have been fired—her for asking and him for telling. We wanted to close that loophole.

The other thing the bill would do, it would prevent employers from being able to use almost any reason to justify paying a woman less. For years, employers have exploited loopholes in the Equal Pay Act, inventing any number of reasons why a woman should be paid less. It would also prevent women from being limited to just back pay when they are discriminated against. Those are the three major issues.

In the United States of America, when we said all men and women were created equal, we have to be able to be equal, and one of the most important places you are equal is in the workplace. So if women are doing the same job, we ought to get the same pay. That is the American way. But once again we were stymied. Once again they tried to push us back.

I am going to say this today on behalf of myself, the majority of the women in the Senate, and many of the great guys in the Senate: They want to make sure that today's vote doesn't say we are stopping this fight. Once again, we are going to reach out to the grassroots, particularly to the women of America, to join in the fight to change the Federal law books so women can get change in the family checkbooks. They can try to stop us on the floor, but they cannot stop our movement.

Once again, as I have said before, when we have had a setback, we are going to fight. We are going to fight on the Senate floor, we are going to take this to the people in the country, we are going to fight it through the elections, and we are going to fight it through the community. I am going to say to every single person in the United States of America: Be part of this movement.

A special message to the women: Let's suit up. Let's square our shoulders. Let's put our lipstick on and fight for equal pay that won't be stopped. We are going to do it. We are going to fight today, and we are going to fight tomorrow, and I am combat ready.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TESLA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a week ago last Thursday, Tesla, a major company in America, announced that Nevada would be the new home to its gigafactory, which would produce lithium batteries for Tesla's electric cars. Just a few days later, Nevada's State legislature unanimously approved the incentive package to finalize a new economic boost for Nevada.

Tesla's gigafactory will spur economic development in Nevada. All told, the state-of-the-art manufacturing center is expected to pump $100 billion into Nevada's economy and create up to 22,000 jobs.

This development is good news for Nevada, but it didn't happen by accident. It is the direct result of public-private partnerships and smart Federal and State policies. It is the result of Nevada being seen as a hub for renewable energy and innovative technologies. This project, as big as it is, will be powered with solar and geothermal. Nothing else will power this big project.

I have worked here in the Senate to promote legislation that encourages investment in clean energy and transportation innovation at all levels. In 2007, we passed the Energy Independence and Security Act, which created the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Program. Under this program, the Department of Energy awarded a $465 million loan guarantee to Tesla for the construction of a manufacturing facility in California. The question everyone has is: Was that loan a successful investment in Tesla?

The facts speak for themselves. Tesla repaid the loan in full 9 years early. Tesla is the company it is today because of this loan.

The availability of lithium, which ultimately helped attract Tesla to Nevada, also has its roots in Federal legislation. In 2009, with the economy in a deep recession and thousands of Nevadans losing their jobs, we passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act—better known as the stimulus. There were many good things for Nevada and the country in that stimulus legislation. For example, millions for education, millions for renewable energy development, and tax breaks for the middle class.

Also in the stimulus was a program to incentivize advanced battery manufacturing. Through this program, a $28.4 million grant was awarded to Rockwood Lithium of Nevada, which would help to expand and improve the only operating domestic lithium facility in the country. It is located near the historic mining town of Goldfield, a place called Silver Peak. Nevada only has 17 counties. Esmeralda County, where this is located, has less than 1,000 people. So this mine is really important for our country. We are the only lithium mining facility in America.

Because of the stimulus, Tesla will have access to lithium mined in Nevada, as I indicated, for production of these batteries. But in order to truly promote innovation, we must as a Congress create opportunities for consumers to invest in new, advanced technologies, and we haven't done that. We need more tax incentives for that.

In 2008, we encouraged Americans to invest in the growth of the electric car industry through a tax credit of up to $7,500 for the purchase of qualified electric vehicles. We expanded that credit in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in 2009 to ensure that while Americans recovered from the recession, we did so by investing in new technology that would produce lasting economic growth.

Tesla's investment in Nevada shows what is possible when public-private partnerships and smart Federal and State policies are encouraged. In the 21st century, this is how public-private partnerships should work, and it is so important to realize that through these grants, loans, and the private sector, working with States such as Nevada and California and the Federal Government, we were able to accomplish this.

This is a blueprint for success. Federal, State, and local leaders must clear obstacles that stymie innovation and incentivize cleaner technologies. We must make it easier for industry to invest in our communities, not just in Nevada but all across America.

As Elon Musk, the genius who has done SpaceX, PayPal, Tesla, and so many other things, said just the other day:

> What the people of Nevada created is a state where you can; where you are very agile, where you can do things quickly and get things done. It's a real get-things-done state.

I want the RECORD to be spread with my public appreciation on behalf of all Nevadans to Governor Sandoval. His patience and diligence made this possible. I congratulate him because the work he did here was terrific.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, and that during this period of time Senators be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

UNLV'S TAKE BACK THE NIGHT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 21st annual Take Back the Night event at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, UNLV.

The event is one of UNLV's oldest traditions. Hosted by the wonderful Jean Nidetch Women's Center, this event has done an amazing job of raising awareness about sexual assault and other forms of interpersonal violence including dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Take Back the Night is a worldwide event, and UNLV's branch has received numerous awards over the years. For instance, 2 years ago, as well as this year, the UNLV branch won the ''Outstanding Collaborative Program'' award; and in 2008, it won the ''Outstanding Annual Program/Tradition'' award.

Research has shown that college age women are at the highest risk for all forms of violence. According to the recent report released by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, the risk of sexual assault is 4 times higher for women ages 16 to 24 than any other population group. One assessment showed that more than one-half of the campus population knows at least two people who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic/dating violence, or stalking. Programs and events such as Take Back the Night importantly help provide survivors and victims with information about the services and options available to them.

The Jean Nidetch Women's Center has made Take Back the Night a capstone annual event at UNLV to give victims and survivors a place to seek advocacy and assistance. The center hosts public events in hopes of engaging students who may not otherwise seek help. It is an exceptional resource for a crucial issue that harms our society and campuses not only in Nevada, but around the country.

I commend the Jean Nidetch Women's Center and the entire UNLV campus for their commitment and dedication, and I look forward to learning about their future contributions to this important issue.

APPRENTICESHIP AND JOBS TRAINING ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I wish to speak in support of the Apprenticeship and Jobs Training Act, legislation

that I have introduced with my colleague Senator CANTWELL. Few issues are as important to the American people as the availability of good jobs in our communities. Unemployment in Maine and across the country remains unacceptably high. We must continue working together to identify ways to improve job training initiatives to help people find jobs in fields where jobs exist.

I have met with many business owners in Maine who have jobs available but cannot find qualified and trained workers to fill these vacant positions. One way for employees to acquire the skills needed to thrive in in-demand fields is through apprenticeship programs. Apprentices get hands-on experience that is invaluable to employers and can help workers secure a good-paying job.

According to the Congressional Research Service, approximately 44,000 individuals graduated from apprenticeship programs in 2013 nearly 1,000 of those individuals were from Maine. However, that number is likely insufficient to meet tomorrow's needs. One manufacturer in Maine estimates that nearly 2.7 million manufacturing employees are expected to retire in the next decade. We must do all we can to ensure that an adequate pool of skilled workers is available to fill these good-paying jobs.

Our bill helps achieve this goal by giving tax credits to businesses that hire apprentices. To ensure that workers are given adequate time to prove their value, the apprentice must be employed for 7 months in order for a business to claim the credit. Our bill also provides incentives for experienced workers who spend at least 20 percent of their time passing their hard-earned knowledge on to the next generation. These workers would be allowed to receive some retirement income early, without facing tax penalties. Finally, our bill ensures that the brave men and women who defend our country are given credit for the skills they learn while serving. Training received while serving in the Armed Forces would count toward an apprentice's training requirement.

