The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 10, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANDY HARRIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. We thank You once again that we, Your creatures, can come before You and ask guidance for the men and women of this assembly. Send Your Spirit of peace, honesty and fairness upon the Members of this House. May their ears and hearts be open to listen to the hopes and needs of those whom they represent. Bless the people of this great Nation with wisdom, knowledge and understanding that they might responsibly participate in our American democracy.

Please keep all who work for the people’s House in good health that they might faithfully fulfill the great responsibility given them in their service to the work of the Capitol.

Bless us this day and every day. May all that is done here this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The SPEAKER 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.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until noon tomorrow for morning-hour debate.

There was no objection. Thereupon (at 2 o’clock and 2 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 11, 2014, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:


4926. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — List of Non-conforming Vehicles Decided to Be Eligible for Importation [Dock et No.: NHTSA-2013-0092] received February 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4927. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Transportation Conformity and General Conformity Requirements for Bernalillo County [EPA-R06-OAR-2012-1655; FRL-9906-65-Region-6]; pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


4930. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Transportation Conformity Procedures [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0465; FRL-9907-08-Region 5] received February 25, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.


4932. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New York State; Ozone Implementation Plan Revision [EPA-
H2260

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

March 10, 2014

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4185. A bill to provide for investment in innovation through scientific research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes; pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BUCHSHON (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 4186. A bill to amend section 530D of title 28, United States Code (Rept. 113-376), to provide for investment in innovation through scientific research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes; pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4185.

H.R. 3973. A bill to amend section 530D of title 28, United States Code (Rept. 113-376), referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 4186. A bill to protect the separation of powers of the Constitution of the United States by ensuring that the President takes care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-377), referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MCCaul, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 274: Mr. BEN Ray LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 594: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 964: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1146: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 1356: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1892: Ms. EDWARDS and Ms. SHEA-PORER.

H.R. 2430: Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 2683: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 2988: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 3097: Ms. FUDGIE.

H.R. 3338: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 3474: Mr. RENACCI, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. RONKAM, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3586: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3546: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 3560: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. GHJALIA and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3670: Mr. GUTERIE, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 3708: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 3747: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 3767: Mr. DUPPY and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 3892: Mr. THIERRY.

H.R. 3929: Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 4012: Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 4013: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RUSI, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. GRiffin of Arkansas, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. BLACK, and Mrs. NORTON.

H.R. 4049: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 4075: Mr. BEN Ray LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 4100: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 4075: Mr. BEN Ray LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 4075: Mr. BEN Ray LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 4075: Mr. BEN Ray LUJÁN of New Mexico.
The Senate met at 4 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.

Almighty God, who has watched over our going out and coming in, strengthen our Senators in their labors. Give them the higher vision and the larger perspective, making them aware of their accountability to You and history. Bless and keep them and their loved ones, enabling them to find joy in Your presence.

Help us all to remember that Your ways are true and righteous and will empower us to reach the destination of abundant living. Today, lift the light of Your countenance upon us and give us Your peace.

We pray in Your great 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 MAJORIT...
In mid-February, billionaire and major Democratic National Committee donor Tom Steyer held a dinner at his palatial San Francisco home for 70 of his closest friends. Former Vice President Al Gore was the headliner, and in attendance were Democratic Senators Harry Reid . . .

The Democratic Senate leader and four other Senators were present.

He has pledged to give $50 million to a campaign to defeat, mainly, Republicans because they don’t agree with his global warming agenda.

Mr. Triplett says:

What has everyone’s attention is this number: Steyer has announced that he intends to put $50 million of his own money into Democrats’ races in 2014 and has challenged his fellow deep-pocket liberals to match it with an additional $50 million of their own. His issue is “climate change.”

We have to talk after this conference. We will have a lot of talk tonight about this question.

With regard to Congress, I will try to be a bit more careful. In 1970 the Congress passed the Clean Air Act before global warming had ever been discussed. In fact, there was some discussion of global cooling in 1970. It passed.

Carbon dioxide is an odorless, tasteless gas that plants take in and breathe out. We breathe it in. We excrete it again and let out carbon dioxide. It is a naturally forming, odorless, tasteless, nonharmful gas.

It was contended that this gas was causing global warming. It made some sense. More CO₂ means more carbon and CO₂ is a naturally occurring greenhouse gas. However, the idea that CO₂ was a different sort of a global warming gas and creates a blanket effect and could increase the temperatures. Who knows—that was the argument and it seemed to make some sense.

However, John Dingell, a Democrat from Michigan who was there at the time of the Clean Air Act and was one of its authors said: “I think the Supreme Court came up with a very much erroneous decision on whether the Clean Air Act covers greenhouse gases . . .”

So what happened was the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 vote—after it was contended through the International Panel on Climate Change that CO₂ could be causing climate change—ruled this was a pollutant, as are particulates like NOₓ and SO₂—sulfur dioxide, and, therefore, under the 1970 law, which never mentioned CO₂, the Environmental Protection Agency was required to act. That gave the unelected bureaucrats—people in that agency—the power to regulate an individual American’s barbecue grill, their lawn mower, and every major business in America the amount of CO₂ they emit from their businesses and their plants. It is a remarkable development from a pure constitutional question. If the issue were brought up today it would not pass. There are not sufficient votes, apparently, to overturn it, but there would never have been enough votes to pass legislation to do what the Supreme Court said.

We are not looking at cost and benefits when we deal with this issue. We are talking about billions of dollars in cost and what kinds of benefits we get for that. Even if we were to reduce our CO₂ emissions in the United States by 80 percent by the year 2050, in line with what the President says our goal should be, there would be virtually no reduction in predicted global temperatures if you take the models the experts utilize, even 90 years from today around the year 2100.

So it is not improper for us to raise questions about this, and as to how much cost can be pushed down onto the American people to pay for this agenda when there are some interesting facts that keep coming out.

In January of 2014, in the Scientific American magazine, which has been a staunch supporter of global warming legislation, it contained an article entitled “The Long Slow Rise of Solar and Wind,” which explains some of the reasons for the slow energy transition.” The article explains, “each widespread transition from one dominant fuel to another has taken 50 to 60 years,” and “there is no technical or financial reason to believe [renewables] will rise faster.”

It just takes time to transition. Even if we can make this happen, we can’t make it as fast as a lot of people would like it to see it. The article says:

From 1990 to 2012 the world’s energy from fossil fuels changed, down from 88 percent to 87 percent.

So we remained on the same path, even though we have been working on this for many years. The article concludes that “energy transitions take a long time.” They just do.

Then we have the problem of exaggeration to the point where exaggeration is really not a fair word to describe it, in my opinion. It becomes more than an exaggeration but a deliberate deception.

On November 14, 2012, President Obama said, “The temperature around the globe is increasing faster than was predicted even 10 years ago.” Increasing faster than even 10 years ago it was predicted to increase. So I wrote former EPA director, Administrator Lisa Jackson, in December of 2012 asking her to provide the best available data that EPA had and that they would rely upon to support the President’s statement. I asked her to send us the data to support it.

A few months later, in February of 2013, Gina McCarthy, then Assistant Administrator of the EPA, wrote me a response but she did not provide any of the requested data relating to the average global temperature and the so-called increases.

Then in April, 3 months later, after she was nominated to be head of EPA, I asked Ms. McCarthy again and she said she would provide additional follow-up information to support the President’s statement that global temperatures are increasing faster than what was predicted. On April 30 she responded in writing to me—I am on the EPW Committee—but not with any requested analysis or the chart I asked for that would show official predictions versus actual global temperatures. She simply stated:

EPA has not produced its own analysis, but will provide the data it has compiled in the forthcoming [IPCC] Fifth Assessment Report.

Then on May 29, 2013, President Obama did it again. He claimed:

[We] also know that the climate is warming faster than anybody anticipated 5 or 10 years ago . . .

This is the President. I challenged the statement at the committee before his top environmental official, Administrator McCarthy. She could not produce any information to back this up. And he repeats it again. This is very disturbing to me.

So on June 24, 2013, I was joined by all EPW Republicans in a letter to Ms. McCarthy to ask that she provide data supporting the President’s claims, but she didn’t provide any data.

Why? There is no such data. The climate is not warming faster than was predicted by the experts several or even 5 to 10 years ago. Nothing close.

Yet the President continues to say the temperatures haven’t gone up. It has been an extraordinary thing. The computer models have been wrong virtually every year and experts are admitting, even the IPCC admits this is a problem for them. They do not know why the temperature hasn’t been increasing. CO₂ has been going up. Why isn’t the temperature increasing, such as they predicted?

Yet the President continues to say the temperature around the globe is increasing faster than was predicted even 10 years ago. It is hardly Increasing at all in the last 17 years.

Let’s look at some truth, and I hope, if our colleagues talk about this issue, they will ask EPA Administrator McCarthy what information she has that would justify such a statement. And I hope they do not make that same mistake. Actually, I said to her it would be nice if she would tell the President to quit saying it. I will say he hasn’t said it since last year.
Again, the facts, as I show them here, show a flat temperature. And those facts are pretty much undisputed.

Now we have all these allegations that say: Well, extreme weather. The problems from CO₂ and greenhouse gases are extreme weather. We all heard that when Hurricane Sandy hit the northeast. We don’t normally have one in the northeast, but it hit the northeast, and it was fairly strong. It was not an exceedingly powerful hurricane, but it did a lot of damage for people who have been living on the water and weren’t prepared for it. It did a lot of damage.

Al Gore, former Vice President, recently asserted that all weather events are now affected by global warming pollution. Senator BARBARA BOXER, chairman of our committee—the EPW Committee—said Superstorm Sandy is “evidence of climate change mounting around us.”

In January of this year, before the Senate EPW Committee, the administration’s top wildlife official Dan Ashe declared there were “more frequent and severe storms, flooding, droughts and wildfires.” And he, therefore, supported President Obama’s climate action plan. So I asked him to provide any data he had personally evaluated that would support his claim. He testified before a U.S. Senate committee. I asked him if he had any data to back it up. And, of course, he didn’t.

Dr. Holdren, the top science adviser in the country, also declared the President will talk about “the connection between the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts and climate change.” He has actually repeatedly talked about the connection between climate change and extreme weather. “Well, what do we know about that? We have had experts before our committee to discuss that very subject. Dr. Roger Pielke, who is a climate impacts expert, agrees with the view that global warming is partly caused by human emissions. He testified in the EPW Committee last year. He talked to us. He has actually repeatedly talked about the connection between climate change and extreme weather.”

Well, what do we know about that? We have had experts before our committee to discuss that very subject. Dr. Roger Pielke, who is a climate impacts expert, agrees with the view that global warming is partly caused by human emissions. He testified in the EPW Committee last year. He talked to us. He has actually repeatedly talked about the connection between climate change and extreme weather. “Well, what do we know about that? We have had experts before our committee to discuss that very subject. Dr. Roger Pielke, who is a climate impacts expert, agrees with the view that global warming is partly caused by human emissions. He testified in the EPW Committee last year. He talked to us. He has actually repeatedly talked about the connection between climate change and extreme weather.”

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not for the commander or the court but for the victim. The bill before us requires that these victims’ counselors advise victims on the advantages and disadvantages of seeing their case prosecuted in a military court or in a civilian court. The bill also requires that when a bill has been reported, the preference be given great weight.

The bill before us includes other important new protections for sexual assault victims. For example, it allows victims of a sexual assault who leave the military to challenge the terms or the characterization of their discharge. The bill requires a confidential process enabling victims to seek a review of discharge decisions in order to look for possible instances of retaliation for their having reported a crime.

The bill we will soon vote on also includes an important new provision to boost accountability for commanders. It requires their performance appraisals and holds they have established a command climate in which sexual assault allegations are properly and fairly handled and in which a victim can report a sexual assault without fear of reprisal or ostracism.

The additional provisions in the McCaskill-Ayotte-Fischer bill add further weight to the important reforms included in the National Defense Authorization Act we adopted and was enacted very recently. The bill will be voting on contains real important reforms which deserve not just our support and our votes but our thanks to Senators McCaskill, Ayotte, Fischer, and others for crafting these additional reforms because they will surely make a major contribution in protecting the troops who protect us.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I rise in support of S. 197, the Victims Protection Act of 2014, and S. 1752, the Military Justice Improvement Act of 2013.

I have worked on this issue for years, and I am tired of lip service and empty promises of zero tolerance policies. Sexual assault in the military and service academies continues to rise. The data speaks for itself. Roughly 26,000 sexual assaults took place in the military last year.

I am so proud of the seven women on the Armed Services Committee who led this effort. And I appreciate the fine men who supported them, especially Chairman Carl Levin.

We are now 20 women total in the Senate. We disagree on some issues, even the bills before us. But we agree on the goal of providing more prosecutorial tools to punish criminals, ensuring fairness in the process, and getting help to victims.

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, NDAA, included more than 30 reforms addressing sexual assault in the military. They include: 13 prosecutorial reforms to improve reporting of crimes, 10 reforms to improve victim services, and 2 reforms to expand the training of first responders.

This is a historic piece of legislation that takes a serious and significant step towards addressing this issue. However, our work is not done. That is why I support Senator McCaskill’s and Senator Gillibrand’s bills to further reform our military justice system.

Senator McCaskill’s bill builds on the provisions included in the 2013 NDAA by providing additional support to victims. It prevents defendants from using a good military character defense unless it is directly linked to the crime. And it ensures these improvements also apply to the service academies which are also dealing with the epidemic of sexual assault.

I also support Senator Gillibrand’s bill which would take the job of deciding which crimes to prosecute out of the hands of commanders and, instead, give it to independent military prosecutors with expertise in these crimes.

This approach has value for victims, commanding officers, and the accused. Victims are assured of a fair process. Commanders are given an independent source on an issue that they might not have expertise or experience. And those accused of sexual violence get legal protections throughout the process.

These two bills take another step towards cracking the code on addressing sexual assault in the military. Our men and women in uniform face enough stressors on the battlefield. We can’t allow sexual violence to be another one.

I urge my colleagues to support these bills.

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.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum be rescinded.

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

(The remarks of Ms. Collins pertaining to the introduction of S. 2100 are printed in today’s RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

Ms. COLLINS. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT ANNIVERSARY

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, it was just one year ago last week that victims of violence, members of law enforcement, and those committed to working against domestic and sexual violence celebrated the signing of the Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Act reauthorization and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. The signing of this important legislation on March 7 last year was an enormous accomplishment for a divided Congress, which came together to pass meaningful and historic legislation that protects all victims. One year later, we honor those victims and survivors by renewing our commitment to our shared goal of ending domestic and sexual violence.

Our bipartisan effort last year is making lives better today. The new nondiscrimination provisions we fought so hard to protect are ensuring that all victims, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity, have access to lifesaving programs and cannot be turned away. As I have said many times, “a victim is a victim.” While some called for us to cast the most vulnerable groups among us aside and pass a watered down bill, I am proud that we held firm in our beliefs. This could not have been done without the leadership and commitment of Senator Crapo and Senator Murkowski, who fought within their caucus to preserve a fully inclusive reauthorization and stood with me in the Senate to protect all survivors. In the House, Congressman Tom Cole was a critical voice in calling for the particularly urgent need to address abuse on tribal lands. I thank them today, as I did 1 year ago, for their dedication and their partnership.

Every week, we are learning more about the impact of this important law. Last month, the Department of Justice launched a pilot project in which three tribes—the Umatilla, the Puyallup, Yaqui, and others—will begin to exercise their authority to prosecute non-Native offenders who commit acts of domestic violence against an Indian on tribal land. Until now, non-Native abusers were essentially immune from prosecution, a fact they would use to terrorize their victims. This new authority marks the beginning of the end of those days and is a watershed moment in our commitment to end the epidemic of violence against Indian women that has for too long been ignored. We must Account to ensure this provision remained in the bill and it will save lives. Attorney General Holder, associate attorney general West and deputy associate attorney general Hirsch deserve praise for making careful implementation of the Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Act a top priority.

Less than 2 weeks ago, the Department of Homeland Security announced it was taking additional steps under the VAWA reauthorization to prevent the sexual assault and abuse of immigrants in our detention facilities. This was in response to a provision in the VAWA law requiring that all DHS facilities comply with the Prison Rape Elimination Act to prevent sexual abuse and assault. There is still much work to be done to protect immigrant women, and I look forward to continuing to work with DHS to ensure that they are doing all they can to protect those in their custody. I also reiterate my commitment to increase the number of U visas available for immigrant victims of violence. That powerful law enforcement
tool helps keep all of us safe by encouraging victims to report criminals who pose a danger to our communities. And last week, we heard about the impact services under VAWA have on victims—and how much more we must do. The National Domestic Violence, in their national Annual National Domestic Violence Counts Census, found that every day 9,000 service requests go unmet because of a lack of resources and not acceptable. Every day tens of thousands of victims turn to domestic and sexual violence services providers for support through emergency safe shelters, legal assistance, and child support groups, and we must do all we can to ensure these needs are met.

In my nearly 40 years in the Senate, few issues have meant more to me than passing an inclusive Violence Against Women Act. The law is an example of how the Federal Government, in cooperation with state and local communities, can help solve problems. By providing new tools and resources to communities all around the country, we have helped bring the crimes of rape and domestic violence out of the shadows. I am proud of the work we did last year and I hope that a bipartisan Senate can come together this year to pass other, meaningful bills to support law enforcement and victims, like the Justice For All Act and the Runaway and Homelessness Youth Act.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION
NOMINATION OF CAROLYN B. MCHUGH TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order the time until 5:30 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled in the usual form.

The Senator from Vermont.
(The remarks of Mr. Leahy are printed in today’s RECORD under “Morning Business.”)

Mr. LEAHY. I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be charged to both sides.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is currently considering the McHugh nomination. We are not in morning business.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I am going to proceed on my leader time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

APALACHIA DEPRESSION
Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, there is a depression in Appalachia—an absolute depression. Families are losing work because of government attacks on our coal and industry and communities are hurting.

Tonight we are going to hear 30 hours of excuses from a group of people who think that it is just OK that we have a depression in Appalachia. Well, it is not OK. It is cruel. It is cruel to tell struggling coal families that they can’t have a job because some billionaire in San Francisco disagrees with their line of work.

Let me relay a message from a Kentucky miner named Howard. What you are going to hear over the next 30 seconds is more important than anything these anticoal liberals will say over the next 30 hours.

Here is what Howard had to say:

I say to you, Mister President of the United States... We’re hurting. You say you’re the president of the people? Well, we’re people too. No one loves the mountains more than we do. We live here. We crawl between our machines 12 hours a day in that coal mine. We go to the top of a mountain in a strip job in the cold rain and snow to put bread on the table. Come and look at our little children, Mr. President. You’re not hurting for a job; you’ve got one. I don’t.

That is Howard from eastern Kentucky.

I am not sure how anyone can hear something like that and think that attacking coal families is OK. It is not just coal families who are suffering.

I have two electric bills from a farmer named John in Shelbyville. Shelbyville is not in coal country. It is in another part of our State. But 90 percent of our electricity is from coal-fired generation. We have some of the lowest utility rates in America. At least we used to.

In July of 2008, the year before the President took office, John’s electric bill was $64.70. That was John’s electric bill before the President took office. In July of 2013, he paid $107.30. This same farm, a new President, and a 66-percent increase in utility bills in my State outside of coal country. That is a cost increase the people of Kentucky and the Nation simply cannot afford.

My colleagues say they will spend the entire night talking about how we need to wake up and take action. They are going to spend all night saying how we need to wake up and take action. I wish to challenge them to think about acting in a way that puts the American families first and not spend 30 hours pretending as though they don’t exist.

The Senate is divided. We have a depression in the coalfields of Kentucky created by this administration. Utility bills are soaring all over my State because of the actions of this administration. Tonight our colleagues are going to spend all night talking about just how great things really are. There is another side to the story. We need to care about and think about the people who are being hurt by the policies of this administration.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If neither side yields time, the time will be equally divided.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I am pleased to have the nomination of Judge Carolyn McHugh before the Senate today. Throughout her life Judge McHugh has demonstrated a commitment to the highest standards of academic excellence, professional distinction, and public service.

Judge McHugh graduated magna cum laude from the University of Utah, where she later earned her jurist doctorate, graduating Order of the Coif and serving as the editor on the Utah Law Review.

After excelling in law school, Judge McHugh clerked for the Honorable Bruce Jenkins of the District of Utah. She then spent more than 20 years in private practice, where she excelled, focusing on complex commercial litigation.

Throughout her career in private practice, Judge McHugh has demonstrated a strong commitment to pro bono work. She has been awarded several honors for her work to advance women in the legal profession. In 1996 the Utah State Bar recognized her with a Distinguished Committee Award from the Needs of Children Committee.

It was nearly 10 years ago when I first met Judge McHugh when I was working for then-Governor Jon Huntsman. During his first year as Governor, it was time for him to appoint someone to the Utah Court of Appeals. At that point the nominating commissions began their work, and shortly after their work concluded the Governor’s staff started interviewing various applicants, various people who had been considered by the nominating commission. It soon became apparent that there was a real standout in this very important group of candidates for this court of appeals position, and Judge McHugh’s name rose to the top of the list.

During discussions I had with her and with my colleagues, as well as with Governor Huntsman, I found her to be unusually insightful in the legal mind, and I found her to be someone who really understands the role of judges— the necessarily limited role—and the
crucial function of the judge in our system. She has served with great distinction on the Utah Court of Appeals during those intervening years.

For that reason I am confident, based on the knowledge she has acquired, the skills she has developed, and her commitment, that Judge McHugh will, in fact, excel as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. I strongly urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

Thank you, Madam President.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, in the last few weeks, we have wasted precious floor time and energy to overcome filibusters on several judicial nominations. The majority leader was forced to file cloture on judicial nominees in Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Puerto Rico, and Tennessee.

This was the case, even though every single one of those nominees had the support of home State Senators—whether Democrat or Republican. In fact, seven of the eight judges confirmed in the last 2 weeks after filibusters were defeated were confirmed overwhelmingly with 90 or more votes. So why were we forced to overcome necessary procedural obstacles even though these judges were non-controversial and were filling longstanding vacancies in their districts? It is because Senate Republicans continue to try to slow down all confirmations in the Senate.