This bill would help better align the needs of our Nation's employers with potential employees to promote hiring and the creation of new jobs. I encourage all my colleagues to support this bill, and I am pleased to join Senator CANTWELL in introducing it.

TRIBUTE TO FRANKIE MUSE FREEMAN

Mrs. MCCASKILL. Mr President, I wish to recognize a noble Missourian, the spirited and courageous Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman. Fifty years ago today, this body confirmed Mrs. Freeman as President Lyndon B. Johnson's choice to be the first female Commissioner to serve on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. She served honorably in this capacity for 16 years, having been reappointed by Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

By the time President Johnson first nominated Mrs. Freeman to the Civil Rights Commission, she had worked tirelessly to end racial discrimination and secure equality, justice and fairness for every citizen. Born Marie Frankie Muse on November 24, 1916 in Danville, VA to parents who experienced the benefits of formal education and who in turn supported their daughter's educational pursuits, Frankie was educated in Virginia and attended college at the distinguished and well-known historically black college Hampton University. Almost 10 years after she started college, Frankie began her law school career at Howard University School of Law, where she graduated second in her class. Soon afterward, Frankie settled in St. Louis, MO, and began her successful career as a civil rights attorney. She worked on a variety of important civil rights issues ranging from education to hiring practices. Most notably in 1954, Frankie argued and won the fight against racial discrimination in public housing in the landmark NAACP case Davis et al. v. St. Louis Housing Authority. The following year, Frankie became the first associate general counsel of the St. Louis Housing Authority and Land Clearance Authority. Three years later in 1958, she joined the Missouri advisory committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The quality and breadth of her work combined with her passion for advocacy eventually led to her selection as a U.S. Civil Rights commissioner.

In the five decades since her historic appointment, Frankie's energy and devotion to justice has not diminished. She has received appointments from former Presidents to serve on other service-related commissions. In addition, she worked as a municipal court judge for many years and was instrumental in the formation of the Citizens Commission on Civil Rights, an organization that seeks to ensure the Federal Government's vigilance in its enforcement of anti-discrimination laws. In addition to this public service, Frankie wrote a book about her storied life and career. Just 6 years ago at the age of 92, she retired after spending the latter part of her career in private practice. Not surprisingly, even retirement has not slowed Frankie down. She remains active on a number of urban and community service-based social welfare boards.

To countless residents of my State and across the country, Frankie Muse Freeman is a hero. She is a woman who grew up in Jim Crow-era South when racial segregation was legal. Growing up, if Frankie wanted to go somewhere, her options were to either walk or take the segregated streetcar. She witnessed first hand the harsh consequences of racial inequality and she chose to devote her entire career to ending that injustice. Frankie is an inspiration to so many Americans, across all racial lines, and to me personally. She is a public servant whom my children and grandchildren can look up to. Because of leaders like her, who fought and sacrificed but ultimately believed in our country's ability to empathize and change, we are all better off and our lives more enriched.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman on the 50th anniversary of her Senate confirmation to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. In addition, I ask my colleagues to recognize Frankie's distinguished service to the people of this country.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NEAL'S CAFÉ 70TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. BOOZMAN. I wish to celebrate 70 years of down-home cooking at Neal's CAFÉ in Springdale, AR.

Opened in 1944 by Toy and Bertha Neal, the restaurant is currently run by the family's fourth generation. Over the last 70 years, Neal's Café has been one of the most popular dining spots in northwest Arkansas.

Neal's is not just known for its menu of delicious comfort food. It is also a popular gathering spot for locals to catch-up and discuss family life, politics and the Razorbacks chances on the football field this week.

It is hard to miss the pink exterior of Neal's Café as you drive down N. Thompson Street. When you park your vehicle and step inside Neal's, the unique décor of the restaurant and the aroma of fried chicken immediately hit you. While fried chicken is among the most popular dishes at Neal's Café, visitors come from far and wide for the homemade pies as well.

Neal's Café is so much more than a restaurant. It is an integral part of the Springdale community. The Neal family has worked relentlessly to make it that way.

As someone who has experience starting a family business, I know how challenging of an endeavor it is to get off the ground, much less be successful to the level that the Neal family has been for the past 70 years. It is a testament to the family's commitment to quality, service and dedication to the community.

As the Neal family celebrates 70 years of operating Neal's Café, I would like to extend my wishes for many more years of serving food and fellowship at their Springdale institution.

I look forward to stopping by for some fried chicken and a slice of coconut cream pie very soon.•

TRIBUTE TO JAY AND MARY SAUNDERS

• Mr. JOHANNS. Mr. President, each year, I have the honor of recognizing outstanding parents who have chosen to adopt as Angels in Adoption. I am

continually inspired by the number of families in Nebraska who have selflessly and lovingly opened their hearts to children without a permanent place to call home. Selecting just one family is always a difficult task, but this year Jay and Mary Saunders of Bellevue stood out from the others. I am pleased to announce Jay and Mary Saunders of Bellevue as 2014 ''Angels in Adoption.''

The Saunders have one biological son and have adopted six children: Nick, Ian, Nathan, Haylee, Mara, Christian, and Kevin. Nick, the eldest, is their biological child and born with special needs. Providing his specialized care moved the Saunders to open their home and hearts to adopting other children with disabilities.

Mary always knew she was meant to adopt and have a big family. When Nick was 4, 2-year-old Ian entered their lives. He suffered from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, ADHD. But the moment they laid eyes on Ian, the Saunders knew he was meant to be part of their growing family.

Mara was adopted soon afterward. When she came to the Saunders through a private adoption, she required special needs that resulted from abuse she previously suffered. Today, Mary calls Mara her ''lifes work'' and ''little guru.''

It wasn't long before siblings Nathan, Haylee, Christian and Kevin were adopted together in March 2013, and were welcomed into the Saunders' growing family.

Throughout the past 15 years, the Saunders have worked to integrate immediate and extended families. This includes the birth families of some of the children. Mary often tells her children you can never have too many people ''loving you.''

Through hard work, compassion and a lot of love, Nick continues to defy his learning disabilities—excelling in high school and planning to enroll in college. Ian no longer has attachment issues or suffers from ADHD. Mara has learned to deal with her emotions without medication. Nathan recently won a best athlete award for the Omaha-area. Haylee and Christian's education has improved leaps and bounds since becoming part of the Saunders family. The youngest, Kevin, continues to relish in the footsteps of his older siblings. Together, the seven children continue to thrive and grow, thanks to Mary and Jay.

Each of the Saunders has been an inspiration to me. It is my hope and theirs that their family will serve as an inspiration to others who may be interested in pursuing foster care and adoption.

I want to again thank Mary and Jay for their work to improve the lives of their children and congratulate them once again on being selected as 2014 Angels in Adoption.●

RECOGNIZING THE CANYON LAKE ALL STARS

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the coaches and players of the Canyon Lake All-Stars of Rapid City, SD. The Canyon Lake All-Stars represented the Midwest Region in this year's Little League World Series.

It was only the third time in the 75-year history of the Little League World Series that a team from South Dakota made it to the tournament. This year's team joins the 2008 Canyon Lake All-Stars and the 2011 Harney All-Stars in representing South Dakota as the Midwest Region champions and becomes the first South Dakota team to win a Little League World Series game.