Today, we must again vote to end a filibuster on a judicial nomination. Carolyn McHugh, nominated to fill a vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, is a distinguished jurist who has served on the Utah Court of Appeals for nearly a decade. She has the support of both herUtah Court of Appeals for nearly a decade. She has the support of both herUtah Court of Appeals and her Utah home State Senators—Senator HATCH and Senator LIEE. Her nomination could and should have been confirmed last year. Senator LIEE and Senator HATCH and Senator HATCH and Senator LIEE. The Judiciary Committee reported her nomination without opposition on January 16, 2014.

After tonight’s vote to end this unnecessary Republican filibuster, the Senate will waste up to 30 hours waiting for post-cloture time to burn, even though Judge McHugh will then be confirmed overwhelmingly. It is unlikely that much, if any, of the 30 hours will be used to explain why Republicans continue to obstruct on every nomination, even though there are currently 89 Federal judicial vacancies, 34 of which have been deemed emergency vacancies by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. In stark contrast, there were only 56 judicial vacancies at the same point in time during President George W. Bush’s presidency. The comparison is even more troubling when you consider the 33 judicial nominees currently pending on the Executive Calendar. We could lower the number of judicial vacancies today to less than 70 if Senate Republicans would simply consent to voting on the pending nominees. We have not had fewer than 70 vacancies since May 2009, more than 4 years ago. And for most of President Obama’s tenure in office, judicial vacancies have hovered around 80 and 90 because of Senate Republican obstruction.

Nevertheless, Senate Republicans continue to object to votes on judicial nominations even when they cannot muster anything upon which to justify their delay.

There are no excuses for the delays except sheer partisanship. Twenty-one of the 33 judicial nominees currently pending on the Executive Calendar had hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee last fall. The 33 judicial nominees currently pending on the floor were voted out of Committee with bipartisan support. It is clear that Senate Republicans have decided to use the rules change as another excuse to further obstruct the operation of our Federal courts. The American people who have sought to obtain justice in our Federal courts deserve speedy and prompt justice. These petty partisan tactics on display are not worthy of the Senate.

Shortly, I hope we can overcome the filibuster of the nomination of Judge Carolyn McHugh to fill a vacancy in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. She has served since 2005 as a judge on the Utah Court of Appeals and as the presiding judge of that court since 2012.

The majority leader was forced to file cloture on the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit. Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Carl Levin, Richard J. Durbin, Barbara Boxer, Debbie Stabenow, Charles E. Schumer, Patty Murray, Jeanne Shaheen, Amy Klobuchar, Tom Udall, Sheldon Whitehouse, Mazie K. Hirono, Joe Donnelly, Jack Reed, Brian Schatz, Tom Harkin.

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 the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

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 the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

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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 the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 62 and the nays are 34.

The motion is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2014

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

A bill (S. 1917) to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays. Is there a sufficient second? There appears to be a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN).

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

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 62 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Alexander
Ayotte
Baldwin
Barasso
Barrasso
Behnsch
Blumenthal
Blunt
Boozman
Boozman
Boxer
Brown
Burr
Brady
Cassidy
Chambliss
Cochrane
Corker
Cornyn
Crpo
Daines
Durbin
Eskimo
Forrest
Gardner
Graham
Grassley
Hagel
Hawley
Hayden
Hirono
Hoeven
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Landrieu
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McGurk
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imperative to protect the planet we call home. The Dalai Lama spoke with passion and longing of his native Tibet, where mountain snows melt in spring to feed the rivers to provide Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan with water.

The Himalayas are sometimes called the “third pole” because they contain nearly a third of the world’s nonpolar ice. But in recent years, manmade climate change has caused milder winters, less snow, and less water for 1.3 billion people living downstream from Tibet.

In the Western United States we face a similar problem. For more than a decade drought has plagued the Colorado River, both upstream and downstream—the lifeblood of a number of Western States, including Nevada, California, Arizona, and other States.

During this period of time, we have had some so-called average snows in the Upper Colorado but none of it reached the river. The climate has changed. Milder winters have meant less Rocky Mountain snowpack and less spring runoff to feed the river.

Combined with more extreme summer heat and other issues connected with climate change, the shrinking western snowpack threatens the water source for more than 30 million people. Far more than 30 million people, because 38 million people in California are affected very adversely because of what is going on with the Colorado River.

The seriousness of this climate problem is not lost on the average American. The vast majority of Americans believe climate change is real. They believe it is here.

A quarter century ago the first President Bush promised to use “the White House effect” to combat the “greenhouse effect.” That is what President Bush said, but not much has happened, I am sorry to say.

Despite overwhelming scientific evidence and overwhelming public opinion, climate change deniers still exist. There are lots of them. They exist in this country. They exist, I am sorry to say, in this Congress—in the House and in the Senate.

So I am very grateful to Senator SCHATZ, Senator WHITEHOUSE, and the chairman of the very important environmental committee, Senator BOXER, and many other Senators who will join this climate change debate and presentation tonight for standing up against the deniers.

Climate change is real. It is here. It is time to stop acting as though those who ignore this crisis—for example, the oil baron Koch brothers and their allies in Congress—have a valid point. They don’t. Climate change is here. Climate change has brought harsh and drastic situations all over our country.

In the last few years alone, the Midwest has experienced the most punishing drought since the Great Depression. Wildfires have ravaged the West, with places burning which have never burned before. The mighty Mississippi nearly ran dry, and barge traffic had to be brought to a stop because the river wasn’t deep enough for them to travel. While record droughts affected some parts of the United States, torrential rains and extreme thunderstorms swept the South. The extreme heat made 60 and 70 degrees in Alaska in January. February brought a blanket of snow and ice to Atlanta, GA—the South.

In other parts of the world, glaciers and icecaps have disappeared. In Iceland, glaciers have lost billions of tons of ice over the last decade. In Canada, the guys at Environment Canada have some so-called average snows in the history books.

The vast majority of scientists say this is just the beginning of the ravages of our world changing. Dozens of reports from scientists around the globe link extreme weather to climate change. And the more extreme climate change gets, the more extreme the weather is going to get. Everyone has to understand that. It is easy to see the urgency to confront climate change, but this challenge is also an opportunity—and a duty.

We have the ability now to reduce our reliance on oil and other fossil fuels, increase our production of clean energy, and create good-paying jobs which can be housed. We have the ability to choose the kind of world in which we live. We have that choice.

In Nevada we have done some good things. We have chosen clean renewable energy, and we are closing older polluting powerplants. We only have one left. We imported millions of tons of coal.

I remember I was in the House of Representatives and one powerplant was on its way out. Al Matteucci, attorney for Nevada Power, was telling me that little powerplant was importing 2 million tons of coal a year. I said: What are you talking about? I thought, 2 million tons of coal? But that is the way it was, just one relatively small powerplant. We are no longer doing that in Nevada. We have only one coal-fired plant left, and we have done this by going of course to some natural gas, but we have done so many good things with renewable energy. With geothermal we finally opened California. We are the most productive State in the Union with geothermal energy.

We have done other things with renewable energy. This old plant I just talked about, which burned millions of tons of coal came in every year, why are we getting rid of that? For lots of reasons. But one reason is this polluting powerplant, built on Paiute Indian land in Moapa, NV, about 35 miles outside of Las Vegas, during the Johnson administration was closed.

Next week, a week from this coming Friday, we are going to have a groundbreaking on the Moapa land, where they are going to have hundreds and hundreds of jobs because they are going to produce huge amounts of energy through solar, and that energy is going to go to California. We have huge amounts of solar energy all over the State of Nevada and we are shipping it to California because California did the right thing. They passed a law saying by a certain period of time one-third of all their power must come from renewable sources. This is a progressive step. It is important, we are helping them meet those demands, but we are also doing a lot to produce our own energy.

I talked about this powerplant. The powerplant, Moapa, at this Indian reservation, is the first solar project to be built on tribal lands—certainly in Nevada and likely in the whole country.

The largest solar plant in the world opened last month on the Nevada-California border, the largest one in the world, providing 10 million kilowatts of power on public lands power the cities of Reno and Sparks in northern Nevada.

Because some of Nevada’s best renewable energy resources are located in the rural areas, we recently completed a project that is connecting the renewable energy sources. It was part of the Obama program to help stimulates the economy, which certainly has done that all over the country, but it certainly has done it in Nevada. We have this power line connecting the northern part of Nevada to California because California did the right thing.

What is being put into that power line? Renewable energy. Solar, wind, geothermal. This power line connecting renewable energy resources with the people and businesses that need them and making the electric grid more efficient is a part of what we used to talk about all the time, a smart grid. It is actually here. Nevada is the first place ever where the federal programs which got us the smart grid. We have permission to take this power line from northern Nevada to southern Nevada, now into the great Northwest.

So we are doing some good work. This is what the smart grid is all about. Nevada has proven it is very easy to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels, which is good for the economy and good for the environment.

But as the Dalai Lama said: We have the capability and the responsibility to act. But we must do so before it is too late.

He went on further to say:

This . . . is not just a question of morality or ethics, but a question of our own survival. I believe him.

We ask unanimous consent that following my opening remarks the following Senators be recognized for up to 90 seconds in the order listed: DURBAN, SCHUMER, MURRAY, BOXER, WHITEHOUSE, SCHATZ, PEINFELT, WYDEN, NELSON, CANTWELL, CARDIN, KLOBUCHAR, UDALL of Colorado, UDALL of New Mexico, SHAHEEN, MERKLEY, BERNET, FRANKEN, COONS, BLUMENTHAL,
HEINRICH, KING, KAINE, WARREN, MARK, BOOKER, and GILLIBRAND.

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

The assistant majority leader.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in this Chamber we spend a lot of time debating how our actions will affect future generations and the obligations we have to leave future generations a better nation and a better world.

Nowhere is this responsibility more apparent than when it comes to the issue of climate change. It is critical that we leave our children and grandchildren a sustainable planet with a promising, bright future.

We can no longer shy away from the fact that over 98 percent of all working climate scientists believe that human activities have led to climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has found it to be unequivocal that the world is warming due to human activities. There is no longer a scientific consensus that mankind is not changing the Earth’s climate. Climate change is real. We have seen in the overwhelming scientific evidence which is occurring today. It is not just about science. It is impacting our lives all around us. We see the impacts in astrophysical attacks. We see them in our forests, where the dry weather is turning our woods into kindling. We see it in our local fishing communities where ocean acidification is hindering our shellfish development.

These companies are paying enormous costs. They are devastating to our families and communities who are suffering from droughts, superstorms, and wildfires.

But it is not just an environmental issue; it is not just a health issue. It is a budget issue. It is not just about rising temperatures; it is about rising costs. As chair of the Budget Committee, I can tell you this issue is a burden to our federal deficit. Federal disaster recovery spending alone has increased year after year as the number and size of weather-related disasters rise. These costs will continue if we don’t act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mrs. MURRAY. We know the jobs we can create with new economic opportunities of climate change will help bring us out of the budget deficits we face. I congratulate all of our colleagues who are here tonight to talk, and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. I rise with 29 of my colleagues with a simple message for Congress: Climate change is real; climate change is caused by humans; and climate change is solvable. We will not rest until Congress wakes up and acts on the most pressing issue of our time.

Why are we doing this? Why are we taking this particular action to take the floor tonight and into the morning right now? The answer is simple: This is the floor of the U.S. Senate, the greatest deliberative body in the world. This is where historically America has addressed some of its toughest challenges. Tonight has to be the historic beginning of us facing the challenge of our generation. The real question ought to be: Why haven’t we done this sooner and, perhaps more pointedly, why isn’t every single Member of this body down here with us?

Tonight is just the beginning. We are going to continue to push throughout the year, and the public is with us—Independents, Democrats, and Republicans. Americans are calling for action. The only place where climate change is still an open debate is within the four corners of this Capitol.

I have seen what can happen when there is a real commitment to clean energy and clear goals laid out. In my home State of Hawaii we set aggressive goals and doubled our use of clean energy in just 3 years. Tackling climate change is going to require the entire country working together.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Hawaii has expired.

The deniers have given in to the power of wishful thinking, just as those defending cigarette addiction did.

To those who would say let China lead, I say this is shameful. In China 1.2 million people died in 2010 from air pollution. That is a fact, not a fantasy. America doesn’t need to wait for someone else to protect the health and safety and the quality of life of our people. It is wrong. So I am so proud tonight to stand with my resolute colleagues as we fight back against those people who would put their self-interests ahead of the salmon we have sworn to protect.

Thank you.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, we know the jobs we can create with new economic opportunities of climate change will help bring us out of the budget deficits we face.

I want to yield my time and express my gratitude to Senator SCHATZ of Hawaii, who has coordinated tonight’s event.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. I rise with 29 of my colleagues with a simple message for Congress:

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Hawaii has expired.

Mr. SCHATZ. I yield the floor.
Mr. WYDEN. Thank you, Mr. President. I thank Senator SCHATZ for all the work he did to put together this effort tonight.

I simply want to say that when you look at the data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Academy of Sciences, I believe you reach a blunt judgment: Climate change is the scientific equivalent of a speeding Mack truck. So tonight it is appropriate that Senators start getting into these issues with practical approaches. We have done our part in a bipartisan effort to promote hydropower. I am very pleased the President has a new approach in terms of dealing with wildfire, which is also bipartisan, because fires we are seeing are getting bigger and hotter, and there are steps we can take to deal with those urgent problems. This evening is all about sensible action.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, one of the places that is threatened most is a low-lying area such as Bangladesh, but do you know what area is threatened most in the Continental United States? The Miami area. I am going to be taking the commerce committee during the April recess to have a hearing on climate change and at the particular right in the heart of a city that has been experiencing flooding over and over because of this climate change.

Florida is ground zero for sea level rise. We have a compelling story to tell. Our leaders are making key decisions and investments today so that our coastal economy will thrive. We are going to pull all this together in the hearing. There are several members of the commerce committee here tonight. I invite Senators during the April recess to come to this hearing. Thank you all for organizing this all-night event, and I look forward to the material that will be coming out this evening.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, climate change is not only killing oysters and scallops, but it is killing our fishing jobs. That is why we are here tonight, because we know we need to act to save jobs and help our economy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, as a member of the Climate Action Task Force, I couldn’t be more proud of my colleagues on the floor tonight. I thank Senator BOXER, Senator SCHATZ, and Senator WHITEHOUSE for organizing this evening.

The information we want to present is clear. The facts are clear. Science indicates what we do here on Earth is affecting the livability of our planet, and we can do something about it. This is an urgent issue, from climate refugees around the world, the visible signs we see in China, to each of our individual States.

I am honored to represent the people of Maryland, 1 percent of citizens live in coastal zones. The Chesapeake Bay is iconic to the survival of Maryland as we know it today and yet it is at risk.

But here is the good news: We can do something about it. We can reduce our carbon pollution, and in doing so we not only help our environment, we also help our economy and job growth, help make America more energy secure, which helps our national security. So let’s take reasonable steps necessary to help our future generations, help our economy, and help our environment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, thank you very much, and let me first of all congratulate my chairman, Chairman BOXER, Senator WHITEHOUSE, and Senator SCHATZ for organizing this effort and what we are calling an up-all-night conversation.

New Mexico is in the bull’s-eye when it comes to climate change. Everyplace else, if it goes up 1 degree, New Mexico and the Southwest go up 2 degrees, so we know we are hit really hard. I am going to talk later in this conversation about all of the impacts.

It is clear, forest fires, as my cousin talked about, droughts, huge die-off in terms of trees, extreme rain events and floods and devastating.

But here is the good news: We can do something about it. We can reduce our carbon footprint. We can reduce our carbon pollution, and in doing so we not only help our environment, we also help our economy and job growth, help make America more energy secure, which helps our national security. So let’s take reasonable steps necessary to help our future generations, help our economy, and help our environment.

I yield the floor.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, thank you for organizing this event and what we are calling an up-all-night conversation.

I yield the floor.

Ms. CANTWELL. Thank you, Mr. President.

I am pleased to join my colleagues tonight in talking about the economic and environmental imperative of addressing climate change. I thank all of the members of the climate task force, all my colleagues who are here, and particularly Senator SCHATZ from Hawaii for organizing tonight.

The fact is, as we have heard, climate change is real and it is happening. According to the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a group of 3,000 scientists from over 130 countries who have studied climate change for over 20 years, global emissions must be stabilized by midcentury in order to avoid the most catastrophic and irreversible consequences of climate change.

Scientists from the National Research Council and the U.S. Global Climate Change Program reinforce that global temperatures are steadily rising and contributing to more extreme weather events and rising sea levels. Scientists from the University of New Hampshire have found that humans are responsible for releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere that are causing rapid climate change. I only need to look at New Hampshire to see the real economic and health implications.

In New Hampshire, climate change is contributing to sea level rise, which...
imperils businesses, homes, and coastal communities such as Portsmouth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Hampshire has expired.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. The outdoor recreation community has learned the hard way. There are staggering financial dollars. Wildlife health is becoming increasingly vulnerable to disease. What is happening in New Hampshire is happening around the world. We must take action now.

I look forward to coming back later this evening, and I want to briefly share what we are seeing in New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, Theodore Roosevelt said:

Of all the questions which can come before this Nation, short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us.

We should reconsider those words now in the context of carbon pollution—carbon pollution which is a direct assault to our rural resources, our national forests, and our economy. In Oregon we had three worst-ever droughts we have faced over a 13-year period, devastating to the farmers, their families, and the farm economy.

In fishing, everyone who goes to their favorite stream knows that if there is no snowpack, the stream is warmer and smaller in summer and a poor place to fish, and certainly worse for iconic salmon and steelhead.

The forests are burning, from pine beetles to the wildfires throughout the land in the context of not having those cold snaps in the winter, and in the context of tinderbox conditions on the forest floor. Those forest fires have been some of the worst we have seen in a century, and more is yet to come. We cannot wait for 20 or 30 or 40 years to act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MERKLEY. We cannot wait for 2 or 3 or 4 years to act. The carbon pollution is real and the damage is real. It is time for this Chamber to act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Why are we here tonight? We are here because if we fail to act, our planet will be destroyed. As exaggerated as that claim sounds, it is strikingly, irrefutably true. We are here because our future is at stake, and not only ours but our children's. We are here because of climate change, which is leading to extreme weather conditions and planet destruction. It is real and it is urgent.

Anyone who lives in Connecticut knows about the snowstorms and hurricanes, Superstorm Sandy, the rising tide that will eventually destroy our coastal communities and the result of that will emulate our vegetation and our produce. There are real human effects but also economic effects. There are immense economic perils but also tremendous economic promise. There are immense economic perils but also tremendous economic promise if we invest in the steps that have to be taken to stop climate disruption.

We can take advantage of the immense opportunity and obligation we face by acknowledging the reality that our planet is at stake and defeating and discrediting the climate change deniers, who are as much a part of the problem as any of the natural forces or elements that we face.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. That is why we are here tonight, and that is why we will stay the course.

I yield the floor.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, as a member of the climate change task force, I am pleased to join my colleagues and an action taking on one of our Nation's greatest challenges. I wish to start by thanking Senator WHITEHOUSE, Senator SCHATZ, and Senator BOXER for their leadership on this issue.

Tonight, I will illustrate that climate change is not theoretical and cannot be ignored. We will discuss how sound science can be used to better understand and manage climate impacts. We will highlight the moral imperative that we have in Congress to implement real solutions.

In my home State of New Mexico we are seeing bigger fires, dryer summers, more severe floods when it finally does rain, and less snowpack in the winter. Our Nation's second most extreme year for weather on record was in 2012, but in New Mexico we experienced the hottest year on record. Over the last 4 years alone, we have seen the two largest fires in New Mexico's history.

The reality is that things are only going to get worse if we don't act. If we have any hope of reversing the effects of climate change—and we truly must—it is critical that we embrace this challenge now and lead the world in innovation, efficiency, and clean energy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, Joe Siewell, David Huber, Harry Richardson, Hody Hildreth, and Sherry Huber—those names mean nothing in this Chamber, but they meant everything in Maine in the 1970s. They were the parents of the environmental movement in our State. What do they all have in common? They are all Republicans.

I rise tonight in puzzlement as to how this issue became a partisan one. It is a scientific issue. Light travels at 186,000 miles per second. That is science. That is not a partisan or debatable issue. The science on this question is definitive.

I would call myself a denier, but I was a skeptic until several years when I encountered a chart, which I will show in a large version later this evening, that talks about CO₂ in the atmosphere for the last million years. Yes, it varied over time between 150 and 250 parts per million, but in the 1860s, at the dawn of the fossil fuel age, it started to go up, and now it is at 400 parts per million. That number has not been seen in the last 3 million years. The last time we were at that figure, the sea level was 80 feet higher.

We are playing with the future of this planet. We have to do something, and that is why we are here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, as a member of the climate change task force, I am proud to join my colleagues today. I particularly wish to thank Senators SCHATZ, WHITEHOUSE, and BOXER for getting us organized and bringing attention to the urgent need to address climate change. We are on the cusp of a climate crisis. We are at a point of no return that will threaten our health, our economy, and our planet.

For the next several hours and all through the night and into tomorrow, dozens of Senators will add their voices to the millions of voices around the country of people who are committed in the fight against climate change.

I got ready for this event by asking people for help. I sent out an email asking a simple question: What do people think the world will look like 25 years from now if anything at all to stop climate change? Nearly 5,000 emails have already poured in from workers, teachers, grandparents, and students. These Americans see what is happening to our environment. They see the paralysis of our politics. They see that we are headed down a dangerous path. They see that we—our country and our Congress—must change.

This is where we start—a moment of great peril, but also a moment of great promise. This is a time for us to come together.

During my time on the floor, I plan to read letters from some of the people who have emailed me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Ms. WARREN. I yield the floor.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, the scars of people in the Midwest, the economists prove there is a solution, and the politics tonight begin the process of saying there is a way to deal with this issue.

The planet is running a fever, but there are no emergency rooms for planets. We have to engage in the preventive care so that we deploy the strategies which make it possible for our planet to avoid the worst, most catastrophic effects of climate change. We can do it and do it in a way that helps our economy.

There are now 80,000 people working in the wind industry in the United States. There are 142,000 people in the Washington, DC area who work for the wind industry, and there are 82 wind energy companies in the New England region.
The solar industry. That is 220,000 people. There are 80,000 people in the coal industry. Most of the wind and solar jobs have been created in the last 5 years. This is a job-creating revolution which is taking off.

Tonight, we are going to stay up all night to talk about this climate change issue in the hopes that tomorrow will be the dawn of a new era where the Congress begins to do something about this issue and where it responds to its historic duty to the next generation to end this era of uncertainty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Ms. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, climate change is real and it is here. Rising sea levels, disappearing coastlines, longer droughts, colder winters, hotter summers, and massive so-called storms of the century are occurring routinely, such as Hurricanes Irene and Lee and, of course, Superstorm Sandy that devastated the Northeast. But powerful special interests and too many politicians who simply know better would have us believe that it is a hoax or that any reasonable action would kill jobs.

I, for one, refuse to believe that something as simple as pollution is the only way to grow and sustain our economy.

I, for one, know for a fact that what is good for our environment can be good for business when we act responsibly.

It is time to invest in clean energy with wind, solar, biofuel, and other sources of energy that do not pollute our environment and contribute to climate change. We have everything it takes from sustainable resources, American innovation, and manufacturing know-how to produce new sources of clean energy that are made here in America. That is how we can cut our dependence on costly foreign oil and make us more secure; that is how we can spark new businesses, new jobs, and a new era of middle class, all while protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink and preserving all the beauty of our most cherished places for the next generation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, how much time remains under the control of our side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is 3 minutes 30 seconds.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, the Senator needs more time, I will not object.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. That is kind of the distinguished Senator, but I think we have managed to come within our time.

As we close, I wish to thank so many colleagues who have participated in this early lightning round of statements by Senators. We expect to have 30 Democratic Senators speaking on this issue during the course of the night, through the night, and into tomorrow morning.

It is a matter we are overdue in addressing. It is a matter that is really beyond legitimate scientific dispute—at least as to the fundamental truth of the planet warming and why. Indeed, Abraham Lincoln was the President when a scientist named Tyndall—over in England—first presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences his work showing that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which it increases its density. We are now more carbon dense.

As Senator King said, we spent about 800,000 to 3 million years in a zone of 150 to 300 parts per million. We had 250 million years in a zone of 250 parts per million in the history of human habitation on the face of this planet until just a few months ago when the first 400-parts-per-million reading was recorded. We have to pay attention to this.

I will close by saying that not only is this a vital point for our home States, it is vital for California, which is riven by drought. It is vital for New Mexico and Colorado, which have also been drought and wildfires. It is also vital for New York, which was clobbered by Superstorm Sandy. It is vital for Hawaii, which is seeing sea level rise and acidification. It is vital for Massachusetts, where the sea level is up 10 inches, and we are beginning to see fisheries move north and away from our waters to avoid the warming seas. It is vital for Connecticut, which has virtually lost its lobster fishery because of its warming season. And, of course, it is vital for Rhode Island. My Narragansett Bay is 3 to 4 degrees warmer in the winter, and that means that fisheries, such as the winter flounder fishery, are simply gone—90-plus percent crashed.

We have to face this as States, we have to face this as a nation, and if we fail, we will have failed the fundamental test of every American generation. The fundamental test of every American generation is, will you bring the reputation of this country and the integrity of this democracy forward through the 21st century so that the next American generation can carry it forward with honor?

We received our democracy from the “greatest generation.” They fought world wars to make it safe for us. If we fail now, we will not be the greatest generation; we will be a disgraced generation. I intend to do everything I can to make sure we do not get there.

I yield back the rest of the Democrats’ time.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, all night long? Well, that is going to be fun.

By the way, the Oklahoma City Thunders are not playing tonight, so we may get a few more viewers.

It is nice to look over and see probation officers out there talking about what we are going to do here in the United States and somebody has to tell them the
truth. So I said: I have a feeling when I leave tomorrow, you are going to have a declaration and when you do, it has to be based on some type of science. I could tell by looking at her that they were going to have the endangerment finding. I asked my friend if he remembers that, the endangerment finding.

Anyway, I left the next morning for Copenhagen, and that afternoon they had the endangerment finding. Before I left I said: When you have the endangerment finding, it has to be based on some type of science. What science are you going to use?

She said: Well, mostly the IPCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

So that is the kind of science they have been using for a long period of time.

But, ironically, the timing couldn't be better. It wasn't a matter of weeks after that; it was a matter of hours after that, that climategate was exposed. Climategate was the—it all started with East Anglia University's Climate Research Unit—the CRU—one of the main universities that helps put together the information about global warming for the IPCC. There it was disclosed that the IPCC was systematically distorting the facts, cooking the science of global warming to either cover up data that didn't tell the story they wanted everyone to hear and exaggerate the effects of climate change to help drive people out of fear into action.

There are three things one needs to know about the IPCC. First of all, the Obama administration has referred to the IPCC as the gold standard of climate change science and global warming. Some say its reports on climate change and global warming represent the so-called consensus of the science opinion about global warming. IPCC and Al Gore were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007 for their efforts to build and disseminate greater knowledge and doing so through the IPCC. Simply put, what this means is that in the elite circles, the IPCC is a big deal.

So as a result of climategate—when they found they had been lying all this time—when ABC News, when The Economist, when Time Magazine, when The Times of London, among many others, report that the IPCC’s research contains embarrassing flaws and that the IPCC chairman and scientists knew of the flaws but published them anyway, we have the makings of a major scientific scandal. There are two examples of how the IPCC was cooking the science.

The IPCC claimed that the Himalayan glaciers would melt by 2035. Of course, this is not true. It is simply false. Yet it was put into the IPCC’s fourth assessment report. According to The Sunday Times, the claim about the Himalayas was based on a 1999 story in a news magazine which, in turn, was based on a short telephone interview with someone named Seyed Hasnain, who is a very little-known Indian scientist.

Next, in 2005, the activist group World Wildlife Fund cited the story in one of its climate change reports. Yet despite the fact that the World Wildlife Fund report was not scientifically peer reviewed, it was reprinted by the IPCC. Next, according to The Times, the Himalayan glaciers are so thick at such high altitude that most glaciologists believe it would take several hundred years to melt at the present rate.

Anyway, all of that was taking place. It has to be really disturbing to a lot of those individuals who are alarmists, that all of a sudden this backbone of the science they have been referring to of the IPCC was exposed.

I remember one of the emails in 1999. These were the emails that were exposed. These are the ones that are behind—giving the information to the IPCC:

I've just completed Mike's Nature trick of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years, i.e., from 1981 onwards, and from 1961 for Keith's to hide the decline.

So they were actually adding higher temperatures to give the trends they wanted.

In 2009:

The fact is that we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment, and it is a travesty that we can't.

These are the people who were supplying the information to the IPCC.

I could go on and on: there is not time to get to all of them.

Christopher Booker of the U.K. said: "This is the worst scientific scandal of our generation." He was talking about the IPCC. That is the basis of all of this.

Clive Crook. Financial Times: The closed-mindedness of these supposed men of science is surprising, even to me. The stink of intellectual corruption is overpowering. IPCC 'fraud'—'The result is NOT scientific.'

IPCC Prominent Physicist Resigns: Climategate was a fraud on a scale I've never seen before.

U.N. Scientist Dr. Phillip Lloyd calls out IPCC "fraud"—"The result is NOT scientific.

Newsweek: Once celebrated climate researchers feeling the used car salesman.

Some of the IPCC's most quoted data and recommendations were taken straight out of unchecked activist brochures.

Now, I am quoting right now. This was in Newsweek.

George Monbiot—I probably mispronounced that. He is a columnist who is on the other side of this issue from me. He said:

It's no use pretending that this isn't a major blow. The emails extracted by a hacker from the climatic unit at the University of East Anglia could scarcely be more damaging. . . . I am dismayed and deeply shaken by them. . . . I was too trusting of some of those who provided the evidence I championed. I would have been a better journalist if I had investigated the claims more closely.

We have the bigger problem, and that is that instead of increasing, we are going through now some cold spells that are just shocking and setting new records. In January of 2014, 4,406 cold temperature records were set around the country. In January of 2014, in my city of Tulsa, it got down to minus 23 degrees, breaking a record that was held since 1912—over 100 years; in Enid, OK, minus 3 degrees. In Bartlesville, it was minus 5 degrees—colder than the South Pole, which was only minus 11 on that same day.

February 2014: 5,836 cold temperature records set around the country. March 2014: Snow cover at third highest level recorded: 1969, 1979 were higher. The Great Lakes, second highest ice cover on record—91 percent; 1979 is highest at 94 percent.

This is not surprising given the 15-year pause in global warming. Time magazine stated that over the last 15 years "the observed [temperature] trend is . . . not significantly different from zero [and] suggests a temporary 'hiatus' in global warming."

The Economist magazine said the same thing:

The President hasn't acknowledged this. On multiple occasions he has said—this is a quote from the President—"The temperature around the globe is increasing faster than was predicted even 10 years ago."

Unfortunately for his talking point, the data has been reported in Nature, The Economist, and even in the United Nations IPCC report shows that this simply is not true. Increases in global temperature have stalled over the last 15 years.

This has to be really shocking to an awful lot of advocates who put their reputation and their lives into the idea that this world is coming to an end and global warming is a reality.

Several weeks ago, in a hearing held in the EPW Committee, Gina McCarthy—who is the one who is the current EPA Administrator—was pressed on this point. Asked whether or not President Obama's statement was true, she responded: "I can't answer that."

With all this in mind—climategate, reports of global temperature stall, 15-year hiatus—how could Congress, in good conscience, move forward with legislation that gives EPA the authority to regulate greenhouse gases? How could EPA, more importantly, move forward with regulations based off of this cooked science?

There have been several votes on global warming-related legislation over the past decade since we first started debating it here in the late 1990s, but these have all failed to show that there have even been the 60 votes required to pass cap and trade.

In 1997 the Byrd-Hagel legislation, 95 to 0, the United States should not be a signatory to the Kyoto Treaty. The Kennedy bill was a treaty that was negotiated with Al Gore down in South America.

In 2003 we had the McCain-Lieberman bill. It failed 43 to 55. Then we had the McCain-Lieberman bill again in 2005, and that one went down 38 to 60. The trend is going in the wrong direction for them.

In 2008 the Lieberman-Warner bill failed 48 to 36.
In 2010, a resolution of disapproval on EPA’s greenhouse gas rule was 47 to 53. In 2011, the Inhofe-Upton prohibition on greenhouse gas regulations as a budget item was 50–50. In 2013, the Inhofe-Upton prohibition on greenhouse gas regulations as a budget item was 47 to 53.

What I am saying here is the sentiment of the House and the Senate is going in the reverse direction. So it has been virtually impossible to try to pass a cap-and-trade bill.

I know there are a lot of people who at one time were looking at this and feeling as though this was something that was going to be a reality. But I have to say this. One of the reasons—this is kind of interesting. I am sorry my good friend from Massachusetts is not on the floor right now. But I can remember back when Republicans were in the majority in the Senate, and I was the chairman of a subcommittee of the Environment and Public Works Committee that was addressing this item. And everyone was talking about it being as though global warming was here and it must be true, and I believed it probably was true, until they came out with the financial analysis. What would it cost if we passed cap and trade as a law?

At that time the scientists and the economists from the Wharton School of Economics and from MIT who participated—most of the estimates were between $300 billion and $400 billion a year. That is something we were very careful about. I know every time we hear “billion dollars” it doesn’t really register how much that is. In my State of Oklahoma, what I do at the end of each year is I get the total number of people who filed a Federal tax return, and then I do my math as to what it is going to cost. For $300 billion to $400 billion a year, it would cost each taxpayer in the State of Oklahoma some $3,000 a year. That could be real painful, but not if there is a problem they are addressing out there. Getting back to Lisa Jackson, who is the Obama appointee to be Administrator of the EPA, I asked the question—and this was at a hearing, and I am sure the Senator from California remembers this as well because it was in one of the hearings of that committee, live on TV.

I said: Right now we are looking at different bills. We are looking at the Waxman bill and several others. The cap-and-trade cap-and-trade and cap-and-trade. If we were to pass any of this legislation, would this have the effect of lowering the release of CO2?

Her answer was: No. The reason is this is not where the problem is. The problem is in China, in India, in Mexico, and in places where they do not have any regulations.

In fact, you can carry it one step further. If we were to pass that either by regulation or by legislation, and go ahead and increase this huge tax increase—the largest tax increase in the history of America—if we were to do this, as she said, it would not lower greenhouse gases. It could increase them because we would have to be charring our manufacturing base where they could find the generation of electricity; and that would be in countries I just mentioned where they have no restrictions at all. So it could increase, not decrease, greenhouse gases.

This is very significant, but it is in the weeds to the point where it is rather difficult to understand. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA—well, I want to talk about the timing just for a minute. Timing going through this. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA must finalize new rules within 1 year of its publication in the Federal Register. What I am saying now is, what they could not get done through legislation they are trying to do through regulation. One of the things they are trying to do is have the greenhouse gas legislation come under the EPA.

Anytime you have a new EPA rule, it has to be finalized within 1 year of its publication in the Federal Register. So the rule was released on September 20, 2013, but it was not published until January 8, 2014. Why do you suppose that was? Had the new rule been published on September 30, the rule would have gone back prior to the midterm elections and people would have known how much it was going to cost them.

If there is any doubt in anyone’s mind, I have an article that was published on December 31st in the Washington Post that goes through the details as to why they did this so people would not know when they were voting how much all these regulations were going to cost. I ask unanimous consent this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 14, 2013]

ICYMI: WHITE HOUSE DELAYED ENACTING RULES AHEAD OF 2012 ELECTION TO AVOID CONTROVERSY

(By Juliet Eilperin)

The White House systematically delayed enacting a series of rules on the environment, worker safety and health care to prevent them from becoming points of contention before the 2012 election, according to documents and interviews with current and former administration officials.

Some agency officials were instructed to hold off submitting proposals to the White House to review proposed rules was 47 to 53.

The delays meant that rules were posted for publication in the Federal Register. Some agency officials were instructed to hold off submitting proposals to the White House to review proposed rules was 47 to 53.

The report said internal reviews of proposed regulatory changes “took longer in Obama’s first term, including limits on mercury emissions for power plants and Medicaid eligibility criteria under the Affordable Care Act.”

OMB works as expeditiously as possible to review rules, but when it comes to complex rules with significant potential impact, we make the time needed to get them right,” Cain said.

But Ronald White, who directs regulatory policy at the advocacy group Center for Effective Government, said the “over manipulation of the regulatory review process by a small White House office” raises questions about how the government regulates. He said the amount of time it took the White House to review proposed rules was “particularly egregious over the past two years.”

Previous White House operations have weighed in major rules before they were officially submitted for review. But Jeffrey Holmstead, who headed EPA’s Office of Air and Radiation in the George W. Bush administration, said the effort was not as extensive as the Obama administration’s approach.

“There was no formalized process by which you had to get permission to send them to OIRA and we’re going through rules being submitted to the White House.

The recent decision to bring on Democratic strategist John Podesta as a senior White House adviser is likely to accelerate the number of new rules and executive orders, given Podesta’s long-standing support for using executive action to achieve the president’s goals despite congressional opposition.

Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.), who chairs the Judiciary Subcommittee on Oversight, said he’s concerned about the real-world impact of the postponements in the first term.

“I firmly believe that the presidential election is the decision denied,” Blumenthal said. “I’ve spoken to officials at the top rungs of the White House power structure and at OIRA and we’re going through their feet to make sure they’re held accountable in a series of hearings.”

The officials interviewed for the article were not identified by names or workplaces. The publication by the study authors, said that starting in 2012 they had to meet with an OIRA desk officer before submitting each significant rule for review. They held the sessions “Mother-May-I” meetings, according to the study.
The accounts were echoed by four Obama administration political appointees and three career officials interviewed by The Post.

At the Environmental Protection Agency, for example, a former official said that only two managers had the authority to request a major new air regulation. Lisa P. Jackson and deputy administrator Bob Perciasepe, Perciasepe and OIRA’s director at the time, Cass Sunstein, would have “weekly or sometimes semi-weekly discussions” to discuss rules that affected the economy, one said, because they had political consequences, the person said.

“As we ran up to the election, the word went out the White House was not anxious to review new rules,” the former official said.

Sunstein, who has returned to his post as a Harvard Law School professor, declined to comment.

Several significant EPA proposals were withheld as a result of those meetings, officials said, including a proposal requiring cleaner gasoline and lower-pollution vehicles that had won the support of automakers but angered the oil industry.

That regulation, which would reduce the amount of sulfur in U.S. gasoline by two-thirds and impose fleetwide pollution limits on new vehicles by 2017, was ready in December 2011, said three officials familiar with the proposal. They said Sunstein told them late in 2011 to wait a year to submit it for review because critics could use it to suggest that the administration was raising gas prices, they said. The EPA issued the proposed rule in March.

Other EPA regulations that were delayed beyond the 2012 election included rules on coal ash disposal, water pollution rules for streams and wetlands, air emissions from industrial boilers and cement kilns, and carbon dioxide limits for existing power plants.

Robert Adler, who serves as vice president of energy and resources policy at the National Association for Manufacturers and has criticized several EPA regulations, noted that in the past year the administration moved ahead with proposals such as the rules on greenhouse gas emissions and boilers.

“The agenda certainly did slow down, but it doesn’t change,” he said.

The administration also was slow to handle rules pertaining to its health-care law.

Several key regulations did not come out until after the 2012 election, including one defining what constitutes “essential health benefits” under the health plan and another that officials were told to hold back until after the 2012 election, including one defining what constitutes “essential health benefits” under the health plan and another that officials were told to hold back until after the 2012 election, including one defining what constitutes “essential health benefits” under the health plan and another that officials were told to hold back until after the 2012 election.

Mr. INHOFE. There are more impacts that are taking place. The greenhouse gas regulating the powerplants are expected to be released in June of 2014.

The other regulations that are out there—and I am not going to spend any more time on them—are too many. But on the greenhouse gas legislation— even though when it started, it was Charles Rivers and the Wharton School and MIT—they came out with the approximation of $300 to 400 billion a year; and that is every year. The greenhouse gas regulatory costs under the Clean Air Act are totally different. No one has even calculated this yet.

I would like to make sure we understand that under the bill my good friend En Markey and Waxman put forth, it would regulate the emissions of those organizations that emit 25,000 tons or more. However, if you do it through the Clean Air Act, it would be 250 tons. So you are talking about instead of 25,000 tons ofregulation, which might be only the very large organizations; re- fineries and that type of thing—under the Clean Air Act, which is what they are attempting to do today as we speak, on the same day that the President signed the bill, which would be every school, every hospital, every shop, and many residences.

So the greenhouse gas regulatory costs—if it costs $300 to $400 billion to regulate organizations that emit 25,000 tons or more, what would it be if they emitted 250 tons? It is something that has not even been calculated yet.

So we have all of these impacts of the regulations that take place. But the greatest of all would be, if you think about the job losses: I have introduced legislation, along with several others. I know JOHN BARRASSO and several others have co-sponsored legislation that would tell the public the cumulative effect of all these regulations.

For example, as to the ozone regulations: 77 Oklahoma counties would be out of attainment; 7 million jobs would be lost.

As to Utility MACT—that is something that did pass—a $100 billion cost—1.65 million jobs lost. It has already been implemented.

Boiler MACT—and every manufacturing company has a boiler; and “MACT” means “maximum achievable control technology”—Boiler MACT is costing $63 billion, and 800,000 jobs have already been lost.

And there are greenhouse gas costs of $25 billion to $40 billion.

So I guess what I am saying here—and I know I am using up quite a bit of time, but it is important to look and see what has happened since the time they were all talking about global warming. Everybody was talking about it, and how they are going to have an all-night thing to try to revive it because the public has gone in the other direction.

George Mason University had a study where they actually interviewed several hundred of the TV meteorological people. Mr. President, 63 percent of them said that if global warming is taking place, it is from natural causes, not from global warming.

Polar bears. Everyone is concerned about polar bears. I know my friend from California gave me a polar bear. It is my favorite coffee cup and I use it all the time. But between the 1950s and 1960s, the number of polar bears that were wandering around out there was between 5,000 and 10,000. Today, it is between 15,000 and 25,000.

The threats. A lot of times when people cannot win an argument, then they change arguments. Marilyn was talking about this is “high crimes against humanity.” Robert Kennedy, Jr., called me a “call girl,” a “prostitute.” Robert Ken- nedy, Jr., also said: “This is treason. And we need to start treating them as traitors.” In other words, we need to start killing people.

In 2006, the eco-magazine Grist called for Nuremberg-style trials for skeptics. September 29, 2007: Virginia State climatologist skeptical of global warming loses job after clash with the Gov- ernor. “I was told that I should not speak in public.”

Barone: Warmists have a “ desire to kill heretics.”

The Weather Channel—Heidi Cullen, by the way, is a meteorologist on the Weather Channel. She is off with an en- vironmental group right now, so she is not around anymore.

Polling—where the American people are at today: I think it is important to understand—this is a Gallup poll that is a current one right now. According to a Gallup poll, climate change is the least important environmental issue among the voters.

March of 2010, the same Gallup poll: Americans rank global warming dead last, 8 out of 8 environmental issues.

In March 2010, Rasmussen: 72 percent of American voters do not believe global warming is a “very serious problem.”

The global warmist Robert Socolow laments:
We are losing the argument with the public, big time. . . . I think the climate change activists, myself included, have lost the American middle.

So there are definitely some things going on here that are not in their favor.

I would like to mention this, though. I think a lot of people have talked about the various scientists. On my Web site you can look up several thousand—this is a long time ago—never think we passed through 1,000 qualified scientists way back in 2006, and it has gone up since that time to many, many, so it is something where there are a lot of scientists. One of my favorite scientists is one because he is a Nobel prize-winning Stanford University physicist. He said:

Please remain calm. The earth will heal itself—climate is beyond our power to control. The earth doesn't care about government and legislation. Climate change is a matter of geologic time . . . something the earth does on its own without asking anyone's permission explaining itself.