I wish to congratulate and recognize the hard-work of the 2014 Canyon Lake All-Stars. They represented South Dakota well in the national spotlight. Players on the team are Jake Kostenbauer, Logan Miller, Bridger Nesbit, Daniel Vigoren, Colton Hartford, Cooper Voorhees, Adam Salter, True Synhorst, Mason Litz, Matthew Hegre, Blake Weaver, and Dylan Richey. The manager is Rich Hegre, and assistant coaches are Steve Richey and Scott Spencer. Their efforts produced lasting memories and the entire state of South Dakota is proud of their accomplishments.●

RECOGNIZING LINDA LEA VIKEN

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a South Dakota attorney who has distinguished herself on the local, State, and national level. Linda Lea Viken has been a successful practicing attorney in South Dakota since 1978. She was recently presented with the Trial Lawyer of the Year Award by the South Dakota Trial Lawyers Association during the association's annual meeting.

Specializing in family law for over 35 years, Linda Lea is the first family law specialist to receive the honor. She is a past president of the prestigious American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers and is also a diplomate of the American College of Family Trial Lawyers and is a certified family law trial attorney by the National Board of Trial Advocacy.

She has served twice in the South Dakota State Legislature and is a steadfast advocate for women, especially in the area of domestic violence and working to establish and maintain rights for women who need legal protection and services. She has significantly increased the awareness and education of the general public and the media on legal issues affecting women. She has served on a number of boards and in advisory capacities for organizations assisting women, children and families, including the South Dakota Coalition for Children, South Dakota Voices for Children, South Dakota Advocacy Network for Women, AAUW, Zonta, the West River Mental Health Board, Black Hills Legal Services, and the Black Hills Regional Food Bank.

Ms. Viken is well known for her presentations, advocacy, insight, and work in developing laws, guidelines, and policies governing custody, child support, alimony, divorce, visitation, and protection.

I wish to recognize and congratulate Linda Lea Viken on her latest and well-deserved recognition as South Dakota Trial Lawyer of the Year.●

TRIBUTE TO BOB KERR

● Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, Rhode Islanders have opinions. Life in Rhode Island is a conversation, and in Rhode Island's ongoing public conversation about who we are as a community and as a nation, a thoughtful voice is suddenly missing. Bob Kerr, the long time metro columnist for the Providence Journal, has been let go from the paper.

Bob wrote for Rhode Island's largest paper for 43 years. He spent that time seeking out the people and the stories that made up the fabric of our State and told those stories with empathy, humor, and blunt honesty. One of his fellow ProJo alumni described him as ''the Providence Journal's eloquent everyman.''

When then-executive editor Joel Rawson first asked Bob to write a column, he had one simple instruction: ''I want to hear Rhode Island talking.'' And that is just what Bob gave us, 3 mornings a week for more than 20 years.

Bob Kerr told the story of Rhode Island through the eyes of Rhode Islanders. He found people whose voices were not heard and gave them a giant microphone. He wrote about neighbors. He wrote about poor people. He wrote about musicians. He wrote about people looking for jobs and the people helping them find jobs. He even wrote about politicians. He wrote a lot about veterans. Bob served his country as a marine in Vietnam, and he paid close attention to the way we treat our servicemembers He reminded us to keep fighting for those who fought for us.

Like an adopted conscience, Bob also kept us honest. One of his most popular features was the ''Clemency Coach,'' an imaginary broken-down bus with duct-taped seats and stuck windows that Bob cooked up to, as he put it, ''give people who have done publicly embarrassing things the time to get away and consider ways to make everything OK again.''

''It is a bus bound for nowhere in particular.''

Once a season, Bob would roll out the latest Clemency Coach passenger list, a who's-who of people whose behavior warranted a slap on the wrist or worse. Bob called out public figures and private citizens alike, local notables and national celebrities. I myself was dispatched on the summer run of the Clemency Coach a year or two ago for putting my foot in my mouth here in the Senate.

Bob's columns were a mirror that sometimes reflected our shortcomings but also our shared values—our decency, integrity and compassion for one another.

Like his thousands of loyal readers, I am grateful for Bob Kerr's contribution to our Rhode Island community, and I wish him great luck and success in whatever is to come. For years, I have enjoyed, been informed by, been moved by, and learned from Bob's columns. They have helped make Rhode Island a better State and reminded us how good a State we are and can be. I hope he finds some way to keep doing them. He will have at least one reader.●

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 withdrawals which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:45 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 bill, without amendment:

S. 276. An act to reinstate and extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project involving the American Falls Reservoir.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3522. An act to authorize health insurance issuers to continue to offer for sale current group health insurance coverage in satisfaction of the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirement, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5057. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to permit exemptions for external power supplies from certain efficiency standards, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5161. An act to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 4:35 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 120. Joint resolution approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution.

The enrolled joint resolution was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 6:11 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 bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 1086. An act to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 5057. An act to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to permit exemptions for external power supplies from certain efficiency standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 5161. An act to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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–6935. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2015''; to the Special Committee on Aging; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; Appropriations; Armed Services; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; the Budget; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Energy and Natural Resources; Environment and Public Works; Select Committee on Ethics; Finance; Foreign Relations; Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Indian Affairs; Select Committee on Intelligence; the Judiciary; Rules and Administration; Small Business and Entrepreneurship; and Veterans' Affairs.

EC–6936. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Bovine Tuberculosis Status of Michigan; Advance Counties From Modified Accredited Advanced to Accredited-Free'' (Docket No. APHIS–2014–0058) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6937. A communication from the Acting Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Litchi and Longan Fruit From Vietnam Into the Continental United States'' ((RIN0579–AD51) (Docket No. APHIS–2010–0116)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6938. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Review Group, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Margin Protection Program for Dairy and Dairy Product Donation Program'' ((RIN0560–AI23) (7 CFR Part 1430)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6939. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Saflufenacil; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9912–91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6940. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Flazasulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9915–32) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6941. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Sulfuric Acid; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9914–18) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6942. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Trifloxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9915–46) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6943. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Kasugamycin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9911–57) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6944. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, the quarterly exception Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) as of June 30, 2014 (DCN OSS 2014–1244); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6945. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2013 Report to Congress on Department of Defense Operation and Financial Support for Military Museums; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6946. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Peter M. Vangjel, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6947. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management), Department of the Air Force, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6948. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Principal Deputy

Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), Department of Defense, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6949. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of the Navy, Department of the Navy, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6950. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Principal Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), Department of Defense, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6951. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of the Navy, Department of the Navy, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6952. A communication from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of the Navy, Department of the Navy, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6953. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of the national emergency period pertaining to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, for an additional year; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6954. A communication from the Chair, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2013 Annual Report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC); to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6955. A communication from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations'' (RIN3235–AL15) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6956. A communication from the Executive Director of the Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 2012–2013 Annual Report, including the Annual Commission Audit; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–6957. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Strategic Plan for fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6958. A communication from the Acting Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Environmental Issues Associated with New Reactors'' (NRC–2013–0212) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6959. A communication from the Acting Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Specific Environmental Guidance for Light Water Small Modular Reactor Reviews'' (NRC–2013–0211) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6960. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Texas: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision'' (FRL No. 9915–99–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6961. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rule on Certain Chemical Substances; Withdrawal of Significant New Use Rules'' ((RIN2070–AB27) (FRL No. 9915–69)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6962. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Arizona; Pinal County and Gila County; Pb'' (FRL No. 9916–11–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6963. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Revision to Control Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Storage Tanks'' (FRL No. 9916–32–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6964. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alaska'' (FRL No. 9916–14–Region 10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6965. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri, Control of Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure'' (FRL No. 9916–10–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6966. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: New Hampshire; 111(d)/129 Revised State Plan for Large and Small Municipal Waste Combustors'' (FRL No. 9915–71–Region 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6967. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Finding of Failure to Submit a Prevention of Significant Deterioration State Implementation Plan Revision for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5); California; North Coast Air Quality Management District'' (FRL No. 9916–04–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6968. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; South Coast 1-Hour and 8-Hour Ozone'' (FRL No. 9915–86–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6969. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plan Revisions; State of California; South Coast VMT Emissions Offset Demonstrations'' (FRL No. 9915–85–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6970. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances'' ((RIN2070–AB27) (FRL No. 9914–19)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6971. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision'' (FRL No. 9915–97–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–6972. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of tax liability'' (Rev. Proc. 2014–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2014; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–6973. 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 14–067); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6974. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to sections 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 14–038); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6975. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2014–0113—2014–0122); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6976. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers who were employed at

Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Co. in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–6977. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits'' (29 CFR Part 4022) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2014; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–6978. A communication from the Acting District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Contractor Selection and Quality Assurance for Select DDOT Road Projects''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6979. A communication from the Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Office of Inspector General's budget request for the fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6980. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–385, ''Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6981. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–386, ''Board of Elections Nominating Petition Circulator Affidavit Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6982. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–387, ''Party Officer Elections Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6983. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–388, ''Driver's Safety Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6984. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–389, ''Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System Conformity Temporary Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6985. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–415, ''Tenant Bill of Rights Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6986. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–416, ''Prohibition of the Harm of Police Animals Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6987. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–417, ''Marriage License Issuance Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6988. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–418, ''Child Development Home License Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6989. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–419, ''Small and Certified Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6990. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–420, ''Post-Arrest Process Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6991. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–421, ''Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6992. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 20–422, ''Fair Criminal Record Screening Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–6993. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Drug Enforcement Agency, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Suvorexant into Schedule IV'' (Docket No. DEA–381) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–6994. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Drug Enforcement Agency, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Disposal of Controlled Substances'' ((RIN1117–AB18) (Docket No. DEA–316)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 10, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–6995. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Management and Administration and Designated Reporting Official, Office on National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Director of National Drug Control Policy, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2014; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–6996. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Repair Stations'' ((RIN2120–AJ61) (Docket No. FAA–2006–26408; Amdt. No. 145–30)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6997. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Departing IFR/VFR When Weather Reporting Is Not Available'' ((RIN2120–AK49) (Docket No. FAA–2014–0502; Amdt. No. 135–131)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6998. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Orders of Compliance, Cease and Desist Orders, Orders of Denial, and Other Orders'' ((RIN2120–AK43) (Docket No. FAA–2014–0505; Amdt. No. 13–36)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–6999. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (73); Amdt. No. 3597'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7000. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (63); Amdt. No. 3598'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7001. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (48); Amdt. No. 3595'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7002. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (326); Amdt. No. 3596'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7003. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (51); Amdt. No. 3599'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7004. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (40); Amdt. No. 3601'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7005. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (267); Amdt. No. 3602'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–7006. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (63); Amdt. No. 3600'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 921. A bill to amend chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, to prohibit the rental of motor vehicles that contain a defect related to motor vehicle safety, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–253).

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1406. A bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–254).

S. 1925. A bill to limit the retrieval of data from vehicle event data recorders (Rept. No. 113–255).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2521. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to provide for reform to Federal information security (Rept. No. 113–256).

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1535. A bill to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted on September 11, 2014:

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Arthur Lee Bentley III, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. REED:

S. 2802. A bill to amend the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 and the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002 to strengthen research in adult education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KING:

S. 2803. A bill to remove a use restriction on land formerly a part of Acadia National Park that was transferred to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2804. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with regard to research on asthma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. WALSH):

S. 2805. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Billings, Montana, as the ''Bear Root Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VITTER:

S. 2806. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for dependent care savings accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL:

S. 2807. A bill to encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VITTER:

S. 2808. A bill to authorize health insurance issuers to continue to offer for sale current group health insurance coverage in satisfaction of the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHANNS (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 2809. A bill to require the Environmental Protection Agency to obtain a court order to garnish wages to pay a nontax debt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 2810. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to develop procedures to share certain information with State veterans agencies to facilitate the transition of members of the Armed Forces from military service to civilian life, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

S. 2811. A bill to prohibit the distribution in commerce of children's products and upholstered furniture containing certain flame retardants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. DONNELLY):

S. Res. 544. A resolution designating the year of 2014 as the ''International Year of Family Farming''; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 545. A resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and the immense contributions of Latinos to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 132

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 132, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.

S. 359

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 359, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to exclude industrial hemp from the definition of marihuana, and for other purposes.

S. 413

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to include human trafficking as a part 1 violent crime for purposes of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

S. 429

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 429, a bill to enable concrete masonry products manufacturers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research, education, and promotion to improve, maintain, and develop markets for concrete masonry products.

S. 742

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 742, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 1011

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1011, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of Boys Town, and for other purposes.

S. 1040

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr.

MORAN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1040, a bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus, in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence, good sportsmanship, and philanthropy.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1562, a bill to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

S. 2103

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2103, a bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue or revise regulations with respect to the medical certification of certain small aircraft pilots, and for other purposes.

S. 2182

At the request of Mr. WALSH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2182, a bill to expand and improve care provided to veterans and members of the Armed Forces with mental health disorders or at risk of suicide, to review the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of certain individuals from the Armed Forces, to require a pilot program on loan repayment for psychiatrists who agree to serve in the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2250

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to extend the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and for other purposes.

S. 2520

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2520, a bill to improve the Freedom of Information Act.

S. 2581

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2581, a bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a rule to require child safety packaging for liquid nicotine containers, and for other purposes.

S. 2646

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2646, a bill to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2684

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2684, a bill to direct the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, to convey certain Federal property located in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to the Olgoonik Corporation, an Alaska Native Corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

S. 2737

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2737, a bill to ensure that transportation and infrastructure projects carried out using Federal financial assistance are constructed with steel, iron, and manufactured goods that are produced in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2738

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2738, a bill to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs a national center for research on the diagnosis and treatment of health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during service in the Armed Forces, to establish an advisory board on exposure to toxic substances, and for other purposes.

S. 2742

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2742, a bill to provide for public notice and input prior to the closure, consolidation, or public access limitation of field or hearing offices of the Social Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2782

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2782, a bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to improve the Federal charter for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2786

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2786, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent earnings stripping of domestic corporations which are members of a worldwide group of corporations which includes an inverted corporation and to require agreements with respect to certain related party transactions with those members.

S. 2795

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2795, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand the definition of eligible program.

S. RES. 524

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 524, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding global climate change.

S. RES. 543

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 543, a resolution designating November 1, 2014, as National Bison Day.

AMENDMENT NO. 2967

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2967 intended to be proposed to S. 2199, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED:

S. 2802. A bill to amend the Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002 and the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002 to strengthen research in adult education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce the Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act. The recently enacted Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act recognized that the adult education field has evolved from a literacy skills program to a more comprehensive college and career readiness initiative to ensure that adult learners have the foundational skills to fully participate in the community and compete for jobs that provide family sustaining wages. We need to ensure that there is a strong research base to support this vital transition.

For 2012, data from the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies show that an estimated 52 percent of adults ages 16–65 in the United States lack the literacy skills necessary to identify, interpret, or evaluate one or more pieces of information. These are essential skills for postsecondary education and the workplace. Beyond their value in the labor market, these skills are also correlated with health and civic participation. Clearly, improving adult education is critically important to the health and well-being of our people, our economy, and our democracy.

In Rhode Island, it is estimated that nearly 130,000 adults have less than a high school education. Over 45,000 have limited English proficiency. Yet, we are reaching less than 6,000 through the current adult education program.

Clearly, we need more resources and innovative, research-based ways to reach more people.

The Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act will support the key reforms to adult education in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act by ensuring that adult education is included in our national education research priorities. Specifically, the Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act will amend the Education Sciences Reform Act to require the Institute for Education Sciences and the National Center for Education Statistics to collect data and carry out research on: successful state and local adult education and literacy activities, the characteristics and academic achievement of adult learners, and access to and opportunity for adult education in communities across the country. It will also ensure that the Institute of Education Sciences draws on the expertise of adult educators when developing policies and priorities. Finally, the legislation would require that at least one research center would focus on adult education.

These straightforward amendments to the Education Sciences Reform Act will go a long way to strengthening the research base that will support the improvement of adult education across the country. I was pleased to work with the adult education community, and particularly, the National Council of State Directors of Adult Education in developing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the Strengthening Research in Adult Education Act and to work with me to ensure that its provisions are included in the reauthorization of the Education Sciences Reform Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 544—DESIGNATING THE YEAR OF 2014 AS THE ''INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILY FARMING''

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 544

Whereas United Nations Resolution A/Res/66/222, adopted by the General Assembly on December 22, 2011, designates the year 2014 as the ''International Year of Family Farming'';

Whereas the International Year of Family Farming recognizes the important contribution of family farming in food security and eradicating poverty around the world;

Whereas in the United States, family farms constitute 96 percent of all farms;

Whereas the agriculture sector contributes more than $130,000,000,000 to the United States economy, employs approximately 14 percent of the total workforce in the United States, and accounts for nearly 5 percent of the United States gross domestic product;

Whereas 45 percent of individuals around the world make a living directly by farming;

Whereas family farming is the predominant form of agriculture in both developing and developed countries;

Whereas family farming serves as a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fishery, pastoral, and aquaculture production;

Whereas family farming plays important socioeconomic, environmental, and cultural roles;

Whereas family farmers grow high-quality food, are active participants in civil society, and are stewards of the land;

Whereas 75 percent of the poorest individuals around the world live in rural areas;

Whereas family farms are linked to most areas of rural development and have invested significantly in local communities;

Whereas the majority of farmers around the world are women who produce up to 80 percent of food around the world; and

Whereas 870,000,000 individuals are suffering from chronic undernourishment and a disproportionate number of such individuals are farmers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the year 2014 as the ''International Year of Family Farming'';

(2) congratulates family farmers in the United States and around the world;

(3) recognizes the vital role family farms play in the economic and social well-being of the United States and the world;

(4) recognizes the importance of raising the profile of family farming by focusing the attention of individuals around the world on the significant role of family farming in alleviating hunger and poverty, providing food security and nutrition, improving livelihoods, managing natural resources, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development in rural areas;

(5) encourages countries, national organizations, and States to undertake activities to support the International Year of Family Farming;

(6) recognizes the role and importance of women in family farming;

(7) emphasizes the positive impact of family farms and developing new programs for domestic and international family agricultural development; and

(8) advocates for the protection of the viability of family farms, which serve as the foundation of rural society and social stability.

SENATE RESOLUTION 545—RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINOS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. HAGAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 545

Whereas from September 15, 2014 through October 15, 2014, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in the United States at over 54,000,000 people, making Hispanic Americans 17 percent of the population of the United States and the largest racial or ethnic minority group in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic Americans are also the largest racial or ethnic minority group in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and 22 individual States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming;

Whereas in 2013, there were 1,000,000 or more Latino residents in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and each of the following 8 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas;

Whereas Latinos grew the United States population by 1,100,000 between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2013, accounting for nearly half of all population growth during this period;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is projected to grow to 128,800,000 by 2060, at which point the Latino population will comprise 31 percent of the total United States population;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is currently the second-largest worldwide, exceeding the size of the Latino population in every country except Mexico;

Whereas there were 11,900,000 Latino family households in the United States in 2013, and Latino children under the age of 18 represent approximately ⅓ of the total Latino population in the United States;

Whereas 1 in 4 public school students in the United States is Latino, and the total number of school-age Latino children in the United States is expected to reach 28,000,000 by 2050;

Whereas 18 percent of all college students between the ages of 18 and 24 years old are Latino, making Latinos the largest racial or ethnic minority group on college campuses in the United States, including both 2-year community colleges and 4-year colleges and universities;

Whereas a record 11,200,000 Latinos voted in the 2012 presidential election, representing a record 8.4 percent of the electorate in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 23,500,000 Latinos are eligible to vote in the 2014 midterm elections, and the number of eligible Latino voters is expected to rise to 40,000,000 by 2030;

Whereas more than 2,000 Latino citizens turn 18 and become eligible to vote every day, and an average of 900,000 Latino citizens will turn 18 and become eligible to vote every year between 2014 and 2028;

Whereas the annual purchasing power of Hispanic Americans is an estimated $1,200,000,000,000 and is expected to grow to $1,500,000,000,000 by 2015;

Whereas there are more than 3,200,000 Hispanic-owned firms in the United States, supporting millions of employees nationwide and contributing more than $468,000,000,000 in revenue to the economy of the United States;

Whereas Hispanic-owned businesses represent the fastest-growing segment of small businesses in the United States, with Latino entrepreneurs starting businesses at more than twice the national rate;

Whereas as of August 2014, more than 25,000,0000 Latino workers represented 16.3 percent of the total civilian labor force in the United States, and the share of Latino labor force participation is expected to grow to 19.1 percent by 2022;

Whereas Latinos have the highest labor force participation rate of any racial or ethnic group at 66 percent, compared to 62.8 percent overall;

Whereas in 2013, there were 298,000 Latino elementary and middle school teachers, 65,000 Latino chief executives of businesses, 55,000 Latino lawyers, and 35,000 Latino physicians and surgeons contributing to the United States through their professions;

Whereas Hispanic Americans serve in all branches of the Armed Forces and have bravely fought in every war in the history of the United States;

Whereas as of July 31, 2014, 163,636 Hispanic active duty service members served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas as of July 31, 2014, a total of 88,709 Hispanics had served in Afghanistan;

Whereas as of September 2014, 675 United States military fatalities in Iraq and Afghanistan were Hispanic;

Whereas more than 80,000 Hispanics served in the Vietnam War, representing 5.5 percent of individuals who made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States in the conflict, even though Hispanics comprised only 4.5 percent of the population of the United States at the time;

Whereas 140,000 Hispanic soldiers served in the Korean War;

Whereas as of September 2014, there are an estimated 1,386,000 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas 61 Hispanic Americans have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that can be bestowed on an individual serving in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Hispanic Americans are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of government, including 1 seat on the Supreme Court, 3 seats in the Senate, 33 seats in the House of Representatives, and 3 seats in the Cabinet; and

Whereas Hispanic Americans harbor a deep commitment to family and community, an enduring work ethic, and a perseverance to succeed and contribute to society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month from September 15, 2014 through October 15, 2014;

(2) esteems the integral role of Latinos and the manifold heritage of Latinos in the economy, culture, and identity of the United States; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe Hispanic Heritage Month with appropriate programs and activities that celebrate the contributions of Latinos to American life.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3810. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2410, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3811. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3810. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2410, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1268. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.