Richard Lindzen of MIT was a former U.N. IPCC receiver. He said: If the government wants carbon control, that is the answer the NAS will provide. He is the one who also said: The ultimate cost factor is once you control CO2, you control people.

The Harvard Smithsonian Study. The study examined the results of more than 240 peer-reviewed papers published by thousands of researchers over the past several decades. The study covers a multitude of geophysical and biological climate indicators. They came to the conclusion that climate change is not real and that the science is not accurate.

Dr. Fred Seitz—he is the former president of the National Academy of Sciences—said: “There is no convincing evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth's climate.”

So we have a lot of scientists on both sides of this issue. I think the American people have woken up. I use something quite often because it is a little bit comical—and this is just kind of from memory, but this is something that actually did happen. Mr. President, 1895 was the first time we had, in recent history—we have had cold spells before the medieval warm period and all of that stuff; that was a long time ago—but in 1895—starting with current, more modern history—they had a cold spell that came in. That is where, I say to my friend from New Hampshire, they first came up with a new ice age that was coming. That was in 1895. That lasted from 1895 to 1918. Then, in 1918, they came along with a warming period. That was the first time we heard the term “global warming.” That was in 1918, and that lasted until 1945.

And get this. These are about 30-year cycles. That lasted until about 1945. In 1945, all of a sudden it changed from this warming period to a cooling period. That lasted until 1975. Then it changed to a warming period. Now, since 2000, it has leveled off, and we are going into another cycle. You can almost set your watch by these cycles.

Here is a quote about that. In 1948, when it changed from a warming period to a cooling period, that coincided with the greatest single release of CO2 in history. That was right after World War II.

So these are the years that are happening. I know they are going to enjoy staying up all night. They will have an audience of themselves, and I hope they enjoy it.

But I have to say this in all sincerity. When you see something, and instead of going right along with the public and saying, it must be true because everybody is saying it—and everybody goes over and over again and talks about the climate is real and the science is real, and all that—that, well, that happens when it is not real, and that is what we have been going through.

Right now I know President Obama is going through all kinds of efforts to try to get the American people to believe that the elected people would not do in the House, as well as in the Senate. When people realize—and they will be reminded again, even though it has been a while—now, I think it might be even more that after several years now where people have been talking about global warming that now they are trying to revive it, and that is what you are going to hear all night long here tonight.

It is kind of interesting that this is happening at a time that we are going through this cold spell. It certainly has not been much fun in Oklahoma.

So I think the American people are not ready to pass the largest tax increase in America, and we will have to wait and see.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it was with great interest that I listened to my friend. I suppose we are making progress. He used to call climate change a hoax, and he did not say that. So maybe he is moving in our direction.

But I also want to point out, he says we are going to be talking to ourselves. I am happy to report that I just learned of two petitions, one that has 65,000 signatures calling on us to act and another that has 30,000 signatures calling on us to act, and the night is young.

Now, my friend from Oklahoma—

Mr. INHOFE. Will the Senator yield for an answer? Who is the Senator mentioned my name?

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, if the time is taken off their time, I am happy to yield.

Mr. INHOFE. The reason I did not use the word “hoax” is because then I might be guilty of advertising my book, and I certainly did not want to do that.

Mrs. BOXER. That is wonderful. I am so happy you did not use hoaxes, and maybe there is a way for us to come closer together on this issue. But let my say this: People are listening. People care. Because when 97 to 98 percent of our scientists say something is real, they do not have anything pressing them to say that other than the truth. They do not have any other agenda. They do not work for the oil companies.

I will tell you, as chairman of the environment committee, every time the Republicans choose a so-called expert on climate, we have tracked them to special interest funding, those 3 percent. They know where their bread is buttered. I am sorry my friend left. I guess he could not stand to hear the truth. So I will put that truth into the RECORD.

I do not know how my Republican colleagues can continue to deny that climate change is happening. One would think they could see it out their window, because as my colleague says: Oh, there was such cold weather. That has been predicted by scientists, extreme weather. Here is the U.S. Global Change Research Program, their National Climate Assessment draft: Some extreme weather and climate events have increased in recent decades. We have seen heat waves, downpours, more severe droughts, and some extremes.

At the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works climate change briefing, Dr. Marshall Shepherd, president of the American Meteorological Society, and a director of the Atmospheric Sciences Program at the University of Georgia, said:

Climate change is increasing the probability of extreme events, and in some cases may be strengthening their intensity or increasing their frequency. We are loading the dice towards more Sandy or blizzard-type storms.

So when my friend says: The planet is not warming; it is cold, we all know it is not about the weather. It is about the climate. It is about the long term—yes, we are going to see these extreme weather conditions.

I would say that when my friends call us alarmists, that is ridiculous. We are trying to do our job. We are not scientists. We are not elected either, for the most part, but we want to make sure people have health care coverage. We are not scientists, but we want to protect our people from the ravages of climate.

I asked my colleague Senator SCHATZ would he like me to go another 5 minutes, 10 minutes or 2 minutes? It is up to him. I can withhold. I am going to be here for quite a few hours.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. SCHATZ. If the Senator from California wanted to go for another 2 or 3 minutes, I could give remarks for about 10, and then the senior Senator from Oregon has remarks to give as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.
Mrs. BOXER. Absolutely. Will the Presiding Officer tell me when I have used 3 minutes and then I will yield the floor at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will be so notified.

Mrs. BOXER. I just heard 45 minutes from my friend Jim Inhofe, whom I have a very friendly relationship with but who I think is a dangerous denier, a dangerous denier in the face of 97 percent agreement among scientists.

He talks about international groups. I wish to talk about the National Academy of Sciences. Here is what they said: “Levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in earth’s atmosphere are exceeding levels recorded in the past millions of years.”

That is our own National Academy of Sciences. I guess if we went out and asked the public do they support the National Academy of Sciences, I think it would come in at 90 percent, and the other 10 percent would say, I will get back to you.

Then we have more from the National Academy:

Climate change is occurring. It is very likely caused primarily by the emission of greenhouse gases from human activity.

They go on:

Human activities have increased greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, is emitted by human activities and it has risen almost 40 percent over the past 150 years.

So when you hear my colleagues on the other side of the aisle stand and deny this, how about the U.S. National Climate Assessment? This is the United States of America, our experts:

Global sea level has risen by about 8 inches since reliable recordkeeping began. It is projected to rise another 1 to 4 feet by 2100.

That is dangerous. We have already seen it happening. I could go on, and I will come back, but I will conclude with this. I am, in my concluding remarks, going to tell you about every incredibly prestigious scientific group that has warned us about climate change: The joint world science academies’ statement, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Geophysical Union, the American Institute of Biological Scientists, the American Society of Plant Biologists, the Association of Ecosystem Research Centers, the Botanical Society of America, the Crop Science Society of America, the Natural Science Collections Alliance, the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, the Soil Science Society of America, the American Medical Association, the American Meteorological Society, the American Geophysical Union—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has used 3 minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. I ask unanimous consent for 30 additional seconds.

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

Mrs. BOXER. The Geological Society of America. All I can say is, to come down here and accuse the Democrats of being alarmist, when all we are trying to do is protect the health and safety of the American people, of their families and future generations, is extreme while we are in the mainstream.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I would like to address some of the tropes that our climate deniers tend to use. I will go through a couple of those before our next senior Senator from the great State of Oregon gives his remarks.

The first trope is: It is not warming. The “it is not warming” crowd will not even admit that the Earth is warming. Their favorite tactic is to point out the window during winter and say: Look at the snow on the ground. Climate change is bunk.

That is not an adult argument. Under that theory, winter weather anywhere disproves climate change. Snowstorms are weather. Weather is not climate. Weather is ephemeral over extremely short timespans. Weather is what it is going to be like tomorrow. Weather is not climate. Climate is long-term weather trends over vast regions. This is not difficult to distinguish among adults. It is easy to make a joke about how cold it is and therefore climate change is bunk.

But the vast majority of science disproves that assertion. Pointing out the window on a cold day and laughing about climate change is one of the most profoundly unserious things that otherwise good and responsible leaders in this Chamber do. Part of this country’s greatness is our pragmatism. We see the world as it is and fix the things we can. For that, we need reliable information. When it comes to climate change, we have reliable information. We ignore it at our peril.

For those who say the Earth is not warming, I would like to talk about thermometers. They measure temperature. We have thermometers all over the world, very sophisticated ones run by very smart people. They provide a lot of data that has proven beyond a doubt that the atmosphere and the oceans are warming. Even prominent climate skeptics such as American scientist Richard Muller can no longer argue.

After exhaustive research, Dr. Muller said in 2012:

Our results show that the average temperature of the earth’s land has risen by two and a half degrees Fahrenheit over the last 250 years, including an increase of one and a half degrees over the most recent 50 years. Moreover, it is likely that essentially all of this increase results from the human emission of greenhouse gases.

This was a prominent climate denier previously.

The second trope is: It is not a big deal. Maybe it is even good. As deniers paint themselves even further into a corner, they become desperate. We now come to the category of those who admit the Earth is warming, admit it grudgingly, admit that the Earth is warming but say: Hey, this is part of a natural cycle. People across the Nation, insurance companies, the Department of Defense, most governments across the planet, our biggest corporations, regular people of all political stripes and in every State understand that this is what is happening to us.

Some deniers also like to use responsible scientists’ methods against them. The truth about scientists is that they are scientists, which is to say they entertain doubt; they ask questions; they are not afraid to express their doubts; they observe and they test their theories. So deniers cannot in good conscience use the scientific process as evidence that doubt still exists. Sure, there is uncertainty among scientists, but it is pretty much just about whether future impacts of climate change will be really bad or extremely bad.

The sixth trope is: It is not a big deal. Maybe it is even good. As deniers paint themselves even further into a corner, they become desperate. We now come to the category of those who admit the Earth is warming, admit it is caused by humans but claim the effects are negligible or, even more preposterously, they might be good for us.

My colleagues and I have presented evidence from study after study after study showing that while the changes are happening in some places, if we do not change our ways, the bad news will start coming faster and faster. Absent major reforms, the rate of
change will increase. We may not notice half a degree of average temperature increase here and there, but on a geological timescale, these changes are occurring at record-breaking speed.

In many cases, they may be happening too quickly for nature or human adaptation. A 2012 study commissioned by 20 governments, which was written by more than 50 scientists, economists, and other experts, found that by 2030 the cost of climate change and air pollution combined will rise to 3.2 percent of global GDP, with the world’s least-developed countries most impacted, possibly suffering losses of up to 11 percent of their GDP.

Developed countries will not be exempt from these impacts. The study finds that climate change could wipe out 2 percent of our GDP by the year 2030. That is a big deal.

Finally, the trope that China is doing nothing so our actions do not matter. This category of deniers accepts the reality of climate change, and seriousness of climate change, but then they say it is hopeless because countries such as China and others are doing nothing to reduce their image.

That is flat wrong. Here is the evidence. In September, the Chinese State Council released its atmospheric pollution action plan, which called for a reduction in the construction of new coal-fired powerplants and a goal of generating 13 percent of its electricity from clean energy from renewable sources by 2017.

Chinese officials have announced they plan to institute a tax on carbon pollution in 2015 or 2016. Certain regions have also begun to implement pilot cap-and-trade programs, and they have plans to create a national carbon market by 2020.

How about current investments? In 2012, the United States spent about $35 billion on renewables, while China spent only half that amount.

Finally, there is the nothing-we-can-do denial trope. Let’s throw in the towel. This crowd accepts the science, accepts the impacts but seems to have just given up.

When did we start thinking we couldn’t solve America’s big problems? When did we start thinking we were too small or not important enough to make a difference?

I don’t believe that. I believe that when leaders, the world follows. For this country to lead, this Congress needs to act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARRREN). The Senator from Oregon.

MR. CRAPO. Mr. President, earlier this evening I touched on the numbers that underlie this debate—the numbers from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the numbers from the National Academy of Sciences—and said they really drive me to this argument that climate change is the scientific equivalent of a speeding Mack truck. But I believe numbers don’t really capture this discussion fully because what people want to know is the impact of climate change in their community, what it truly means for them in their part of the country.

To get into those impacts, I will start with one that is strikingly my home State; that is, the wildfires that are burning longer, getting hotter, and starting earlier. Drought and high temperatures from climate change are driving all of this. During the early part of this past year’s fire season, in total, nearly 1.5 million acres burned across the Western United States, threatening population centers and destroying hundreds of homes. This winter, fires have already burned in western Oregon—something that used to be very rare. The number of houses that have burned in our country from wildfires has increased a staggering 400 percent in only the past couple of years and is projected to get far worse. In 2012, 2 percent of my home State of Oregon burned, and nearly 1.5 million acres burned across the Pacific Northwest. Wildfires, of course, have always been part of life in my home State, but the fires of recent years are getting hotter and are significantly more threatening to homes.

Our country’s top scientists say the conditions that caused these recent fire seasons to become more severe, including drought accompanied by above-average temperatures, are more common now than ever before. Just the climate change.

Over the past 30 years the fire season has become 2½ months longer and both the number and severity of forest fires in the American West have increased several-fold. Scientists who have examined this issue say climate change is a significant factor behind it.

To their credit, the Obama administration has indicated that they want to work with Senators of both political parties to tackle this issue. In particular, they have suggested—and Senator CRAPO, the Republican Senator from Idaho, and I have pushed this strongly—is that instead of shorting the prevention fund, which is the heart of the problem—we have to go in and thin out these overstocked stands—instead of shorting the prevention fund, which is what happens every year now, because these fires are so big and so hot, what happens is the bureaucracy comes in and takes money from the prevention fund in order to suppress the fires, and of course, gets worse because we don’t have the funds for prevention.

The administration wants to work with Democrats and Republicans in the Senate and in the other body so that the most serious fires are not the most serious ones—get handled from the disaster fund. We believe this is going to free up additional support for efforts to prevent these fires, and that will be beneficial to our communities.

So I would like to focus on power sector vulnerability. The drought and high temperatures that can lead to the wildfires and make our power grid more vulnerable also raise the question of the implications for our grid and for taxpayers.

Much of that vulnerability comes from changes in water supply and water temperature. Water plays two critical roles in generating electricity. One is needed for generating hydro-power—something we do a lot of in the Pacific Northwest. It is also needed for cooling in many other types of generation, such as nuclear, biomass, and coal. For those generators, water must be available in sufficient quantities, but it has to be cool enough to allow the plants to run safely and efficiently. That means climate change poses a double threat to some of these facilities.

This is not a hypothetical situation; recent history has already shown the power sector’s vulnerability to both drought and high temperatures. In 2001, for example, severe drought in the Pacific Northwest and California significantly reduced hydroelectric generation, causing tight electricity supplies and high prices throughout the West. That drought was estimated to have an economic impact of between $2.5 billion and $8 billion.

High temperatures have also made water too hot to actually be able to cool some powerplants. In 2007 the Tennessee Valley Authority had to temporarily shut down its Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant because the intake water temperatures were too high. In 2012 the Millstone nuclear plant that powers half of Connecticut had to take 40 percent of its capacity offline for almost 2 weeks because the cooling water it was getting from Long Island Sound was too warm. In that same year the Braidwood nuclear facility in Illinois had to get an exemption to use intake water that was 10 degrees instead of shutting down during a heat wave. When somebody has their air-conditioning on high because it is over 100 degrees, that is not a time that we can afford to be taking a base load powerplant offline.

So far it has been possible to get through the heat- and drought-related shutdowns of these powerplants without major outages, but let’s make no mistake about it—the ratepayers have definitely felt them in their power bills. In Texas during the summer of 2011, for example, electricity was selling on the spot market for $3,000 per megawatt hour—well over 100 times the normal rate.

Next I would like to talk about the effects of climate on energy infrastructure. The power sector isn’t the only bit of energy infrastructure that is vulnerable to climate change. Recently, I, along with the majority leader, Senator REID, Senator FRANKEN, Senator HARRIS, and Senator Mark Udall, asked the Government Accountability Office to look into the effects of climate change on energy infrastructure.

That report was just released. What the Government Accountability Office
found is that climate changes are projected to affect infrastructure throughout all major stages of the energy supply chain—of course, once again increasing the risk of energy disruption.

In addition to power sector vulnerability, there are also found vulnerabilities among the infrastructure for producing and extracting natural resources, including oil and gas platforms, refineries, and processing plants. This infrastructure is often located near the coast, making it vulnerable to severe weather and sea level rise.

Fuel transportation and storage infrastructure, including pipelines, barges, railways, and storage tanks, are also susceptible to damage from severe weather, melting permafrost, and increased precipitation.

I close by outlining some of the steps that can actually be taken to deal with these issues. I am sure people who are following this discussion tonight are saying, “They are making good case about the nature of the problem. So what else. What comes next in terms of our ability to take action to deal with this?”

I have said before that there are a host of areas where we are going to have to work in a global kind of manner to build support with other countries for tackling climate change, but there is no question that this Senate can put points on the board this year in the fight against climate change.

I am very pleased to have been able to work with our colleague Senator MURkowski, the ranking Republican on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, over this past year. Until recently I served as chairman of the Committee, over this past year. Until recently I served as chairman of the Committee, until this March.

I wish to touch on two remaining issues, and one is before the Senate Finance Committee. It is my hope that it is possible to work in a bipartisan way. I intend to talk to Senator HATCH, the ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, and colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work on a tax extenders package that includes a variety of clean energy and efficiency credits. Senator HATCH and I have been interested in moving forward this spring through the regular order and markup of this kind of energy package in the Finance Committee.

I will close by talking about natural gas because to capture all of the climate benefits we also have to factor in the dramatic shale gas revolution. We understand that natural gas has turned the energy equation upside down over the past few years. Along the way, it has provided a low-cost way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the same time. Increased usage of natural gas has helped our country to reach its lowest level of greenhouse gas emissions since 1994, even as the economy has been growing. Offshore wind is picking up steam, even off the coast of my home State, where the waters have always been too deep for offshore wind to be possible. A company called Principle Power is trying to solve that problem by demonstrating floating offshore wind turbines just off the coast of Coos Bay in my home State. Putting a turbine on a floating platform instead of mounting it on a tower on the ocean floor has the potential to dramatically reduce the costs of offshore wind. It would let developers tap into the huge windy resource above the deep waters off the coast of Oregon and elsewhere but without the footprints on the ocean floor and without affecting views from the coast. It is a promising technology, but, like all first-of-a-kind technology, it is going to cost a bit more. That is why we ought to get policy support—so we can realize the potential of commercial-scale energy.

In addition, the costs of solar power have also been dropping like a rock. The potential for sustainable biomass to provide a quadruple win of low-carbon energy, increased forest health, reduced danger of forest fires, and economic growth is still there waiting to be fully developed.

I wish to touch on two remaining issues, and one is before the Senate Finance Committee. It is my strong view that tax treatment of all energy products ought to be modified so that all energy sources compete on a technology-neutral level playing field. That ought to be one of the major goals of comprehensive tax reform, which, in my view, is really the grand bipartisan prize for Senate Finance Committee members.

In the short-term, we have another challenge. We shouldn't let the renewable energy industries that are so important simply fall off the cliff just when the supply chains have been developed and just when they are reaching a level of competitiveness where they can really take off...
give them products to sell to those consumers. Of course, the key is always innovation in the private sector—the private-sector leaders working with our national labs and universities.

I am especially proud that my home State of Oregon is going to lead the State efforts to try to promote sustainability, renewables, and efficiency at the local level.

To wrap up my remarks, let me state the obvious. It is going to take new leadership from the Congress. The Congress is going to have to lead if we are going to get a long-term framework for a low-carbon economy that innovators, entrepreneurs, and others can use in the days ahead to address the global nature of this problem, and I think we are up to it here in the Senate. I think we are up to doing it in a bipartisan way, and that is what I look forward to being part of in the days ahead.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Madam President, Senator FEINSTEIN is scheduled to speak next, and we are delighted that she is.

**DINNER INVITATION**

I just wanted to make a public service announcement at this point in the evening. I have floor staff, Senators who are here through the night, any floor staff, Republican floor staff as well, all are invited; and for any of the parliamentary staff who are interested, there is dinner available in Room S. 219, and better yet, it is free.

That is the end of the public service announcement.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The Senator from California.

**ORDER OF PROCEDURE**

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I ask unanimous consent that the order with respect to alternating blocks of time be vitiated for the remainder of the afternoon.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I ask unanimous consent that the order with respect to alternating blocks of time be vitiated for the remainder of the afternoon.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for between 20 and 30 minutes.

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

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I want to begin by thanking my friend and colleague, Senator Boxer, for her leadership. It was 2 years ago today when she began a climate action task force that took place at noon, when all our stomachs were grumbling for food, but it provided some very interesting advice, very interesting knowledge, from interesting scholars who came to speak. She was then joined by Senator Warrington, when he came. Now there is Senator Mdky, and there is quite a large number—certainly of Democratic Senators—who attend these Tuesday meetings at noon. So I want to thank them very much for this leadership.

As we have heard already, debate over climate change has raged for years here on Capitol Hill, but the scientific facts actually have been conclusive for some time now. Most people I have found don’t realize that the greenhouse gases we put into the atmosphere just don’t go away. They do not dissipate. These gases can stay for decades. Our actions—the greenhouse gas pollution we emit and the forests we cut down—are changing the composition of Earth’s atmosphere, increasing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to above 400 parts per million.

Just look at this chart. As this chart shows, these are global warming gases. This is carbon dioxide. You can see how it has run quite along at this level, and then in the last few years it has begun to jump up, so much that the average in 2013 was 396 parts per million. People don’t know this—that all these gases remain in our atmosphere year after year, decade after decade, and century after century.

This change is altering how our atmosphere interacts, with massive amounts of solar energy radiating out from the center of our solar system. It is well known within the scientific community that the Earth’s blanket—our atmosphere—is getting more effective at trapping the full effects of this stronger blanket—or shield or whatever you want to call it—must be projected into the future. Different projections show different effects, but we know this. Change is coming, and it has already begun.

A lot of people also believe our Earth is immutable, that we can’t destroy it and that it can’t change. They assume our planet has always been pretty much the same. But the last time the Earth’s atmosphere contained 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide was more than 3 million years ago when horses and camels lived in the high Arctic in conditions that averaged 18 degrees warmer than today. Seals were at least 30 feet high. Ice caps, the green ice sheets, and all sea ice that we know today would shuttle major cities around the world and flood the homes of a quarter of the United States population.

Concentrations of carbon dioxide have risen, as I said, from the 280 parts per million to more than 400 parts per million in just the last 150 years. Scientists tell us there is no known geologic period in which concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have increased as quickly. Bottom line: Never has our planet faced a faster or more severe change.

To settle the scientific debate over climate change, the Bush administration appointed a National Academy of Sciences Blue Ribbon Panel. The group, which included former climate change deniers, reported to Congress in 2001 that greenhouse gases are “causing surface air temperatures and subsurface ocean temperatures to rise.” They said: “Temperatures are, in fact, rising.” The United Nations created its Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a group of more than 600 leading scientific experts; and what did they say? They said the “warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia.”

Average temperatures over lands and ocean surfaces globally have increased 1.53 degrees Fahrenheit from 1880 to 2012, with the highest rate of increase in the past 3 decades.

Just look at this. See the line indicating carbon dioxide concentration. Start from here. Now notice that the temperatures are still down. Watch the line start to go up and notice the climate warm up to where it is today.

The IPCC report continued: “The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased.”

This matches that clear. If we don’t reduce the greenhouse gas emissions, the National Research Council predicts the average global temperatures will increase by as much as 11.5 degrees—11.5 degrees by 2100. Such a dramatic and rapid increase would be catastrophic to our planet Earth. It would change our world permanently.

As temperatures have increased, we have seen that ice sheets that cover the North and South Poles have begun melting. The average annual Arctic sea ice area has decreased more than 20 percent since 1979. That is when satellite records first became available. The Greenland ice sheet has melted by nearly 30 percent.

Here we can see the Arctic, the red line shows what it was in 1979, and current picture shows what has been lost and what is left.

The melting of glaciers and ice caps, along with expansion of ocean water due to the increase in temperature have caused the global sea level to rise by 8 inches since 1870, with over 2 inches just in the past 20 years. If we do nothing to stop climate change, scientific models project that there is a real possibility of sea level increasing by as much as 4 feet by the end of this century—4 feet.

Now, what would 4 feet do? At risk are nearly 2.6 million homes located less than 4 feet above high tide nationwide.

Let me speak about my home State of California. We have, within those 4 feet, the homes of 450,000 people, 30 coastal power plants with generating capacity of 10 gigawatts, wastewater treatment plants with capacity of 325 million gallons per day, 3,500 miles of roadway, 280 miles of rail, 140 schools, and 55 hospitals and other health care facilities. These could all be impacted by the end of the century. Oakland and San Francisco International Airports are susceptible to flooding, and both are today studying expensive new levee systems to hold back the tides.

Sea level rise in California would also cause flooding of low-lying areas, loss of coastal wetlands, such as portions of the San Francisco Bay Delta,
erosion of cliffs and beaches, and salt-water contamination of drinking water. Bottom line: Rising seas put California’s homes, public facilities, and environmental resources in great peril, and adapting to this change will impose additional costs.

Temperatures in California have increased 1.26 degrees Fahrenheit over the past 4 decades. The warmer climate could be particularly devastating to us where threats from catastrophic wildfire and drought in water resources will likely make sunny California a desert State. The Sierra Nevada snowpack—and we are hearing a lot about that now—which includes Lake Tahoe—is the State’s largest source of water. It is equal to about the storage capacity of all of California’s man-made reservoirs. If we do nothing, the Sierra Nevada snowpack could drop by as much as 60 to 80 percent by the end of the century, eliminating the water source for nearly 16 million people.

Only four States have populations as large as 16 million people, and the largest agricultural State in the United States, California, needs water resources to farm and grow crops. The 38 million people living in California also need water to drink, to bathe, to water flowers, for businesses to flourish.

Major fire is another danger because the combination of increased duration, and frequency of fires are greatly influenced by climate. This is the Rim Fire, from not too long ago. It gives us an idea of how things burn. Fire seasons in the West are starting sooner and lasting longer. Fire season in the West has increased 78 days since 1970, a 64-per cent increase. This isn’t a coincidence, and climate change is suspected as a mechanism for that change. The change is apparent.

During a recent Senate hearing, U.S. Forest Service Chief Tidwell testified:

On average, wild fires burn twice as many acres each year as compared to 40 years ago, and they burn seven times as many fires over 10,000 acres per year.

I believe this: We cannot stop climate change from happening. We do not have a silver bullet. There is no action we can take to stem the tide. But if we can hold the warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius, we can accommodate and adapt for it. But if the warming reaches 5 degrees to 9 degrees Celsius, the effects are catastrophic for our planet Earth. Dramatic and catastrophic effects are far more likely. Through a series of incremental, but somewhat aggressive policy steps, we can slow the change.

The combustion of fossil fuel—coal, oil, and natural gas—accounts for 78 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in our country. Most of the fossil fuel emissions come from the smokestacks of our power plants and the tailpipes of our vehicles.

The bottom line: To address climate change, our must not only mitigate fossil fuels more efficiently, and we must initiate a shift away from fossil fuels where we can and toward cleaner alternatives.

I believe we can attack this problem by: establishing aggressive fuel economy standards to reduce emissions from the transportation sector; enabling a shift to renewable sources of power; limiting the emissions from stationary sources, especially power plants; and, most importantly, putting a price on heat-trapping carbon pollution.

Let me mention some steps we have taken because we have begun a transition to a cleaner energy economy. The greenhouse gas emissions have dropped 12 percent since 2005, due in part to the policies we have adopted.

One of my proudest achievements was working with Senators Snowe, Inouye, Stevens, Cantwell, Lott, Dorgan, Coker, Carper, and many others in the 2007 Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act, raising the corporate average fuel economy known as CAFE to the maximum achievable rate. Let me say what these new standards mean. They mean we will have a fleetwide average of 54.5 miles per gallon in 2025. These standards will cut greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light trucks in half by 2025, reducing emissions by 6 billion metric tons over the life of the program, more than the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the United States in 2010. Better yet, these standards will save American families more than $1.7 trillion in fuel costs, resulting in average fuel savings of more than $8,000 per vehicle.

Our legislation also directed the administration to establish the first ever fuel economy standards for buses, delivery trucks, and long-haul 18-wheelers. The first standards, which apply to trucks and buses built from 2014 to 2018, will reduce greenhouse gas pollution by approximately 270 million metric tons.

I am very sorry Senator Snowe from Maine isn’t here today because I began this effort with a simple sense of the Senate resolution in 1993 with Senator Slade Gorton from Washington, Senator Bryan from Nevada, and myself, and we couldn’t get a simple statement passed. We then tried an SUV loophole, which was to bring SUVs down to the mileage of sedans and we couldn’t do this.

We then did the Ten-in-Ten and we didn’t think it was going to go anywhere. Senator Stevens and Senator Inouye put it in a commerce committee bill. Senator Stevens changed his view on it, put it in a commerce committee bill, and it swept through the Senate and through the House, was signed by the President, and is now the law. Today President Obama has made completing CAFE standards for trucks built after 2018—which are required by our 2007 law—a key part of his Climate Action Plan.

Power plants are our largest single source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is fair to say Federal tax incentives and financing, State mandates, federally funded research, and a dramatically improving permitting process have led to a recent shift away from coal-fired power plants and toward renewable energy and lower emission natural gas.

Additionally, renewable energy production has more than doubled since 2008, and it continues to boom. Last year 4,751 megawatts of solar were installed nationwide. This is a 41-percent increase over the previous year. Power plants with carbon dioxide emissions have dropped 17 percent since 2005.

The lesson is clear: We must continue the policies which are working, such as the wind and geothermal production tax credits, the solar investment tax credit, and a project-permitting process which advances projects on disturbed and less sensitive lands expeditiously, but we must also take longer term steps to ensure that power plant emissions continue to drop.

I support the President’s plan to use Clean Air Act authorities to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The Supreme Court’s landmark global warming case, Massachusetts v. EPA, found greenhouse gases are pollutants with the potential to endanger human health and welfare. President Obama and EPA have an obligation to comply with these directives to limit such emissions. So I very much look forward to the President advancing a strong rule which will use market-based mechanisms.

I also believe Congress could act to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power plants by putting an explicit price on pollution. It has taken me a long time to get there—approximately 20 years. I supported various other mechanisms—and will continue to support—but I am convinced, based on information by the Energy Information Administration, a fee on greenhouse gas emissions from power plants starting at only $30 per ton would reduce emissions 70 percent to 80 percent by 2050, if the fee steadily increases over time. This is the emissions reduction level experts say is necessary to stabilize the climate at less than 2 degrees Celsius warmer than today. If we can do this, we save planet Earth. If the climate goes 5 degrees to 9 degrees warmer by the end of the century, we have lost.

Such a fee could be responsive to emissions performance. If emissions were falling consistent with science-based emissions targets, the fee would not have to go up every year. It is estimated a fee on power plant emissions would be nearly as effective in reducing heat-trapping emissions as an economy-wide fee. The difference is 2 percent. So both policies deserve consideration.

Such a fee would provide industry with cost certainty, and the revenues—exceeding $20 billion annually—could help address our Nation’s debt. They should go back to the general fund. The revenue could finance other important national priorities, such as tax reform.
income inequality, energy research development.

An MIT study found that if the fee revenues were used to cut other taxes or maintain spending for social programs, “the economy will be better off with the carbon (fee) than if we have to keep either taxes high or cut programs to rein in the deficit.”

Science has clearly shown the planet is warming and now at a faster rate than ever. We know this. Now we as leaders face a choice: Do we act, do we lead, do we tackle the problem or do we wait until it is too late? Do we continue the progress we have made on fuel economy by taking on other large emitters or do we simply claim it is impossible, it is intractable, we can’t do anything about it? Do we blame the problem on China? And China has a big problem. Do we deny undeniable facts due to current politics?

I believe we have an obligation to lead. There is no question it is difficult and there is opposition there are bad choices, but we have an obligation to control our own pollution. Our Nation has the opportunity to demonstrate to the rest of the world it can be done, and tonight shows there are some leaders.

I thank Senator BOXER, Senator WHITEHOUSE, Senator MARKEY, and Senator SCHATZ for their leadership, not only on this evening but for the years they have led on this issue. So let’s get it done.

Before I end, I would note that my legislative assistant, the young man sitting next to me, is leaving to work for the Department of Energy. He has worked on fuel efficiency standards, climate change, energy, transportation, and a number of other issues.

Matthew Nelson, I want you to know your expertise, your unique creativity and capacity, and your dedication will be missed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, may I thank the distinguished Senator from California for her speech. For those who know of her history with this issue and her leadership on pollution issues over many years, this was an important speech, and I thank the Senator very much.

Before we turn to Senator BOXER, I wish to say a few things about the communications from Oklahoma made earlier, I suppose in an effort to suggest climate change is not all that we shake it up to be. The first point he made was about a group of emails that came out of East Anglia University, which the climate denial community seized on and nicknamed climategate, as if like Watergate there was a big scandal in those emails. There were some probably not entirely appropriate comments that were said in the emails, but the question is, Was the science under- derlying it affected or compromised in any way?

So-called climategate was actually looked at over and over again. Because it was at the University of East Anglia, the University of East Anglia did an investigation. Because it involved scientists at Penn State, Penn State did an investigation. Both of those universities gave a complete clean bill of health to the underlying science that was at the heart of the charge.

The House of Commons—the British House of Commons did its investigation. That is how much fuss the deniers kicked up about this. They came back and they said: Nothing wrong with the science; Nothing wrong with the email chain. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and National Science Foundation also did investigations, as did the inspector general of the Department of Commerce. Three for three, those investigations came back as well, saying: If they did say anything inappropriate, nothing wrong with the science.

After all that, after six published reviews whose results confirmed that there was nothing wrong with the science as a result of these emails, for people to continue to come to the floor and to suggest that the email chain revealed some flaw in the data or some flaw in the science, it is untrue. It is as simple as that. It is just not true.

In fact, if you wanted to nickname this properly, you would actually call it climategate-gate because the real scandal is the phony scandal that was whipped up about these emails when the underlying science had been confirmed by investigation that followed. So much for climategate or climategate-gate, more properly said.

He also indicated that because the IPCC report had said the Himalayan glaciers were retreating, but they weren’t, that there was something obviously wrong with the science. Let us start with some glaciers closer to home. This is Grinell Glacier in Montana. Here is what it looked like in 1940. This is what it looks like in 2004. It is melted down to this little puddle of snow and ice.

We are indeed losing our glaciers. Have a look in Washington at Lillian Glacier in Washington’s Olympic National Park. This is in 1905. Look at the size of that glacier. Here it is, the same bowl, virtually dried of snow—glacier gone.

The fact that glaciers are disappearing is something people see in front of them all around the world. All you have to do is go to mountains with glaciers and look. I went with Senator BOXER to the glaciers in Greenland. You could see the glaciers retreat. You could see the increased speed as the ice moved more rapidly down and out to sea because of glacier retreat.

Finally, I will agree with something Senator INHOFE said. He said this has to be international; and indeed it does. The last is job loss claims. If you go back through the history of regulation of big industries, every time you roll something out they say it is going to be a huge economic disaster. They said about the ozone layer; the Clean Air Act; the Clean Water Act. In fact, in some cases such as in the Clean Air Act, subsequent review showed the
amount that is saved from not being polluted exceeds the cost of compliance by as much as 30-to-1. Why would we not want a deal like that, particularly where the costs of climate change are going to be so severe?

There is more. It is important to look at what has happened since the original IPCC report. Here is what happened since the original IPCC report. They doubled down. They are even more sure than they were of their findings on climate change. Other scientists, such as NASA, have chimed in in unflinching language. I happen to have a lot of respect for NASA. If you can put a vehicle the size of an SUV up and out of our atmosphere, into orbit, send it to Mars, land it safely on Mars, and then drive it around, I think there is a pretty safe bet that you have some good scientists who know what they are talking about.

I will put them up against the scientists paid for by the polluters every day. Who knows what they are talking about.

I put them up against the scientists who know what they are talking about. I think there is a pretty safe bet that you have some good scientists around, I think there is a pretty safe bet that you have some good scientists.

We have already seen a CRA, which stands for congressional review act, that is in the works to overturn what the President is trying to do to clean up coal-fired plants before they even finish the rules. Senator McConnell is talking about a race to repeal it before it is even put into place. I do not understand this—well, I understand it, but it is wrong.

We have to stand up for our families. As I said in my earlier remarks, if you saw any member of your family or any one of your constituents standing in the wake of a disaster, say an oncoming car, you would do everything in your power—to save that constituent or that family member.

We are facing an out-of-control problem here with our climate. It is out of control. If we do not wrap our arms around it, we will face catastrophic warming. It has already started and it will lead to horrible pain and suffering whether it is heat waves and deaths. We have already seen it in Europe. Colleagues from New Mexico and Colorado have already talked about horrible floods and fires. I can tell you more about fires in my State. I have never seen anything like it. We have seen drought. All of this was predicted by the scientists back in the early nineties. I cannot believe that is 20 years ago that they told us. I think I have proven the point that deniers are standing with 3 percent of the scientists while we Democrats who are here tonight calling for action are standing with 97 percent of the scientists.

As I mentioned before, every time the Republicans call a so-called expert to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, I track their path and they always went to be tied to the oil industry or to major polluters. That is just a fact. I am going to talk a little bit later about what has happened and why this suddenly has become a bitter partisan fight. It never used to be. It never used to be, but it is and it is wrong.

No one party can put together the votes needed. We have to share responsibility and that is critical. People have said to me, the press: What is the point of this all-nighter? I said, very simply: The Senate Climate Action Task Force, which has membership of getting toward 30 percent of the Senate, we want to wake up the Congress to the fact that time is running out. We have to act now. We have to do everything we can legislatively in every way.

The good news—and there is some good news which has nothing to do with the Senate. It is all bad news for the Senate, frankly. But the good news is the President is a President who gets this and who is moving forward with a climate action plan. I am sorry to say every step he takes we have people trying to repeal what he is doing. So far we have beat back those naysayers and those voices of the polluters.

One of the major functions of the Senate Climate Action Task Force is not just rallying around the scientists and calling attention to climate change, but clearly to play defense when we see attempts to roll back the President's plan.

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I have never seen anything like it. We have seen drought. All of this was predicted by the scientists back in the early nineties. I cannot believe that is 20 years ago that they told us. I think I have proven the point that deniers are standing with 3 percent of the scientists and every major scientific organization has warned us to act.

One of my colleagues, Senator Inhofe, came down and said: Oh, it is snowing. It is cold. It is called extreme weather, and it is what was predicted. The vortex up in the Arctic, we are feeling the impacts of a weakened jet stream. We are seeing these terrible temperatures in an extreme fashion hit the lower 48 States, some of which have never had it before. We have seen with our very own eyes snow in places such as Atlanta, people stuck on highways. No one knew that about because it has never happened before. I think I have made the clear case.

I say to my colleague Senator Schatz, who has worked so hard with Senator Whitehouse to put this together, we have proven the point. I believe that we stand with science in the mainstream, and our colleagues—most of whom have not come to the floor to debate us—are standing with the extreme and, frankly, the special polluting interests. Now, after they get what they want, we have a fallback position, and they say: Well, even if you believe there is climate change, we should not act until China acts.

Since when does the greatest country on Earth sit back and allow China to lead us out of a climate change impeding disaster? Since when do we cede that authority?

I want to talk about that. All you have to do is take a look at China to see what happens to a country that throws the environment under a bus. Let's take a look at some of the people in China and what it looks like. These are people on their bicycles. You can't throw anything around there. They have masks on. We are going to wait for China to lead us out of the climate change problem? I don't think so.

I went to China on a very interesting trip with Leader Reid a couple of years ago. We were there for a good 10 days. We really saw the country. It is fascinating. There are a lot of interesting things going on there with transportation and so on. We never saw the Sun—never.

One day the Sun was behind the smog, and the guy who was with us said: What a beautiful day.

I said: No, it is not. This is terrible. We went to the Great Wall. They have a measuring tool that tells them how dirty the air is in China. It is a hazardous duty post. People who were there with their kids were told not to go out because it was too dangerous. China has hazardous levels of pollution and toxic emissions which have had very harmful effects on the Chinese people.

We are supposed to wait for China to clean up carbon pollution? I don't think so. According to a scientific study from the Health Effects Institute, outdoor air pollution contributed to 1.2 million premature deaths in China in 2010 alone. This is not fiction; this is fact.

We have voices on the Republican side of the aisle who are begging us: Don't do anything on carbon pollution until China acts. Air pollution was the fourth leading risk factor for deaths in China. The threat is expected to get worse.

Urban air pollution is set to become the top environmental cause of mortality worldwide by 2050—ahead of dirty water and lack of sanitation. It is estimated that up to 3.6 million people could end up dying prematurely from air pollution each year, mostly in China and India. Think about that. Yes, we will hear our colleagues say China and India too.

I represent a very large and great State with a population of 38 million people. We are on the cutting edge of a clean environment. We are tackling carbon pollution. We are seeing great jobs being developed in solar, wind, and geothermal. We are going to have one-third of our electricity generation come from clean sources by 2020. I am so proud of my State. The special interests came in there and they tried to repeal all of our laws that had to do with what we did. They tried to roll it back, and the people—even though they were faced with millions of dollars in oil company ads—said no...
So the people who say this isn't real, we have already disproved that. I put out the names of every possible organization. If you ask the American people about those organizations, they would say: We respect those organizations. So that is not.

Then they say: Wait for China. That is out. In January the U.S. Embassy issued warnings to China's citizens that the air quality in Beijing was so bad it exceeded the upper limits of its measurements, and the exposure to fine particulate matter—part of the people are breathing with. They are beside themselves. They walk around with masks. They can't go out. They are suffering and dying. And this is the country that my colleagues say we ought to wait for before we make any progress in our environment that is out.

This goes on in cities across China. A woman looked out her window in Harbin and said: "I couldn't see anything outside the window, and I thought it was snowing." Then she realized it wasn't snow; it was dangerous toxic smog and the people are dying with. They are beside themselves. They walk around with masks. They can't go out. They are suffering and dying. And this is the country that my colleagues say we ought to wait for before we make any progress in our environment.

We learned a long time ago, the United States experienced tremendous damage—to our environment. The Cuyahoga River in Ohio was on fire, massive air pollution hung over our cities, and lakes were dying from pollution. The American people demanded action. Guess what. We didn't wait for China or India or anybody else to act. We came together as Democrats and Republicans and said: This isn't appropriate.

President Nixon helped on the environment. President George Herbert Walker Bush helped on the environment. Bill Clinton helped on the environment, and Barack Obama is helping on the environment. But now it has become a partisan issue.

The Clean Air Act goes back to 1970, and it was strengthened in 1990. Since 1990, the United States has cut fine particulate emissions. Those are the emissions that get into your lungs and cause all of our problems. Since 1990 we have cut those particulates by 57 percent. If Democrats and Republicans came together. Now Republicans want to repeal all of that, but we won't let them. Fine particulate emissions is what is making the Chinese people sick.

In 1976 there were 166 days when health advisories were issued in southern California to urge people with asthma and other people with lung sensitivities to stay indoors. That was in 1976. The American people said: No, no, no; this isn't right. The people of California said: This is terrible. There were 166 days where I couldn't go out and breathe the air and take a walk and take my kids out.

Thanks to the action taken by Democrats and Republicans who worked together to pass the Clean Air Act and carry it out, the number of smog-related health advisories in 2010 in southern California dropped to—drum roll—zero days. So anyone who stands here and says, "Oh, this problem is too big. I can't wrap my arms around it. China and India have to act," no, no, no, that is not America.

We have brilliant people in this country—brilliant people with the latest technologies to clean up the air and water, make cars fuel efficient. My friend Senator Feinstein spoke about fuel efficiency in cars, and I am so pleased we have done that. President Obama is now applying it to trucks.