(a) THIRTY-YEAR LIMIT ON CIVIL NUCLEAR ENGAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be used to implement any aspect of an agreement for civil nuclear cooperation pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) after the date that is 30 years after the date of entry into force of such agreement unless—

(A) the President, within the final five years of the agreement, has certified to the appropriate congressional committees that the party to such agreement has continued to fulfill the terms and conditions of the agreement and that the agreement continues to be in the interest of the United States; and

(B) Congress enacts a joint resolution permitting the continuation of the agreement for an additional period of not more than 30 years.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The restriction in paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) any agreement that had entered into force as of August 1, 2014;

(B) any agreement with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); or

(C) any amendment to an agreement described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Each proposed nuclear export pursuant to an agreement for civil nuclear cooperation shall be subject to United States laws and regulations in effect at the time of each such export.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement required to be submitted by the Secretary State to the President pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) shall also be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and shall be accompanied by a classified annex, prepared in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, identifying and explaining all classified information related to the agreement to which such Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement applies, and shall, in addition to any other requirements pursuant to law, include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of the consistency of the text of the proposed agreement for cooperation with all the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and this Act, with specific attention to whether the proposed agreement is consistent with each criterion set forth in subsection a. of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153).

(B) An assessment of the adequacy of safeguards and other control mechanisms and the peaceful use assurances contained in the agreement for cooperation to ensure that any assistance furnished thereunder will not be used to further any military or nuclear explosive purpose.

(C) A historical review and assessment of past proliferation activity of the cooperating party, or suspect activity identified by any element of the intelligence community in its review of raw or processed intelligence information, including all activities that are potentially inconsistent with a peaceful nuclear program and any potential delivery mechanisms of concern.

(D) A list of all the treaties and agreements related to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to which the cooperating party is also a party.

(E) An assessment of the cooperating party's current national laws that govern the non-proliferation of materials or equipment related to weapons of mass destruction, including any chemical, biological, or nuclear material, plutonium, uranium-233, high enriched uranium, or irradiated source material or special fissionable material.

(F) An explanation for the negotiated duration of the agreement, including an explanation of the renewal and termination procedures.

(G) A comparison of the agreement to other existing civil nuclear cooperation agreements between the United States and other states in the region.

(H) An assessment of the strategic, security, stability, and regional considerations throughout the negotiation of this agreement.

(I) An assessment of the physical and environmental security of the waste-cycle, ensuring the agreement addresses international concerns, including international and local response.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) COOPERATING PARTY.—The term ''cooperating party'' means an entity with which the United States proposes to enter into an agreement for cooperation under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and shall include—

(A) the government of such cooperating party;

(B) any person authorized by or who acts with the knowledge of the government of such cooperating party; or

(C) any person who acts within the territory of the cooperating party.

SA 3811. Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2015 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 737. REPORTS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND OTHER COVERED BENEFICIARIES.

(a) SECRETARY OF DEFENSE REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces on active duty and other covered beneficiaries under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by this subsection shall include the following:

(A) A description and assessment of women's health care services for members of the

Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries, including access to care, scope of available care, and availability of speciality care, and with a particular emphasis on maternity care.

(B) An assessment whether the quality measures used by the military health system with respect to women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries facilitate expected outcomes, and an assessment whether another, or additional, evidence-based quality measures would improve outcomes in the military health system.

(C) A description and assessment of recommendations to improve access to health services and better health outcomes for women members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries proposed by the Women's Health Research Interest Group, the Comptroller General of the United States, and such other entities as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the report.

(D) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate to improve women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries.

(E) Such other matters relating to women's health care services for members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the submittal under subsection (a) of the report required by that subsection, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report setting forth the assessment of the Comptroller General of such report. The report shall include, in particular, an assessment of the recommendations of the Secretary for actions to improve the delivery of women's health care services to members of the Armed Forces and other covered beneficiaries under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 15, 2014, at 3 p.m. to conduct a hearing entitled ''Equality for the District of Columbia: Discussing the Implications of S. 132, the New Columbia Admission Act of 2013.''

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the vote on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 1004, the Senate consider Calendar Nos. 594, 546, 958, 960, 963, 784, and 870; that there be 2 minutes for debate equally divided between the two leaders or their designees prior to each vote; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed; that any rollcall votes following the first in the series be 10 minutes in length; that if any nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the Record; and that the President of the United States be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENDING THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY AND THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5134 and that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5134) to extend the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity and the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance for one year.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 5134) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FAMILY FARMING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 544, which was submitted earlier today.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 544) designating the year of 2014 as the ''International Year of Family Farming.''

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 544) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.)

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 16, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, and that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall votes will be at 2:15 p.m. on confirmation of the Baran and Burns nominations as provided for under the previous order.

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 that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 16, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ROBERT M. SCHER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE MADELYN R. CREEDON, RESIGNED.

UNITED NATIONS

BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY–NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

RONALD H. JOHNSON, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY–NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

ISOBEL COLEMAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR U.N. MANAGEMENT AND REFORM, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

ISOBEL COLEMAN, OF NEW YORK, AS AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DURING HER TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR U.N. MANAGEMENT AND REFORM.

CAROL LESLIE HAMILTON, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY–NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

LESLIE BERGER KIERNAN, OF MARYLAND, AS AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO THE SIXTY–NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

CHARLOTTE A. BURROWS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2019, VICE JACQUELINE A. BERRIEN, RESIGNED.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. JAMES G. FOGGO III

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

GEORGE W. CLIFFORD III
ROBERT C. STANKEWITZ

To be major

BENJAMIN BERZINIS
MARIE A. DANLEY
YOUNG J. JUN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

LAMAR D. ADAMS
MICHAEL C. ADAMS
KEVIN C. BALISKY
JOSEPH D. BARBER III
DAVID M. BARNES
JOHN T. BATSON, JR.
RALPHAEL R. BELL, JR.
RICHARD C. BELL, JR.
ERIC J. BENEFIELD
STEVEN R. BERGER
WILLIAM H. BESTERMANN III
SCOTT A. BIRD
DEVON M. BLAKE
ERIC C. BLOOM
EDWARD F. BOROWIEC, JR.
STACY L. BOUCHARDGERBER
SCHAWN L. BRANCH
MICHAEL L. BRANNEN
SCOTT D. BROOKS
JOSEPH A. BURGER
KENNETH W. BURKMAN
FRED J. BURPO
JAMES T. BUSHONG
KEVIN P. BUTLER
MICHAEL A. CARDENAS
JAVIER E. CARDONA
LONNIE CARLSON
JASON B. CHAMNESS
MARK R. CHEADLE
JOHN S. CHU
LIAM S. COLLINS
DAVID P. CONNOLLY
JASON P. CONROY
KEITHON R. CORPENING
RHETT R. COX
JAMES W. CROSSLEY
MASON W. CROW
BRADFORD J. DAVIS
RICHARD S. DAVIS
CHRISTOPHER M. DICICCO
DAVID P. DOHERTY
RUSSELL G. DRAPER
EDWARD J. DUPONT
JAMES D. DZWONCHYK
JON E. ELLIS
DENNIS J. EMMERT II
JEFFREY M. ERICKSON
ROBERT A. FAGO
MICHAEL L. FAZEN
PETER H. FECHTEL
SAMUEL E. FIOL
DARYL L. FULLERTON
STEPHEN E. GAUTHIER
DAVID M. GERCKEN
BRYAN R. GIBBY
WILLIAM R. GLASER
CHRISTIAN S. GRIGGS
DERRICK M. GRIMES
MICHAEL L. HAGGARD
JASON C. HENNEKE
JAMES R. HOGAN
TERANCE L. HUSTON
CURTIS F. IDEN
MICHAEL J. INDOVINA
STEVEN L. ISENHOUR
JOHN C. JACKSON
JOHN D. JOHNSON
MARK E. JOHNSON
JOSEPH T. KEMMER, JR.
JOHN D. KENKEL
NEIL K. KHATOD
CHARLIE H. KIM
TIMOTHY R. KING
DAVID M. KNYCH
DAVID M. KOBS
JOSEPH M. KUSHNER
SCOTT R. LAMPRIDES
GROVER J. LAPORTE, JR.
BARTON L. LAWRENCE, JR.
KENNETH L. LAWRENCE
DERRICK S. W. LEE
SANG K. LEE
JASON LERNER
LEONARD L. LIRA
ERIC D. LITTLE
ANDREW D. LOHMAN
KENNETH S. LUTHER
STANLEY A. MALLOY
CARL W. MAROTTO
VINCENT G. MARTINELLI
REMSO J. MARTINEZ
KEVIN A. MCANINCH
JAMES D. MCCALLISTER
KEVIN J. MCCANN
MICHAEL S. MCDERMOTT
HOWARD D. MCINVALE
KENNETH D. MCRAE
DAVID C. MENSER
AARON J. MERRILL
RONALD J. MILLER
BILLY M. MIRANDA
BRIAN M. MOORE
NICOLE R. MORRIS
DANIEL E. MOUTON
BRUCE A. MUMFORD
KARL D. NEAL
THOMAS P. NELSON III
MICHAEL T. H. NGO
CHARLES W. NOLAN II
JOSEPH M. NOLAN
EDDIE W. ORTIZ
MARK S. PARKER
ALLEN J. PEPPER
ANDREW PETRETTI
JOHNNY J. POWERS
JAMES D. PRINGLE
JEFFREY D. RAMSEY
GENE L. RICHARDS
KAREN J. ROE
WILLIE R. ROSEMAN
DARRYL A. RUPP
JAMES L. SADLER
JOSEPH A. SCHAFER
GEORGE R. SHATZER
DAVID J. SLIVKA, JR.
ALPRENTICE SMITH
FRANK A. SMITH
MICHAEL R. SNOOK
MARC A. SPINUZZI
PAUL T. STANTON
MICHAEL B. STEPHENSON
ALLISON L. STEWART
THOMAS STYNER
THEODORE M. THOMAS II
CLIFTON B. TROUT
RENEE M. UNDERWOOD
THOMAS F. VEALE
KENNETH M. WANLESS, JR.
KENNETH M. WEILAND II
HOLLY F. WEST
JAMES E. WHITE, JR.
RANDY E. WHITE
JASON A. WOODFORD
TODD D. WOODRUFF
D004316
D011344
D012191
G001317