We are literally saving lives because we know outdoor air pollution causes cancer. We know that. Let me tell you what the National Climate Assessment—that is our country—is saying about climate change:

Climate change threatens human health and well-being in many ways, including impacts from increased extreme weather events, wildfire, decreased air quality, diseases transmitted by insects, food and water.... Some of these health impacts are already underway in the U.S.

Clearly we have proven tonight that we stand with science. We are not scientists, but we are humbled before the science.

We know our Nation has shown great leadership in the environmental movement for years. We started this back in the 1970s when that river caught on fire and we said: What are we doing to our planet?

We should not and we must not wait for other countries to act. We must take action now, and that is the purpose of the Senate Climate Action Task Force. I am so proud of my colleagues who are here tonight and who spoke at those meetings every Thursday.

Ed Markey is leading us in meetings on Tuesdays, which is the clearinghouse. The clearinghouse is more of a think tank where we bring in the experts. We listen and question them. On Thursdays we meet with the task force. Members of the task force speak to the Democratic caucus.

I say to Harry Reid, if he is listening, how much I appreciate his leadership on this issue. He has seen some of the horrible impacts of climate change in his great State. His State has leaders in alternative clean energy. They are moving away from coal and toward clean energy. They are creating good-paying jobs.

When we put a price on carbon, the dirty industries start to pay for the pollution they are causing, and that will move us toward clean energy. When we move to clean energy, we will see a tremendous difference in the amount of carbon pollution in the air, and we will be able to avert the most dire predictions for climate, which is 7 degrees Fahrenheit. We don't want to see that for our children and our grandchildren and our great grandchildren because that will literally change the face of the way America lives.

We have it in our hands. Tonight we are saying: Wake up, Congress. Please, wake up. To my colleague from Oklahoma, Senator Inhoffe, who is my friend, who said: You guys are just talking to each other; good luck, good good, I respond. I am proud to say more than 100,000 people have so far signed petitions calling on Congress to act, and this is just early in the evening. We are going to be going another almost 11 hours.

To Senator Whitehouse and Senator Schatz I say thank you for organizing this. It is a little like herding cats, getting us all here, but it is working. It is working because Senators here get it. They know they are going to be here for a finite time, and when we get a challenge such as this, we stand up to it. We find the solutions and we fight for them, and we fight for the people of this great Nation.

Thank you so much, Mr. President. I yield the floor.
I rise tonight to talk about climate change, along with 25 to 30 of my colleagues who will be speaking through the night.

The recent extreme weather events we have experienced across the United States have a lesson for all of us. We as a body need not just to talk about climate change but to take action to address it. If we fail to act, the extreme weather events we have seen will only grow more extreme in the future.

This winter has been exceptionally cold in many areas of the United States, including Minnesota. Some deniers have taken this as a sign that climate change isn’t happening. They have pointed to the cold weather as evidence that global warming is not occurring. But they are missing the point. We already know that on average the Earth is warming. This isn’t complicated. We have been using thermometers to make measurements around the globe for a long time. We know average temperatures have gone up significantly in recent years.

But climate change isn’t just about the average temperature. As the average temperature continues to rise, most experts agree we will see ever more extreme weather events, including drought, storms, floods, and other extreme events. It is important to remember that we are not attributing any one event to climate change, but we can say there will be more extreme weather events as the Earth grows warmer.

As the Presiding Officer knows, we have seen the polar vortex bring Arctic weather to much of the United States during this winter. According to White House Science Adviser Dr. John Holdren, we can expect to see more of this kind of extreme cold as global warming continues. This is going to have serious consequences—it already has.

In my home State of Minnesota, the extreme cold has contributed to very serious propane shortages. Many rural residents are unable to properly heat their homes. Turkey growers are finding it difficult to heat their barns and, therefore, their turkeys. This is not just a problem in Minnesota. Other areas of the country have been affected. We in the Senate have to talk about what is happening and start taking action in the face of climate change.

The ongoing drought in California and other States is another example. The situation is particularly grave in California where vast regions have been classified as D4, which is the most severe drought category. This has cost farmers their crops and livestock and created severe water shortages for residents and businesses. Farmers have had to stop farming half a million acres of what normally is irrigated land. That is 5 percent of the entire farmland of California. According to the California Farm Water Coalition, it is already costing that State $5 billion. These costs get passed on to every American. As a result of this drought, Americans have to pay more and will continue to pay more for groceries this winter.

Unfortunately, droughts such as this are becoming commonplace. In 2012, 40 percent of the U.S. counties were declared disaster areas. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration estimated the economic impact of droughts to be $30 billion. The droughts destroyed or damaged major crops all over this country, making corn and soybeans more expensive and increasing animal feed costs. Again, Americans pay more for meats and other animal-based products because of drought.

In the Midwest, the 2012 drought dramatically lowered water levels in the Mississippi River, seriously interfering with our ability to transport our agricultural goods to market to compete with those from other countries. So that barges wouldn’t run aground, shippers sent them down the Mississippi only half full with, say, soybeans. This made Minnesota soybeans less competitive with Brazilian soybeans.

Climate change is also exacerbating our Nation’s wildfires, as we heard Senator Wyden from Oregon describe about his State. When Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell testified in 2012 before the Senate Energy Committee, I asked him about the link between climate change and forest fires. He told us that throughout the country we are seeing longer fire seasons—more than 2 months longer—compared to fire seasons in the 1970s. Wildfires are also larger and more intense. I asked Chief Tidwell whether scientists at the Forest Service thought climate change was causing this increase in the size and intensity of wildfires and extending their season, and without hesitation he said yes. The Forest Service is spending more and more fighting wildfires—now about half of its entire budget.

Longer fires and larger, more intense fires are going to eat up more and more of that budget. In addition, these wildfires—especially ones that occur at the wild-urban interface—are increasingly threatening homes and property. Most importantly, more intense fires are costing lives. The 19 brave firefighters who perished in Arizona last June should be a reminder of the gravity of this issue.

Of course, we cannot talk about climate change without talking about sea level rise. As I said, I serve on the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. In 2012, I attended a hearing on Rising Sea Levels in the Midwest: ‘‘Rising greenhouse gas emissions pose significant risks to society and ecosystems.’’ That is ExxonMobil. Shell Oil states on its Web site: ‘‘CO2 emissions must be reduced to avoid serious climate change.’’ That is Shell Oil.

So even the major oil and gas companies have begun to acknowledge that climate change is real. I would respectfully suggest that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle here in Congress also need to engage in a serious conversation on climate change.

At a time when Americans are dealing with record droughts and other extreme weather events, the Senate cannot afford to simply ignore climate change. Ultimately, we have to come together to start addressing climate change before its damage and costs to society get out of control.

I know this is not going to be easy. Some will point out that climate change is a global problem—sometimes even a global crisis—that we can’t solve it alone. They are right. Emissions in the developing world are on the rise. China now surpasses the U.S. in total greenhouse gas emissions. But China is also starting to wake up to the serious pollution problem. In fact, at the opening of the annual meeting of its parliament last week, the Chinese Premier stated that his country is declaring a war on pollution. Overcoming pollution challenges will require China to invest heavily in pollution abatement and environmentally friendly technologies. It is going to make the global clean energy race even more competitive. If we are going to
Unfortunately, it has been difficult for Congress to pass comprehensive clean energy legislation, even though this is an essential prerequisite if we are going to win the global clean energy race. The good news is that many individuals and companies believe the laboratories of our democracy, have gone forward with their own clean energy programs.

As chair of the Energy Subcommittee on Energy and Natural Resources, I recently held a hearing on lessons from State energy programs. Among the innovative programs developed by many States are goals and mandates for renewable energy production as well as for increased energy efficiency of government and commercial buildings.

I say to the Presiding Officer, you probably know this because you are Senator MERKLEY and you know a lot. You probably know that if half the States have renewable portfolio standards. These standards are improving the air, creating jobs, and growing the economy.

My home State of Minnesota is one of the leaders in this area. We have a 25-by-25 renewable portfolio standard in place, which means that 25 percent of the State's electricity must come from renewable sources by the year 2025. Excel Energy, Minnesota's largest utility, is following an even more ambitious plan of generating over 30 percent renewable energy by the year 2030, and they are on track to do that.

I believe the Federal Government should follow what the States are already doing and put a comprehensive and long-term clean energy plan in place.

One of the issues we discussed in my subcommittee was the upcoming EPA rules to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from existing coal-fired powerplants. I know that a number of my colleagues are concerned about these regulations and have argued that they will increase electricity costs, especially in areas that are heavily dependent on coal and coal-fired plants.

I understand these concerns. I believe these regulations should be crafted using common sense. For example, if you give flexibility to States to implement these regulations, you can allow powerplant operators to offset their emissions by investing in energy efficiency in homes and buildings. Buildings consume about 30 percent, 37 percent of the energy in this country. If you retrofit our buildings, you will get the same environmental result at a lower cost to powerplant owners. And just as important, you will unleash energy efficiency manufacturing and installation all throughout the country. It will reduce our energy use. It will benefit the environment and send a signal throughout the business sector that we are serious about deploying long-term efficient solutions. That is why NASECO, an energy service company that testified at my hearing, was a strong proponent of this proposal.

In fact, we learned during my hearing that there was universal agreement among witnesses—both Democratic and Republican witnesses—that giving States more flexibility to implement these regulations would be good. So when we talk about taking on climate change, let’s start with what we can all agree on. Let’s do that stuff first. Let’s do Shaheen-Portman.

The stakes are simply too high to ignore this issue. We cannot leave it to future generations. Last year my first grandchild Joe was born, and I do not want to look back in 20 years and tell Joe that when we were in a position to do something about climate change we did not because it involved some difficult choices.

Now, Joe is going to live through this century and, God willing, into the next. Unless we act now, his generation will pay a very high price for our inaction. Tonight, throughout the night, you are going to be hearing about that. You are going to be hearing about the Department of Defense research into this and the costs that we will pay when we have to address this.

So I invite my colleagues from both sides of the aisle—both sides—to join in this endeavor. We really owe it to the Nation, and we owe it to future generations.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, as I begin, I thank Senator BOXER for her wonderful leadership of the Environment Committee and for her strong activism regarding climate change. I thank Senator WHITEHOUSE and Senator SCHATZ, as well, for organizing this important discussion.

The scientific community has been extremely clear—no debate—climate change is real, climate change is man-made, and climate change is already causing severe damage in terms of drought, floods, forest fires, rising sea levels, and extreme weather disturbances. Given that reality, I find it extremely disturbing that virtually all—not all but virtually all—of my Republican colleagues continue to ignore the scientific evidence and refuse to support serious legislation which will address this planetary crisis. My hope is that my small State of Vermont will be a national leader, will be a model for the rest of the country in transforming our energy system, moving us away from dirty fuels to cleaner, more efficient and sustainable energy. And doing that, by the way, will not only help the United States become a leader in reversing climate change but can, over a period of years, create millions of good-paying jobs in this country. And that has to be the goal.

Some people ask—many people ask—they say: Well, why aren’t you guys
doing anything on this issue? The scientific community is almost unanimous about the causation of climate change or about its severity. What are you doing?

Let me answer that by just very briefly reviewing the exchange that took place in the Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee on April 11, 2013. Let me preface my remarks by saying Senator Jim Inhofe of Oklahoma is a friend of mine. I like Jim Inhofe. He is an honest person, a strait-laced person. But on this issue, he is dead, dead wrong. This is the exchange that took place on April 11, 2013. I was in a committee hearing, and this is what I said:

What Senator Inhofe has written.

And he has published a book on this issue—

What Senator Inhofe has written and talked about is his belief that global warming is one of the major hoaxes ever perpetrated on the American people. That it's a hoax. That people like Al Gore, the United Nations and the Hollywood elite.

Senator INHOFE was also in this committee hearing, and I said:

I think that is a fair quote from Senator Inhofe. Is that roughly right, Senator Inhofe?

He was right here, and Mr. INHOFE said:

Yes, I would add to that list: Moveon.org, George Soros, Michael Moore and a few others.

So that is where we are. We have a gentleman—again, a very honest, decent man whom I like—a former chair of the Environment Committee, a former ranking member of the environment committee, who believes that global warming is a hoax pushed by people like Al Gore, the United Nations, and the Hollywood elite. So when people ask me why we are not doing anything, I would say that is pretty much the reason.

But let me respond to that, to Mr. INHOFE's views, by saying the following: Climate change is real, and there is no longer a scientific debate about that. In the words of the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which includes EPA, NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Departments of Defense, Energy, State, Health, Interior, Transportation, and Commerce: “global warming is unequivocal and primarily human-induced.”

It is not my view. It is not Senator BOXER's view, not Senator SCHATZ's view. That is the view of the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which includes some of the major agencies of the U.S. Government. By the way, clearly it is not just the U.S. Government or any government that believe that. There are agencies representing virtually every country on Earth that have come to the same conclusion.

Now, when some people say: Well, there is a debate; the evidence is not yet clear; the scientific consensus is not quite sure, let me clear the air on that one. According to a study published in the journal Environmental Research Letters in May of last year, more than 97 percent of the peer-reviewed scientific literature on climate supports the view that human activity is a primary cause of global warming.

I believe I read yesterday that the minority leader of the Senate of Kentucky, was saying: Well, for every person who believes that climate change is real, there is another person who disagrees. Well, the pollindicators are extremely accurate. But what is really important is not what this person feels or what that person feels, it is what those people who have studied the issue extensively, understand that it matters. And for those people—the 97 percent of the peer-reviewed scientific literature on this issue—they say very clearly that climate change is real and that human activity is a primary cause of global warming.

I am reminded—I think Senator BOXER made this point a while ago—that the debate we are having now is very reminiscent of the debate we had 30 or 40 years ago about the role tobacco played in respiratory heart conditions, and so forth. We had people, well-funded by the Tobacco Institute, coming before the American people, putting ads on television, saying: You know smoking is okay; there is no evidence linking smoking to cancer.

Well, they were lying, as a matter of fact. Many of these people were being funded by the Tobacco Institute. I think we are in the same position now. A lot of the information—disinformation—which is coming forward is funded by the fossil fuel industry. We should be clear about that.

Is there still a scientific debate about anything related to climate? What is the debate? Well, the only remaining scientific debates are about just how devastating climate change will be. Of that, the scientists are not exactly sure. There is a disagreement. Are we on track for a 2-degree change by the end of the century? Will the planet warm by 4 degrees? Will it warm by 4 degrees? Will it warm by 6 degrees? People are not exactly sure. But they are certainly sure that it will warm. Will sea levels rise by 1 foot? Will they rise by 3 feet? By 4 feet? Again, scientists are not clear. But they are absolutely clear that sea levels will rise.

As a result of industrial greenhouse gas emissions, Earth's climate warmed more between 1971 and 2000 than during any other 3-decade interval in the last 11,900 years. A study published in the journal Nature Geoscience, based on research conducted by 78 scientists from 24 nations, analyzing climate data from tree rings, pollen, cave formations, ice cores, lake and ocean sediment, and historical records from around the sea.

The globe has already warmed 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit from 1880 to 2012, and the vast majority of that warming, 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit, has happened since 1950. According to NOAA, November 2013 was the hottest November on record in the contiguous United States, and saw at least 69,000 local heat records set.

2013 was the fourth warmest year ever recorded since 1880. The World Bank, no bastion of left-leaning environmental thinking, is among those expressing grave concern about the trend. The World Bank concluded that limiting the global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius would allow us to keep sea level rise by 2100 to less than 2.3 feet.

Unfortunately, the World Bank also acknowledges we are on track for a 4-degree centigrade increase, which would result in extreme heat waves and life-threatening sea level rise. Since 1901, the global sea level has risen about 7.5 inches and it is getting worse; over the last 20 years seas have been rising nearly twice as fast.

All over the world glaciers and ice packs are melting. Glaciers in the Mount Everest region have shrunk by 13 percent in the last 50 years. Glaciers on Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania have already shrunk by 80 percent and are expected to be gone by 2020. Greenland's ice sheets lost ice at a rate of about 60 cubic miles per year between 2002 and 2011. This is six times faster than the ice was melting during the decades before that. All of these implications and more can be traced directly to carbon emissions and their effect on the atmosphere.

In 2013, as the Presiding Officer knows, we witnessed an ominous milestone: The daily mean concentration of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere surpassed 400 parts per million. The last time CO2 levels were this high was probably between 2.2 million and 3.6 million years ago, when it was so warm there were forests in Greenland.

What does climate change mean? What are the consequences of global warming? How is climate change already impacting our lives—not in 5 years, not in 50 years, but right now? For one thing, climate change is making droughts in the Eastern United States and in other parts of the world more severe, longer lasting, and more frequent. Scientists expect the precipitation pattern will continue shifting, expanding the geographic extent of the dry subtropics, leading to warmer and drier weather, which then causes air temperatures to increase even more.

This helps explain why drought-stricken Texas saw the hottest summer ever recorded for a U.S. State in 2011, largely due to the increased smog and wildfires, costing $10 billion in damage, and the drought continues. As of last month, Texas had only received 68 percent of its normal rainfall between 2011 and 2013, and reservoirs are at their lowest levels since 1900. There could be very dear about this: When we talk about global warming, we are talking about the globe, the global community, not just the United States, not just Texas, not just California. Australia last year endured an ’angry summer,’ which brought both the hottest month and the hottest day the country had ever witnessed, and a 4-month heat...
wave, severe wildfires, and torrential rains and flooding, causing $2.4 billion in damage.

Last year’s heat wave in China was the worst in at least 140 years. These droughts have very real consequences for our economy. Many newly prosperous countries like China, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, are expected to experience a decline of 20 percent in water availability if the climate warms 2 degrees centigrade and a 50-percent decline in the climatewarmed by 4 degrees centigrade. What we are talking about here is the inability of people to get water to drink, the inability of people to get water to farm. This then leads to other problems, including mass migrations and struggles of limited natural resources.

With sustained drought and heat waves comes wildfire. As Thomas Tidwell, Chief of the US Forest Service, expressed, according to NOAA, Hurricane Sandy’s wildfire season now lasts 2 months longer than it did 40 years ago—2 months longer than just 40 years ago—and burns twice as much land as it did then because of the hotter, drier conditions of climate change. We are seeing this very horrendous and expensive situation of wildfires in the southwest of this country. The wildfires, in fact, are expected to increase 50 percent across the United States by 2050. When you think about climate change and you think about drier forests, we are looking at very serious problems regarding wildfires.

Rising sea levels, another great concern and impact of climate change, also lead to more destructive storm surges. According to NOAA, Hurricane Katrina’s storm surge exceeded 14 feet in places, which was a record for New York City. The National Academy of Sciences estimated every 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit increase in global average surface temperature could be translated to sevenfold increase in the risk of extreme storm surge events similar to Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy.

When some people tell us: Well, gee, we cannot afford to address the problems of climate change, I would suggest we cannot afford not to address this crisis, if only for the kinds of money we are going to have to be spending repairing the damage of hurricanes like Sandy, and maybe hurricanes that are even worse.

We heard during a recent Senate environment committee hearing that the State of Florida has already seen 5 to 8 inches of sea level rise in the past 50 years. That is pretty frightening. In the Florida Keys we expect that nearly 90 percent of Monroe County would be completely inundated at high tide, with just 3 feet of sea level rise, and New Orleans can expect to see an ocean level increase of well over 4 feet by the end of the century.

In other words, what we are looking at here, in Florida, Miami, Louisiana, New Orleans, Massachusetts, Boston, New York, and what we are looking at is seas rising, which actually threatens the very existence of parts of those cities.

Experts are predicting that cities such as Miami, New York, and New Orleans will face a growing threat of partial submersion within just a few decades as sea levels and storm surge levels continue to climb. What will it mean if the seas continue to rise and extreme weather events—severe drought, wildfires, storms, flooding—become much more common? One of the most important consequences will be massive human dislocation all over the world. More than 32 million people fled their homes in 2012 because of disasters such as floods and storms. An estimated 98 percent of this displacement was related to climate change. So when you look into the future—and one of the reasons that agencies such as the CIA and the Department of Defense and other security agencies worry very much about climate change is they see the national security implications of massive dislocations of people in different States or regions of the country fighting over limited resources, water, land, in order to survive.

The Department of Defense, in its 2010 Quadrennial Review, called climate change a potential “accelerant of instability or conflict.” The potential economic impacts on agriculture, for example, are huge. Water scarcity will make it harder to irrigate fields, and higher temperatures will make some areas unsuitable for growing crops. A study from the International Food Policy Research Institute found that globally climate change will greatly increase prices for staple crops such as corn, wheat, rice, and soybeans, including an approximately 100-percent increase in the price of wheat.

What this means for Americans, for people all over the world who are already struggling economically, is that climate change will mean less areas being farmed and higher food prices, something we cannot afford right now. I think the question some viewers may have is, if the science is so clear—and it really is quite clear here in the United States and around the world—why do we not fix it? Why do we not make the investment we need so America is a leader in the world in cutting greenhouse gas emissions and transforming our energy system? The good news here is the transformation of our energy system is going to be less expensive, if you like, than doing nothing.

Doing nothing means that we will see higher food prices, we will see wildfires, we will see scarcities of food, and we will see weather disturbances wreaking havoc on communities all over America and around the world, requiring huge amounts of monies to address those problems. What is the alternative? What do we begin to do?

The answer and the good news is that we—right now, today—have the technology to begin the process of significantly transforming our energy system. We know how to do it with today’s technology, and that technology can be improved in months and years to come.

I will give a few examples of some of the good news that is happening in terms of the ability that we now have to move to sustainable energy.

The cost of solar energy certainly will be one of the major sustainable energy technologies that we look to in the future—continues to plummet.

The Solar Energy Industries Association, in a report issued only last week, reported that the average weighted cost of a solar PV system was $2.59 per watt, a 15-percent drop from the year before.

According to the Solar Energy Industries Association, utility-scale solar—perhaps the best comparison to utility-scale conventional electricity generation—now costs on average 7.7 cents per kilowatt hour compared to about 10 cents per kilowatt hour on average for power plants now operating across the United States.

The cost of wind energy is also comparable to or even less than the cost of other more traditional energy sources. The average cost of wind power coming online between now and 2018 is estimated to be 8.6 cents per kilowatt hour, even without including the value of the production tax credit.

Moving to sustainable energies such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and hydropower clearly is something that we should be doing very aggressively.

When we do that, we not only cut greenhouse gas emissions, we not only significantly cut air pollution but in the process we create many jobs as we transform our energy system. But sustainable energy is only one part of the equation. What we must also do is invest in very significant increases in energy efficiency and in sustainable energy. Every dollar invested in efficiency and low-income households through the Weatherization Assistance Program results in $2.93 in energy and nonenergy benefits for a community.

I suspect the story is the same in Maine as it is in Vermont, but I can remember meeting with two older women who were sisters. They lived in Barre, VT, and they wanted to get their home weatherized. Their children, as many of the homes in Vermont, was old, leaking energy, not well insulated, did not have good windows, did not have good roofing, and the heat was just going right through the walls. As a result of a weatherization project in their home, their fuel bill went down by 50 percent.

These were seniors and low-income citizens. When we move in this direction, we can save Americans substantially on their bills—on their bills. We create local jobs. We cut greenhouse gas emissions. If that is not a win-win-win situation, then I don’t know what is.
It seems to me that we should be investing substantially in subsidies such as the Investment Tax Credit and the Production Tax Credit. Every dollar we invest in these efforts yields many more in savings.

It is to be noted that when some of my friends object to the government helping to assist sustainable energies or putting money into energy efficiency, they seem to forget that the very mature and very profitable fossil fuel industry benefits very substantially from the subsidies and tax breaks that we give them. In fact, American taxpayers are set to give away over $100 billion to the oil, gas, and coal industries over the next decade through a wide range of subsidies, tax breaks, and loopholes.

If we can subsidize the coal industry, if we can subsidize ExxonMobil and the oil industry, if we can subsidize the gas industry, we sure as heck can subsidize and provide support for wind, solar, and other sustainable energies.

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If we can subsidize the coal industry, if we can subsidize ExxonMobil and the oil industry, if we can subsidize the gas industry, we sure as heck can subsidize and provide support for wind, solar, and other sustainable energies.

I conclude by saying we can have an honest debate about the best path for our energy system. This is complicated stuff, and I don't think anyone has the magic answer, but we can debate that. What we can no longer debate is whether climate change is real, whether it is caused by human activity or whether it is caused by something else. We have to join with our country and serious damage all over this planet or whether that devastation will only get worse in years to come.

Right now we have to summon up the courage to acknowledge that we are in a crisis situation and that bold action is needed now. I happen to believe that with the United States playing a leadership role, China, India, Russia, and other major consumers of fossil fuels will follow our leadership. Our credibility is on the line here.

I want to start with the solution. The solution to climate change is American innovation. The solution to climate change is American innovation. We have to get beyond the idea that we need to choose between a clean environment and a strong economy. We all want cleaner air and water. We all want jobs. They don't have to contradict each other.

When we frame the debate as a conflict between an economy and the environment, we are realists and we are not realistic about our own history. This is, at the beginning, kind of a math problem. According to the EPA's annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, the U.S. pumped about 6 billion tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere in 2005—6 billion tons.

The overwhelming scientific consensus is that putting this much pollution into the air is bad for the planet, bad for our kids, and bad for our grandchildren. Scientists tell us we need to reduce emissions about 17 percent from that peak by 2020 and over 80 percent by about 2050 in order to contain climate change to manageable levels.

So the question is this. How do we establish the appropriate incentives to get that number lower to produce energy more cleanly, at prices we can afford, in quantities that support modern life.

We have to reduce pollution. We need to create jobs. Instead of arguing which is more important, let's figure out how we can use American innovation to do both.

My colleague from Vermont has talked a lot about some of the evidence. It is important to pay attention to patterns. In Virginia, we have huge areas of risk of the negative impacts of climate change, especially sea-level rise, and effects that can be traced to carbon pollution.

The Hampton Roads area of Virginia is the second-most populous part of our State. 1.6 million people, and it is the second-most vulnerable community on the east coast after New Orleans, the eastern half of the United States, to sea-level rise.

Our second-largest area, which is the home of the largest concentration of coastal power in the world, and critical to our defense, is deeply vulnerable to climate change.

In fact, I have friends who live in Hampton Roads in a historic neighborhood where homes have been occupied for 150 years. In the last 15 years, their home has become completely unable to be occupied. They cannot sell it. There is no way the bank will take it back, and there is no way anyone will issue insurance to them.

In addition to being vulnerable because of our coast, our largest industry in Virginia is agriculture and forestry. If we want to talk about an industry that is affected by climate, that is our agriculture, $70-plus billion a year of economic activity in our State—our largest industry affected by climate.

Tourism is big in Virginia industry—outdoor tourism. That is $20-plus billion a year. We are directly affected by coastal flooding, and we see extreme weather patterns. It is not only a Katrina, a Sandy or an Ike. It is the pattern of one after the next, droughts one after the next, fire damage one after the next.

To use a recent example, we are having to deal with this in these halls. We passed a flood insurance bill to delay sharp premium increases for flood insurance policies that are subsidized by the National Flood Insurance Program.

For those who weren't around when we had that debate, these increases in premiums were not because of new beach homes that millionaires are building on the flood plain out on the beach. No, these were policies for homes whose owners had lived in them for decades. They were never in flood plains before, but they are now in flood plains because of sea-level rise.

My constituents in Portsmouth are people who walk into that office with a home that never had these challenges—that is now a home that they cannot sell because of the sea-level rise in that area.

The debate in the Chamber focused on what it would cost to delay premiums, how many people would be affected and impacted by the solvency of this national program. The larger point is this: Premiums are higher because the risk is higher. When we see flood risk getting higher in every coastal area of the country, we have to pay attention to what the pattern tells us. If we don’t, we are foolish.
Now, we have naysayers. There are two kinds of naysayers. There are science deniers and leadership deniers, and I want to talk for a minute about both. The first are a group of people who, despite the overwhelming scientific consensus, say: Oh no, there is no scientific consensus that human activities are causing climate change or that there is even any change in the climate going on at all, despite this overwhelming scientific consensus. The Senator from Vermont mentioned some quotes from Memmings in this body who deny science exists.

To science deniers, I am happy to say that Virginians are pro-science. We are pro-science. The quintessential Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, was the preeminent scientist of his day. You cannot be a proud Virginian and be anti-science. We accept the science in Virginia. In fact, the polling overwhelmingly, among the Virginia public—and we are not the bluest State in the country, as coal-producing States, which I will get to in a minute—even in coal-producing Virginia, the polling shows overwhelmingly that the Virginian public accepts that humans are affecting climate, causing bad things to our economy, and we have to do something about it.

Now, there is a second argument. It is not science denial; it is leadership denial. These folks may not deny the climate science, but they deny that the United States should be in this in taking steps. They say: Look, even if we reduce U.S. emissions to zero, it wouldn't offset world emissions unless China or India did something, so let's just not do anything.

It is just not the American way, folks, for us not to lead on something as important as this. It is true that we need every country to reduce emissions in the long run, but that is not an argument for the United States to do nothing; that is an argument for the United States to step up and be leaders.

Part of leadership is sending the right signals into the market at the right time. That is one of the reasons I think it would be very good if the President rejected the proposal to expand use of tar sands oil in the Keystone Pipeline program. We ought to send the right message right now. That is one of the most powerful things we could do in our country and beyond to show we are a leader.

It is very difficult to lead and impossible to get people to follow if you are not willing to take a step as the most powerful and innovative economy in the world. We are the largest economy in the world, and we have been since 1890. We are the global economic leader. We have a burden of leadership. And if we lead, we will succeed.

It is not too hard to reduce emissions. We can reduce them. In fact, we are already starting. The Senator from Vermont mentioned this. I mentioned that in 2005 the United States was putting 6 billion tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere. That was our base year. We have now actually dipped down to 5.6 billion tons. We have reduced it since 2005 thanks to greater energy efficiency, natural gas, uptick in renewables, and better fuel standards in our vehicles. So we are already on a positive path, and we have to meet our goal of reducing emissions 17 percent by the year 2020. We are on the right track; we just have to take more steps forward.

So what is the strategy we need? I hear the President sometimes and others—and I may even use these words on occasion—talk about an "all of the above" energy strategy, and I have decided I really don't like that phrase. When I hear somebody say "all of the above," it is like when I ask one of my teenagers something and he says: "Whatever." I don't like "whatever" as an answer because it kind of sounds indifferent and anything goes and who cares and what difference does it make.

All of "coal," kind of has that attitude a little bit.

Now, sure, we should use all of our energy resources—I get that—in a comprehensive strategy, but what we really need is a comprehensive strategy that reduces CO₂ emissions. Such a strategy to reduce emissions does mean everything: wind, solar, geothermal, tidal, and advanced biofuels. I think it also means natural gas as bridge fuel to reduce carbon dioxide emissions; nuclear, if we can reduce costs and resolve disposal issues; and, yes, coal, so long as we always work to make it burn cleaner.

This is my punch line of what we have to do: We have to do everything cleaner tomorrow than we are doing it today—everything cleaner tomorrow than we are doing it today.

We will have fossil fuels with us for some time, and we won't bring emissions down to nothing just because we can't immediately go from 6 billion to zero tons of CO₂, we can't rest in our effort to reduce our CO₂ every day a little bit more. On fossil fuels, we have to take any progress we can that replaces dirty with less dirty, even if it doesn't get us the whole way. Over time, the portion of our total energy footprint that is carbon based will get smaller as we develop more non-carbon alternatives, and it will also get better as we develop energy emissions with better technology. This is why I am against dirty fossil fuels, such as tar sands, which make us dirtier tomorrow than today. I want to be cleaner tomorrow than today. Tar sands oil is about 15 to 20 percent dirtier than conventional oil. Let's not be dirtier tomorrow than today. We have the trendline moving in the right direction. We are reducing CO₂ emissions. Let's be cleaner tomorrow than today.

Coal has been hit hard in some recent years, but I disagree fundamentally...
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with the cynical argument that is made by some—mostly in the coal industry—who blame coal’s woes on a regulatory “war on coal.” When I talk to folks in the industry, they are always talking about there is a Federal “war on coal.”

I am going to tell you what is hurting coal. What is hurting coal is innovation and natural gas. Innovation in the natural gas industry has brought natural gas prices down, and utilities are doing natural gas rather than coal. That is what is hurting coal these days, and we ought to take a lesson from that. Innovation is driving environmental cleanliness. Innovation is driving lower cost. The solution is not to stop innovation. The solution is not to shake your fist and blame regulation. The solution is to innovate.

Coal currently accounts for 37 percent of U.S. electricity generation and about the same percentage in Virginia. Today we don’t have 37 percent of anything who flock to the James River because they enjoy it. You can swim or fish in the James River today, and you can eat the fish you caught in that river because of ketone pollution, other industrial pollution, and poor treatment of municipal solid waste.

But the Nation passed the Clean Water Act and we got serious about cleaning up our rivers. But the Nation passed the Clean Water Act and we got serious about cleaning up our rivers. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I appreciate the words of my colleague from Virginia, especially his focus on innovation and how it must be a major part of the solution to our climate change problem.

As I look around the Chamber and see Senators from Vermont, Virginia, Hawaii, California, we may be 5,000 miles apart, but what unites us today—including the President’s home State of Maine—is the focus on climate change and the recognition we are connected by the impact of global climate change. It is time for Congress to wake up and tackle this issue. This is why we are staying up all night tonight to make that major point.

The consequences of climate change include rising seas and larger tidal surges for seaside communities, the devastating drought and water shortage we are seeing in California, extreme weather harming the habitat for

We have to make sure the upcoming standards the EPA will put out are ambitious and appropriate incentives to get cleaner and dis incentives to get dirtier and at the same time avoid catastrophic disruptions in reliability or affordability.

We have to come back and conclude where I started. Remember, when I started I said I am going to give a solution. The solution to climate change is American innovation, and I want to finish there.

Reducing CO₂ emissions is a hard problem, maybe harder than any pollution problem we face because most pollutants tend to come from a particular economic sector, but CO₂ comes from transportation and buildings and manufacturing and power production—all sectors. So the solution won’t be simple. But we do not have to accept the false choice of an environment against the economy. Instead, we just need to innovate to find the solution. That is what I am talking about right here. I think that might now have multiple steps making better vehicles which save drivers more money every day. The skeptics were loud, but we moved ahead with smart regulation and American innovation, and our environment and economy are better off as a result.

It is the skeptics and the deniers who fight against these strategies who are actually naive, because again and again they always claim that taking steps to help the environment will hurt the economy, and again they have been proven wrong. Protecting the environment is good for the economy and good for the planet.

So I say to the skeptics that whatever the variety, climate denier or leadership denier, don’t underestimate American innovation. We can solve the problem of climate change for the good of the economy and the good of the planet. The story of American innovation is a story of solving the hard problems, and I know we can solve this one.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. Kaine. Mr. President, I know that you are concerned about the current state of the coal industry and the economic impacts it has on our country. However, I want to focus on the role of innovation in finding solutions to climate change.

As you know, the Clean Water Act, passed in 1972, was a major step in improving water quality in the United States. It required the phaseout of untreated municipal waste and industrial pollutants in rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. This led to significant reductions in water pollution, as evidenced by the improvements in water quality seen today.

But we cannot ignore the fact that the coal industry has faced significant challenges in recent years. The rise of natural gas prices has led to a shift in the electricity generation market, and coal plants are facing increased competition.

It is crucial that we find ways to support the coal industry while ensuring that we reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. As you mentioned, it is important to support Federal investments in advanced fossil energy research and development. Last fall the Energy Department made available $8 billion in advanced fossil energy loan guarantee authority for low carbon fossil technologies. I advocated for appropriations for fossil energy R&D, and there is a strong boost for those programs in the omnibus budget bill.

There is a great Center for Coal & Energy Research at Virginia Tech that is doing some of this research that can help us tackle this portion of the pie chart, make it cleaner, and over time make it smaller as we expand non-carbon energy.
native animals in Hawaii, but it also impacts the Midwest, which I don’t think is the first area of the country people think about where we are seeing climate change problems.

We have seen increased potential in my home State of Minnesota for extreme weather wreaking havoc on our local economies, particularly those anchored in forestry and farming. In Minnesota we export about one-third of our agricultural production which contributes significantly to our country’s record high agricultural trade surplus of $38 billion. This is a major part of our economy and the second biggest industry in my State.

The 2012 drought in Minnesota threatened our ability to produce the food needed to feed a growing world. Look at our lakes and our rivers. For many years our snowmobilers, the tourism industry, and ice fishers couldn’t even get out. They had to cancel many activities because—not this year—10 years before. This is an issue with the heat in the middle of the winter. We certainly have issues with the heat in the summer.

What is this industry? Every year nearly 2 million people fish in our lakes and streams, and close to 700,000 people hunt our fields and forests nationwide. The hunting and fishing industry is valued at $95.5 billion a year and brings in $14 billion in direct tax revenue. This is why, as a member of the farm bill conference committee, we worked very hard with conservation groups such as Ducks Unlimited and Pheasants Forever to make sure we had strong conservation protection in the bill and new ideas, such as the sod saver provision Senator THUNE and I introduced and got signed into law.

For the people of our State, the economic impact of climate change is about their livelihood. It is about a way of life. I mentioned the 2012 drought. It was the worst drought since 1956 and cost over $30 billion in damage nationwide. The drought was uneven in our State. For one farmer their crops were fine; in the next county crops would be devastated. At the same time, as some farmers were experiencing not enough rain, farmers in other parts of our State actually lost their crops due to flash floods.

Research which looks at weather changes in Minnesota indicates that extreme events, which include heavy rainfall, are becoming more and more frequent. These are costs borne heavily by farmers, ranchers, and consumers. These production costs lose revenue, they lose supply, and they drive up costs at the grocery store for every family.

One of the things I don’t think people always think about when they think about the economic connection with climate change—in the Midwest we think about our crops; we think about extreme weather, with tornadoes, flash floods, and extreme heat and drought. But it actually affects the transportation of goods to market.

In 2012 Lake Superior was near its lowest level in the last 80 years, impacting our ability to transport cargo. It is simple: The heat was there, the water wasn’t. The barges couldn’t be filled all the way because the water was simply too shallow. Why is this happening? Even when we don’t have solid ice cover, the ice is melting more quickly so the water evaporates and you see lower water levels in places such as Lake Superior.

The use of a rise of 11 inches for Lake Superior; it is also a critical issue impacting the shipping industry on the Mississippi River. The Mississippi moves hundreds of millions of tons of goods, such as corn, grain, coal, and petroleum. The Mississippi River starts in Minnesota. In Minnesota one can actually walk over the Mississippi at Itasca State Park. The 2012 drought led to low water conditions which made barge travel down the Mississippi very difficult. If shipping were completely cut out but in years before perhaps repercussions would be severe. If barge traffic is disrupted, cargo valued at over $7 billion could experience shipping delays, including 300 million bushels of farm products, 3.8 million tons of coal, 9.5 million tons of domestic crude oil. A prolonged shipping delay would be devastating to the bottom lines of farmers, businesses, and common citizens. These are just a few examples of the economic costs of climate change.

Global climate change is a challenge with so many dimensions, some moral, some economic, some scientific, and I will spend a few minutes talking about the science. My colleague from Virginia talked about Virginia being the home of science. I kind of wanted to break in and say we have the Mayo Clinic. Minnesota is truly a home of science. We are the home of great medical institutions. We helped launch the green revolution in agriculture with University of Minnesota and Norman Borlaug one-half century ago. We have brought the world everything from the pacemaker to the Post-it note. We believe in science.

As we know, climate change doesn’t mean every day we will have a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico or every day will be as hot and sticky as a 100-degree, humid Minnesota afternoon. But scientists say we are sure to see more days outside the range of normal, which includes wide temperature swings.

In fact, scientists at NASA found that at 2013, factoring all the cold temperatures Minnesotans bravely endured last year, the United States was still warmer by 1.1 degrees Fahrenheit than the mid-20th century average.

The last time the United States had a below-average annual temperature was 1976. Climate change means simply, over time, the average temperature is getting warmer and weather patterns are becoming less predictable. How many times have we heard in our States: This is the hottest summer I can remember. I can’t believe it warmed up this quickly. I can’t believe the ice is melting this quickly.

The debate on whether climate change is happening should be over. The facts are in and the science is clear.

The National Academy of Sciences finds climate change is occurring, is very likely caused primarily by the emission of greenhouse gases from human activities, and poses significant risk to a policy I think we should call it.

When it comes to climate and environmental policy, I think we all know we have seen gridlock in this country, just as we have seen in so many ways—despite the Presiding Officer’s good efforts as the Senator from Maine in trying to break through and mine as someone who came out of a background which wasn’t at all partisan. I was involved early on in Kent Conrad’s bipartisan energy group during my first few years in the Senate, where we were trying to forge some kind of a compromise on a policy approach to energy and the environment which brought people together. We were stymied in our effort. I served on the environmental committee for many years under Senator BOXER’s leadership. We were again stymied in our efforts.

As I look back at the moments where we could actually move on the issue, where the Nation was captivated, I think we blew it.

We blew it when President Bush stood in front of the American people after 9/11 and if he had truly sold the Nation on energy independence from the countries involved in that tragic historic moment, if he had made the case for a
new American energy agenda. I believe 80 percent of Americans then would have said sign me up. That didn’t happen.

The second moment we lost was during the summer of 2008. The Presiding Officer wasn’t a Senator then; I was a brand new Senator. We actually took action. We raised gas mileage standards for the first time since I was in junior high. We also made some energy efficiency improvements. I called them “building a bridge to the next century. We fell short of one important thing, and we didn’t just fail short. We fell one vote short of beating the filibuster to get a national renewable electricity standard like we have in Minnesota. That was a lost moment by one vote.

The third moment we lost was when President Obama first came into office. We had some new Senators. We were in the middle of a downturn. It was an incredibly tough time. But I still believe, as I told my freshman colleagues, that we had made forward on a renewable electricity standard at that time in those first 6 months with those new Senators, we would have passed it with the House of Representatives. We chose to do some other things with the environment committees. We passed a bill, but we were, unfortunately, unable to get it done on the Senate floor. That is where we are.

So when is the next opportunity? The next opportunity is now. We have the potential for forward momentum on energy. We have the potential because of the people in this country—the innovators Senator KAIN, so eloquently talked about. I continue to be optimistic. I wouldn’t be standing here late at night if I wasn’t. This desk is the desk of Hubert Humphrey, who was known as the Happy Warrior. He was willing to tackle anything which came his way.

Why am I optimistic? The first is the leadership of Gina McCarthy at the EPA. I had worked with Republican Governors, her reputation among business leaders as being tough but fair, and her experience navigating the ways of Washington make her well suited to look at the bigger picture issues.

As someone who comes from an agricultural state, I understand full well how the EPA can sometimes get bogged down in minor issues from my perspective, taking on things that create a huge firestorm that actually do not solve the problem. I believe this Administrator, Gina McCarthy, is going to look at the larger mission of the EPA, especially when it comes to climate change.

Secondly, I am optimistic because we still have some good happening here. There is some realism going on in Congress. The Washington Post ran an editorial last fall where the editorial board wrote: "The overriding problem is that Congress hasn’t faced up to the global warming threat. Instead of updating clean air rules and building a policy that addresses the unique challenge of greenhouse emissions, it has left the EPA and the courts with a strong but sometimes ambiguous law that applies imperfectly to greenhouse gas emissions."

That is true, and that is why we have something to do here.

Given the current mix right now, given what we are facing on this issue, I still believe:

What can we do this year? This year we can be pragmatic. We can foster leadership. We passed the farm bill. It had good measures in it for conservation and the environment.

Another example is the Shaheen-Portman energy efficiency bill which contains a range of policies that would reduce residential, commercial, and industrial use. Not every bill is supported with everyone from the Chamber and NAM to many environmental groups. This bill is:

“This leads to my third reason for hope. There are a lot of businesses out there that realize they cannot afford the pure cost of the old way of doing things. More and more businesses are seeing the good in going green, whether it is Walmart in its push toward energy efficiency or Apple which is working toward a goal of getting 100 percent of its energy from renewables.