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

ERIC C. ANDERSON
JOSEPH S. ANDERSON
STEVEN R. ANSLEY, JR.
PATRICK J. BADAR
ANDRE J. BALDANZA
ROY D. BANZON
DALLIS L. BARNES
SCOTT T. BEALL
LAMONICA BELL
CHARLES H. BLUMENFELD III
ANGELA L. BOWIE
JAMES T. BRADY II
ROBERT A. BROGAN
JOSHUA R. BURRIS
CHRIS A. BYLER
WILLIAM J. CAIN, JR.
LAWRENCE N. CANNON
YONG S. CASSLE
BRIAN P. CLARKE
STEVE E. CORNELIUS
ELWARD P. CORTEZ
FREDERICK L. CRIST
TROY W. CROSBY
THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM
MICHAEL D. DANIELS
SEAN P. DAVIS
JACK E. DILLS
TIMOTHY DOMKE
MICHELLE K. DONAHUE
WILLIAM L. ELLIS
BRAD J. EUNGARD
MARK R. FARIA
NORBERT A. FOCHS
CHRISTOPHER M. FORD
CHRISTOPHER R. FORSYTHE
ERIC C. FRUTCHEY
MICHAEL P. GARLINGTON
THOMAS M. GASTON, JR.
STEVEN M. GEORGE
SPENCER C. GUIDA
EDWARD J. HAUSKNECHT
RAY D. HENRY
DELISA L. HERNANDEZ
THOMAS J. HIPSKIND
JOSEPH A. HOECHERL
PAUL T. HOPKINS, JR.
KAREN S. HUBBARD
ERIC L. JACKSON
DEREK K. JANSEN
BRIAN K. JENKINS
DAVID G. JONES
MICHAEL B. LALOR
KELLY D. LAUGHLIN
JOHN D. LAWRENCE
STEPHEN W. LEDBETTER
DENNIS H. LEVESQUE
CYNTHIA LIGHTNER
ALAN T. LINDLEY
FRANCISCO J. LOZANO
TOMMIE J. LUCIUS
BRIAN J. LYTTLE
DONALD A. MACCUISH III
CHERYL L. MARTINEZ
ERIC A. MARTINEZACOSTA
PAUL D. MAZURE
MICHAEL D. MCGREGOR
MICHAEL W. MCNEILL
KEITH J. MCVEIGH
AMEED D. MICKO
JAMES C. MILLS
GRANT L. MORRIS
RICHARD W. NELSON
SCOTT P. NOON
MOLLIE A. PEARSON
BRYAN K. PHILLIPS
DAVID C. PHILLIPS
HOPE C. RAMPY
CRAIG M. RAVENELL
JASON G. RILEY
LYNDA R. ROYSE
MICHAEL E. RUTKOWSKI
THOMAS I. SALTYSIAK
AARON B. SANDER
DAVID L. SCHMITT
CHRISTOPHER D. SCHNEIDER
PAUL D. SHERMAN, JR.
MAKALENA Y. SHIBATA
SCOTT A. SHORE
CRAIG M. SHORT
MARK S. SNYDER
JOSE E. SOLIS
CHARLES A. STAMM
AARON M. STANEK
BRIAN C. STEHLE
CURT L. STEWART
JOYCE B. STEWART
PAUL M. STRUCK
GRANT S. SULLIVAN
MARK E. TALBOT
MICHELLE M. TOMALLETCHER
KEVIN A. VANYO
MARCUS L. VARNADORE
RONALD S. VOLKIN
JOEL E. WARHURST
DAVID A. WARNICK
THEODORE O. WHITE
STEVEN M. WILKE
JEFFREY D. WITT
KAREN M. WRANCHER
STEPHEN M. YORK
D011466

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

RANDY L. BRANDT
CLAUDE A. CRISP
KEITH N. CROOM
BARTH G. F. EDISON
WILLIAM E. GODWINSTREMLER
BILLY N. HAWKINS, JR.
YVONNE C. HUDSON
HARRY C. HUEY, JR.
JAY S. JOHNS III
JOHN L. KALLERSON
RANDALL D. KIRBY
MICHAEL T. KLEIN
SAMUEL S. LEE
JOHN J. MURPHY
KIM M. NORWOOD
JOHN S. PECK
GREGORY B. WALKER
KENNETH R. WILLIAMS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

RACHEL S. THEISEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

MICHAEL D. ACORD
MICHAEL A. ADAMS
STEVEN J. ADAMS
ERIK N. ANDERSON
THOMAS E. ANDERSON
CHARLES S. ARMSTRONG
THOMAS E. AUSTIN
CLINTON J. BAKER
JOHN K. BAKER
LAWRENCE J. BAKER, JR.
PHILLIP C. BAKER
ANDRE P. BALYOZ
CHRISTOPHER M. BARNWELL
GILBERTO J. BARRERA
JAMES B. BARTHOLOMEES
STEVEN P. BASILICI

GREGORY B. BEAUDOIN
GUILLAUME N. BEAURPERE
JEFFREY A. BECKER
GREGORY R. BELL
TREAVOR J. BELLANDI
WILLIAM J. BENNER
ROBERT S. BERG
CHARLES K. BERGMAN
JOHN A. BEST
GLENN R. BOLLINGER III
JOE D. BOOKARD
JOHN K. BOWMAN
ALAN J. BOYER
CHARLES E. BRANSON
KEVIN M. BRILL
DOUGLAS E. BROWN
JOHN C. BROWN
KEVIN S. BROWN
RONNIE F. BROWN
THOMAS E. BURKE
KEVIN J. BUTLER
SAMUEL L. CALKINS
EDWIN J. CALLAHAN
LANCE K. CALVERT
ANTHONY D. CAMPBELL
MARION C. CARRINGTON
TIMOTHY W. CHAMBERS
MICHAEL N. CLANCY
JOSEPH D. CLARK, JR.
CHRISTOPHER M. COGLIANESE
ROBERT C. CONNELL
BLAKESLEE A. CONNORS
NEAL A. CORSON
ERIC S. CRIDER
RORY A. CROOKS
GARY L. CUNNINGHAM
SHAWN B. CZEHOWSKI
PETER E. DARGLE
ROBERT A. DAVEL
MICHAEL L. DAVIDSON
JOSEPH F. DECOSTA
MICHAEL E. DEMIRJIAN
JASON S. DENNEY
JOSE A. DEVARONA
LARRY F. DILLARD, JR.
ROBERT G. DIXON
MICHAEL P. DOHERTY
ADRIAN A. DONAHOE
JAMES K. DOOGHAN
DANIEL J. DUDEK
PATRICK M. DUGGAN
WILLIAM H. DUNBAR
JAMES K. DUNIVAN
JAMES M. EFAW
MICHAEL A. ELLICOTT, JR.
RONALD L. ELLS
CHRISTOPHER H. ENGEN
REED G. ERICKSON
DONALD C. EVANS
THERESA L. FARRELL
PRESCOTT R. FARRIS
THOMAS M. FELTEY
EDWARD J. FISHER
SEAN N. FISHER
RONALD P. FITCH, JR.
RANDY R. FREEMAN
ROBERT L. FRUEHWALD
STUART D. FURNER
STEPHEN E. GABAVICS
DAVID W. GARDNER
JAY C. GARDNER
JASON T. GARKEY
ALBERTO GARNICA, JR.
MARK A. GERALDI
ANDREW D. GIGNILLIAT
CLAIR A. GILL
THOMAS GOLDNER
MARVIN L. GRIFFIN
JONATHAN D. HAIGHT, JR.
VICTOR S. HAMILTON
ANDREW S. HANSON
MICHAEL D. HARVEY
THOMAS C. HAWN
JASON M. HAYES
GLEN E. HEAPE
LAWRENCE W. HENRY
DELBERT L. HICKS, JR.
MICHAEL D. HIGGINBOTHAM
JOHN D. HIGHFILL
JOSEPH E. HILBERT
ELMER S. HIMES
BRIAN K. HIRSCHEY
MARK A. B. HOLLIS
HAROLD D. HOOKS, JR.
KELSO C. HORNE III
ROBERT M. HORNEY
BRANT D. HOSKINS
ROBERT P. HUBER
BRIAN T. HUGHES
BEAVER L. HUH
JAMES W. HUNT
COLLIN T. HUNTON
CHRISTOPHER A. HUSSIN
FRANK P. INTINI III
MICHAEL E. JAMES
MICHAEL D. JASON
THOMAS G. JAUQUET
WILLIAM T. JOHNSON
MARCUS A. JONES
ERNEST J. KARLBERG
CHRISTOPHER J. KELLER
MICHAEL T. KELLY
KELLY D. KENDRICK
MICHAEL D. KEPNER II
PATRICK V. KINSMAN
DANIEL K. KIRK III
MICHAEL P. KIRKPATRICK
THOMAS B. KOKES
MICHAEL A. KONCZEY
EDWARD A. KOVALESKI
NELSON G. KRAFT
PHILIP G. LABASI, JR.
KEVIN J. LAMBERT
MARK A. LANDIS
JONATHAN C. LARSEN
DANIEL B. LASERIA
WILLIAM D. LINN II
JOHN P. LLOYD
CHARLES T. LOMBARDO
JOE A. LOPEZ
SHANNON M. LUCAS
ANTHONY LUGO
ROBERT E. L. MAGEE
THAMAR A. MAIN
MARK W. MANNS
STEVEN M. MARKS
STEPHEN C. MARR
THOMAS M. MCCARDELL
CHRISTOPHER M. MCGOWAN
KEITH A. MCKINLEY
JOSE F. MELGAREJO
DANIEL S. METTLING
TERRY A. MEYER
CARL L. MICHAUD, JR.
BRADLEY D. MOSES
SCOTT M. NAUMANN
DANIELLE J. NGO
TERRY M. NIHART
SCOTT P. NOLAN
GEOFFREY A. NORMAN
JESUS J. T. NUFABLE
DONOVAN D. J. OLLAR
LEE T. OVERBY
DONALD L. PAQUIN
CARL L. PARSONS
RAFAEL F. PAZOS
JESSE T. PEARSON
KIMBERLY A. PEEPLES
GERALD J. PERKINS, JR.
JOSEPH S. PETERSON
KEVIN J. PETRO
CHRISTOPHER J. PFLANZ
DAVID S. PIERCE
JOHN E. PIROG
JOSEPH W. POWER IV
MICHAEL G. PRATT
MICHAEL S. QUINN
JEFFREY S. RAMSEY
MARK R. READ
CHRISTOPHER N. REICHART
MICHAEL RICHARDSON
CHARLES H. ROEDE
PAUL D. ROGERS
WILLIAM D. ROSE
DANIEL M. RUIZ
ANTHONY W. RUSH
KEVIN M. RUSSELL
STEPHEN G. RUTH
WILSON R. RUTHERFORD IV
ROBERT M. RYAN
PAUL F. SCHMIDT
JEREMY J. SCHROEDER
PETER C. SHULL
JASON C. SLIDER
MICHAEL J. SLOCUM
JOEL A. SMITH
THOMAS L. SNEAD
MARTIN D. SNIDER
DAVID C. SNOW
MATTHEW N. STADER
JOHN C. STAHL
MICHAEL L. STANDISH
JASON M. STODDARD
GREGORY V. STOKES
JOHN J. STRANGE, JR.
ANDREW P. SULLIVAN
BRIAN P. SULLIVAN
THOMAS T. SUTTON
JOHN C. SZCZEPANSKI
PAUL J. TAYLOR, JR.
SCOTT L. TAYLOR
BRANDON R. TEGTMEIER
TONY L. THACKER
GLENN R. THOMAS
KURT T. THOMPSON
JOEL T. TURNER
LANCE C. VARNEY
THOMAS J. VERELL, JR.
BRUCE A. VITOR
MITCHELL O. WATKINS
KELLY L. WEBSTER
ADOLPHUS WEEMS III
PAUL C. WEYRAUCH
JONATHAN P. WHITE
JAMES E. WILLARD
SEAN C. WILLIAMS
TARPON S. WISEMAN
RYAN B. WOLFGRAM
JOHN K. WOODWARD
JAMES P. WORK
JAMES W. WRIGHT
JASON M. WRIGHT
BRIAN P. ZARCHIN
LARS N. ZETTERSTROM
D004635
D006516

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DARRELL R. V. TRAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

GEORGE W. MASON III
JESSE M. MOREHOUSE
JAMES A. PLEASANT
DAVID A. ROSE
ALVIN D. WILSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

JOHN W. BOZICEVIC
KEVIN L. HITTLE
BRADLEY O. MARTSCHING
ROBERT E. POWERS
JAMES E. SCALF

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ANGELA M. ROWELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

GREGORY L. KOONTZ

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

TIMOTHY E. ROBERTSON

WITHDRAWALS

Executive message transmitted by the President to the Senate on September 15, 2014 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

DEBO P. ADEGBILE, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE THOMAS E. PEREZ, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2014.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN G. FOGARTY, TO BE LIEUTENANT GENERAL, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON MAY 1, 2014.