The fourth reason to be positive is because there are some current economic positives and market changes occurring that are actually moving in the right direction. We have reduced our dependency on foreign oil in just the last 7 years from 60 percent to 40 percent. It is a combination of things. Yes, some of the natural gas and drilling in North Dakota is a major force, but we also have stronger vehicle gas mileage standards. We have biofuel. We have cleaner fuel. We are moving on a number of fronts.

Look at the efforts on the State level ranging from Texas that are helping to encourage the construction of transmission lines bringing wind energy from the plains to the homes and businesses, to Colorado’s strong renewable portfolio standard and the use of woody biomass for power.

I would add my own State of Minnesota where we have a renewable electricity standard requiring 25 percent of electricity coming from renewable sources by 2025. Xcel Energy, our largest utility, is on its way to meeting their even more ambitious standard. By law they will get 30 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2030. I have met with their CEO. They are more than on their way to meeting that standard and actually in wind. They believe in renewable.

The bill we passed in Minnesota, which could be a model for the Nation, has overwhelming bipartisan support. It had bipartisan support, and when it passed, nearly every legislator voted for it and replaced a law by former Governor Tim Pawlenty.

What does this mean? The investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency technology means that Xcel is actually on its path to reduce its greenhouse emissions by 31 percent. Xcel will cut its emissions a full 11 percentage points by 2020, more than the standards proposed by the passed cap-and-trade law that came out of the environment committees. Moscow, Power is another utility in our State that is working to meet the State’s renewable portfolio standard by bringing more wind energy onto the grid. They are looking at ways to keep costs low to their customers by using Canadian hydropower to back up their wind resources. Because the wind doesn’t always blow in Minnesota, the hydropower will act as a battery, storing energy when there is too much on the grid, and providing electricity when it is needed. By working together we can get more wind and solar energy on the grid in a way that provides reliable service and keeps prices low for our consumers.

The Rural Electric Co-op also implemented another way to make better use of wind energy in Minnesota, to make our goal of 25 percent by 2025. They installed large capacity hot water heaters in people’s basements. How can something as basic as having a hot water heater play a role in reducing energy consumption and climate change? The hot water heaters are only turned on at night when the wind blows the strongest and the demand for energy is the lowest. In the morning when people wake up and turn on their lights, the heater is already off. The wind energy is stored in the form of hot water that can be used throughout the day. Heating water is a major source of energy consumption and our co-op could find a way to provide an important service in a way that incentivizes wind development and saves consumers money.

It was the Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis who said that “the states are the laboratories of democracy.” We are certainly seeing that right now with energy and environmental policy.

I would like to see a major Federal policy back at those moments that I went through back when Bush was President and the tragedy of 9/11 occurred, back when we had that vote in the summer, when we missed the renewable electricity standard by just one vote. But I am hopeful that we are going to get back to a point where someone is pushing more than one vote. But I am hopeful that we are going to get back to a point where someone is pushing more than one vote. And if we get there just as the American people have demanded. And when we get there, we know that the States are useful models for how to get this done.

Before we can act on a comprehensive national blueprint for climate policy in this country, we need to bring together Americans who share these values and speak with a common voice. We are starting that discussion today. Our message is to get Congress to wake up and get this job done.

As I close, I think about this challenge and I recall a prayer from the
Ojibwe people in Minnesota. Their philosophy told them that the decisions of great leaders are not made for today, not made for this generation, but leaders must make decisions for those who are seven generations from them. There would be an Ojibwe philosophy that led them to take care of their land. This is now a part of our burden and our challenge as we approach this issue. I have always believed we should be stewards of the land.

In the past, leaders from both parties—so well from me—have worked to protect our land, keep our air and water clean. President Theodore Roosevelt took executive action to create the National Parks System which Ken Burns famously called “America’s best idea.”

Congress has come together to make great progress to protect our natural resources. The 1970 Clean Air Act passed in the Senate 73–0 and the House by a vote of 371–1. The Clean Water Act in the final vote was over 10–1 in favor of this landmark legislation to protect our water.

Global climate change is our generation’s challenge to solve. It is our generation’s challenge. I believe if we work together constructively, we can address this threat. We can be stewards of our world.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I am honored to be joining Senator SCHATZ who has been working with Senator WHITEHOUSE and with Senator BOXER to put together this very important discussion, very important evening.

While we are discussing climate change, I thought I would first talk a little bit about baseball. Something very funny happened in baseball. From 1920 all the way through the entire modern baseball story, the average number of players who hit more than 40 home runs in a season was 3. That is all—Babe Ruth, Hank Greenberg, Willie Mays, Mickey Mantle, Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio. No matter who was playing in the United States, the average number of players was 3.3 who made it over 40 home runs in a season.

Then something very strange started to happen. All of a sudden there was a dramatic spike in the number of players who hit more than 40 home runs. In 1996 it went up to 17 players of all of a sudden, with an average of only 3.3 who hit more than 40 home runs. Year after year the same thing was occurring.

Then it occurred to someone, maybe they are injecting these players with steroids. Now some people said, no, the ballparks are getting smaller, maybe they are corking the bats, maybe they are juicing the baseball. But, no, it turned out that they were injecting steroids into baseball players. And all of a sudden the average of 3.3 players averaging more than 40 home runs in a season had spiked to three and four times that. until Major League Baseball decided they were going to test for steroids. A very strange thing started to happen. The average number of players hitting more than 40 home runs went right back down to the traditional average of 3.3 players.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, NOAA has the same kind of chart for our climate. NOAA has been able to do the calculation going back to 1880 of what the average temperature is on the planet. As you can see, it stayed at a pretty steady average temperature, with a big spike beginning in the 1970s, there is a dramatic spike. As we all know, 20 of the warmest 30 years ever registered have occurred in the last 30 years. As we all know, the fourth warmest year of all time ever recorded occurred just last year, 2013. But we have not applied the same steroids equivalent test for this change in temperature. We have a pretty good idea of what has happened because scientists all across the United States agree on this issue: It is man-made. The chemicals that we are putting into the atmosphere are causing the same kind of chemicals ballplayers were putting into their bodies were causing in the dramatic rise in the number of hom runers that were being hit in Major League Baseball.

(Ms. KLOBUCHAR assumes the Chair.)

This is basically an obvious correlation between what we are doing as human beings and impact on the world in which we live. Those 40 home runs went up when the players used chemicals, so too has the temperature on the planet. And the same distortions that occurred in our national pastime are now occurring on our planet.

Ladies and gentlemen, the planet is running a fever, but there are no emergency rooms for planets. There are no hospitals to go to. We have to engage in preventive care. We have to put in place the measures that reduce dramatically the measures that are going to see the worst catastrophic effects of this dangerous warming of our planet.

If you are still skeptical, perhaps the findings of another skeptic, Dr. Richard Muller and his colleagues at the Berkeley Earth Surface Temperature Project, will reassure you. Let me quote from Dr. Muller’s July 2012 New York Times column entitled “The Conversion of a Climate Change Skeptic.” Here is what he said:

“Our results show that the average temperature of the earth’s land has risen by two and a half degrees Fahrenheit over the last 250 years, including an increase of one and a half degrees over the most recent 50 years. Moreover, it appears likely that essentially all of this increase results from the human emissions of greenhouse gases.”

Our current understanding of human influence on climate change rests on broad ranging scientific observations and research. It is informed by what we see today with our own eyes measured by our own hands. Global temperatures are warming, glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, extreme downpours are increasing. The ocean is becoming more acidic.

But climate change is more than just numbers in a scientist’s book. In my home State of Massachusetts it is having tangible impacts now. My State, Massachusetts, loses an average of 49 football fields of land to rising sea levels each and every year. Rates of sea level rise from North Carolina to Massachusetts are two to four times faster than the global average. Extreme downpours and snowfall in New England have increased by 8.5 percent since 1948.

According to scientists at the University of New Hampshire, New England winters have become 4 degrees warmer on average since 1966. In other words, we now have in New England the same weather that Philadelphia had in 1965. We are 4 degrees warmer than we were in New England in 1965. We have Philadelphia’s weather. Thank God in Boston we do not have their athletic teams, but we do have their weather and it is getting warmer.

Massachusetts, Cape Cod is our iconic beach front, ocean front, and fishing front. The cod are moving north and away from our State because they need cold water.

The coastal communities that depend upon them are being affected negatively by the absence of these fish. Scientists are just beginning to understand the consequences of the increasing impact of the ocean on our lobsters, and plankton, which are the base of the food chain in the gulf of Maine.

As Dr. Aaron Bernstein, from the Harvard School of Public Health, has written, climate change is a health threat, no less consequential than cigarette smoking. Increasing temperatures increase the risk for bad air days, and in turn it increases the risk of asthma attacks. It is worse for people who lung disease.

I have two stories. Rachel is from Cambridge and Sylvia is from Amherst. Their moms talked about the impact of pollution on the health of their children. I think it is important for us to understand that that our illnesses that are created by pollution are preventable but only if we in the Senate put in place policies that make it possible for us to reduce the risk to these young people all across our country.

I strongly support all of the efforts the Members are putting together tonight to focus on this issue. It is not
just the planet, it is the children of the planet who are negatively impacted by all of this additional pollution. Left unchecked, the impacts of climate change will only become worse in the future.

An analysis by the Sandia National Lab found that changes in rainfall alone could cost Massachusetts $8 billion in GDP and nearly 38,000 jobs between 2010 and 2050. That is Massachusetts alone. New England could see a $22 billion hit to our GDP and almost 100,000 lost jobs in changes in precipitation patterns. Sea-level rise will also threaten coastal communities where one-third of the Massachusetts population lives.

The seas are getting hotter and they are getting higher. Those hotter, higher seas are making storms more damaging. Storm surges on top of sea-level rise could cause hundreds of billions in damages to cities on the Massachusetts coast during the next decade.

In 2004, scientists warned Massachusetts revolutionaries of an invasion coming from the sea. With climate change, Boston and the Bay State could face an invasion of the sea itself in Massachusetts and all across New England.

As sea levels rise and storms become more severe, many of Boston's best known landmarks will be threatened, including Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market, North Station, Fan Pier, Copley Church, John Hancock Tower, the Public Garden. The Back Bay will revert to its original personality as a bay.

We have to be realistic about this. The threats are there. The scientists are warning us. This can happen. There but for the grace of God and a few degrees, Hurricane Sandy would have damaged the city of Boston. We have been warned. Anyone who hasn't been hit by a Hurricane Sandy yet has been warned. It is coming, and it will be worse than Hurricane Sandy.

By the end of this century, Massachusetts summers could feel like North Carolina's summer—not Philadelphia. By the end of the century, the temperatures are going to keep warming. By 2100, Maine could be the only State in New England that still has a skiing industry. That is how rapidly the snows are disappearing. The economic impact of climate change isn't confined to New England because we already feel the impact of climate disruption. The GAO added climate change to its 2013 high-risk list based in large part on two reports they did at my request. GAO found that climate change presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government. GAO could just as easily say it presents a significant financial risk for all of America.

As daunting as the impacts of climate change are, the good news is we have the solutions to address it. We can generate good jobs in America that are also good for saving all of creation. With wind and solar, we have a tale of two tax policies. Here is the solar industry in the United States. Back in 2007, there was a production of perhaps 200 megawatts of electricity from solar. It was at the dawn of the solar industry. It wasn't as though the Sun had not been up there or that the technologies did not exist or could not have been created in order to capture it, but the tax policy evaporated.

In 2008, Congress passed a law which added an 8-year tax incentive for the solar industry. We can see what happened to this industry. It had been designated for 5 years until last year—which was only 4,000 megawatts. But then there was 5,000 megawatts. Think of five Seabrook nuclear power plants of electricity generated by solar in 1 year. That tax break stays on the books until the end of 2016, and by the end of 2016, there is an expectation that 10,000 new megawatts of solar will be installed in the United States in 1 year, ladies and gentlemen, if we keep those tax breaks on the books. We can see what happens when there is a consistent, predictable tax policy on the books.

Let me show you another tax policy. This is the tax policy for the wind industry. The wind industry has not had the same good fortune which the solar industry has had. Every time there is a tax policy that is put on the books, the wind starts to build upwards of 2,000 megawatts in 2001, but then the tax policy evaporated and it collapsed as an industry. When we put it back on the books, it went back up to 2,000 megawatts. It collapsed by the end of that year and collapsed again.

In 2005, we put a policy on the books that began to see the kind of installation of wind that we knew was possible from the beginning of time. We all knew it. We all knew the Dutch were right with those windmills. We all knew there was something to it, but there was no tax policy that was consistent, until we reached 2012 when, unbelievably, 13,000 new megawatts of wind power was put on the books. In an industry, you start with United States—13 nuclear powerplants. There is only 100,000 megawatts of nuclear power in the United States after 70 years of tax subsidies. Look at what happened with wind in 1 year—13,000 megawatts. But then it expired, and it collapsed down to only 2,000 megawatts in the year 2013.

That is our challenge, ladies and gentlemen. If we give the same kind of predictable tax and policy treatment to the oil industry that we gave to the wind industry, we could face an invasion of the sea itself. We are warning us. This can happen. There it is. The recession is over. With climate change, Boston and the Bay State could face an invasion of the sea itself during the next decade. With climate change, Boston and the Bay State could face an invasion of the sea itself.

By the way, that one policy—the fuel economy standards that were put on the books in 2007, in this body, and over in the House of Representatives—backs out 4 million barrels of oil a day per day that we import into our country by the end of 2007 when all of these standards that are on the books are finally implemented.

How much is that? The United States imports 3 million barrels of oil a day from the Persian Gulf. We are backing out 4 million barrels just by putting together a policy that incentivizes the industry to invest in the kinds of technologies that Americans want to buy and citizens around this planet want to buy. Wind, solar, hybrids, all-electric vehicles—it is all there. It is what we have to do and it is what we are going to do. At the same time we imagine the planet melt.

I will talk about some other numbers that I believe are really relevant. The coal industry now has 80,000 employees. The wind industry has 80,000 employees in the United States. We saw how low it was in 2007. Well, they now have 80,000 employees. The solar industry has 142,000 employees. Coal only has 80,000 employees. We saw what happened from the moment that predictability kicked in. Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler are reporting record profits and record sales. People will buy them, but you have to create the policy in the country.

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happened because of the policies created by the House and Senate and signed by the President, and it unleashed $1 trillion worth of private sector investment. It revolutionized villages in Africa and Asia. We invented those technologies and sold them around the world.

We have the same kind of economic possibility for renewable energy and new energy technologies as we had in the oil and gas sector, and we have a chance to cap another $1 trillion to $2 trillion worth of investment in the private sector.

Let's move on to our Nation's carbon emissions from energy due to fossil fuels. The total amount of greenhouse gases in our country from energy sources fell from 2005 to 2012 by 12 percent. We installed more wind, solar, and fuel-efficient vehicles. We got more efficient than ever. The price of natural gas increased by 27 percent. As a result, U.S. electric utilities returned to burning more coal and using less natural gas. U.S. energy-related carbon emissions are still 10 percent below 2005 levels, but to keep driving them down, we need to keep the price of natural gas low and continue to drive the deployment of wind and solar up.

For the oil and gas industry, the crisis in the Ukraine is an opportunity to throw open the doors to unrestrained exportation of all our natural resources. The notion that gas exports will help Ukraine is an illusion. It is a talisman, some lucky charm. This is a simple matter of geo-economics, geology, and geopolitics. We have already approved five export terminals that could send 4 trillion cubic feet of natural gas abroad every year. That is nearly equal to all the gas consumed by every home in America. Just take that slice of the pie, and see how much our productivity is raising the price of natural gas. That is twice as much as Ukraine consumes every year.

Exporting natural gas could raise U.S. prices upwards of 50 percent and create an energy tax of $62 billion each year on American consumers and businesses, and it will put the coal industry back in business because coal will then be less expensive than natural gas. Then our ability to meet this goal of reducing greenhouse gases will be replaced by export all the natural gas we can get to the ports of the United States, and the lower our supply is, the higher the price is going to be for the remaining natural gas within our boundaries. The Energy Information Agency says that just with the terminals that are now being proposed, it is a 52-percent increase in the price of gas here. We saw it last year. When gas went up 27 percent, coal replaced natural gas, and our emissions went up, not down. So we have to be realistic about this whole debate in Ukraine about what it means for us in handling this issue.

By the way, it is what has been leading to manufacturers returning to the United States. It is what is a big part of why there is a move towards natural gas vehicles, which also backed out imported oil. But the higher natural gas prices are the more we undermine our ability to reduce our CO2 on climate change, on manufacturing, on natural gas vehicles, on utilities moving from coal over to natural gas. That is our challenge as a people.

Then, finally, we are the leader, not the laggards. The whole world is looking at us. So much of that CO2 is red, white, and blue, and they look to us to be the leader. You started your industrial revolution in the 19th century, they say to us. If you want us to reduce our greenhouse gases, you reduce yours. So we cannot abdicate this responsibility.

Last week I attended a conference here in Washington called Globe. There were 100 legislators from around the world who were key players on energy and the environment in each country in the world. We had a conference over in the Russell Building. Each of these legislators said they are looking to us for leadership. Five hundred of the books won, the books published in the past 15 years in these countries on climate change. But the question comes to us. What are you going to do this year, next year, the year after on these issues? Their countries are even more vulnerable than our country. They want to have the resources which our country has. So that is our opportunity.

HENRY WAXMAN and I built a coalition of utilities, of businesses, of labor, of faith and environmental groups, and concerned citizens in 2009. The pieces are still out there, I say to my colleagues. We can do it again, but we are going to need everyone's help.

Recently, the books of Massachusetts author and national treasure Doctor Seuss have been popular and read on the Senate floor. I wish I had time to read the entirety of his environmental classic “The Lorax.” But since there are so many Senators who want to talk about the impacts of climate change and the benefits addressing it will bring our country, I will just have to close with this short portion. Here is what it says:

But now says the Once-ler, now that you're here, the word of the Lorax seems perfectly clear. Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not.

So to my colleagues in the Senate and to everyone watching and following, here is a word from the author: The facts are clear; the economics are clear; and now the politics is clear. We are going to have to take action about this in 2014 because future generations are going to look back and know that this Senate stood up and we had the debate on the most important issue facing this planet.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKS): The Senator for Maine.

Mr. KING. Facing challenges is hard. The bigger the challenge, the harder it is to face it because facing a significant challenge always involves risk, always involves a little uncertainty, always involves effort, always involves cost, always involves inconvenience, and always involves change. The most profound observation I ever heard about change is that everybody is for progress and nobody is for change.

In the 1930s, Europe and particularly England faced a challenge. They faced a challenge that was to their very survival. But for almost the entire decade of the 1930s, England didn't face that challenge. They did not act, even though the data was overwhelming, even though the facts were compelling, even though their greatest parliamentarian in English history—at least recent English history—continuously warned them. Winston Churchill spent a good portion of the 1930s in this country about the dangers of the rise of Nazi Germany. But people didn't listen, and they didn't listen for much the same reason I think people aren't listening now: it is hard to take on something that will have a cost. It is hard to take on something that will entail risk. But ignoring warnings has consequences. In the case of the 1930s in England and ignoring Winston Churchill's warnings, the consequences were 55 million people dead. Most historians believe Hitler could have been stopped in 1938, 1939, but instead of facing the challenge, people said it was too expensive; it was too inconvenient; it was too much of a change. They were exhausted from World War I.

That was perfectly understandable, but the consequences were catastrophic.

That is where we are today. We are facing a daunting challenge. For all of us speaking tonight, this isn't easy. We can outline the problems, but the solutions aren't easy, and the solutions aren't going to be free. The solutions are going to involve change; they are going to involve inconvenience; they are going to involve innovation; and they are going to involve facing up to a challenge that is very serious.

There are lots of ways to think about this. One way is this example: All of us have homeowners insurance—even simpler than health insurance. We all have homeowners insurance means basically we are insuring our home against burning down. What is the risk of our house catching fire? One in two? No, One in 365. Will it happen in your lifetime? No. One in 3650. I suspect the risk is somewhere around 1 in 10,000 or 20,000. But every family in America is paying an
average of $800 or $900 a year to insure against a 1 in 10,000 risk. But we are being told in this body—in this country—that we can’t take steps to insure ourselves against a risk which 98 percent of the scientific evidence says is a dead certainty. I don’t want to take that risk.

People say: You are wrong, Angus. This isn’t true. It isn’t going to happen. Maybe I am. Maybe we are. Maybe that’s the problem. Maybe we have spent our lives studying this issue is wrong. I hope they are. I hope I am. But what if we are not wrong? The consequences are almost unimaginable.

Almost everyone has a long history of involvement in environmental matters in Maine, I was a climate skeptic. I heard all the arguments about it, and I said, I don’t know whether this is really true. We can argue it both ways. Then, about the last year, I am a dead博物 about everything. We had the beginnings of the industrial revolution. We had steel mills. We had the beginnings of the industrial revolution. We started to burn coal and later oil. This is what happened.

I mentioned there were three questions. No. 1, is something happening? Yes. No. 2, do people have anything to do with it? Yes. The third question is, So what. CO2 is going up in the atmosphere. So what? What does that mean? This is the relationship between CO2 and temperature. The red line is carbon dioxide and the black line is temperature, an almost exact correlation. If the CO2 goes up in the atmosphere, and that is at about 500,000 years, temperature goes up; CO2 goes down, temperature goes down. So this is the answer to the third question, so what. The answer is temperature.

One of the things that worries me, and the reason I am here tonight, is some research that has been done at the University of Maine. We have a climate study center at the University of Maine. I was there a year or so ago, and I was meeting with them. It was one of those meetings where we are going around and we go to the university, factories, and schools and meet with people and they give us briefings, and I was listening to a briefing on climate change when a word crept into that discussion not heard before, and the word was ‘abrupt.’

Climate change, I always assumed, happened in a very slow, long, historic, geological time kind of way. That is not the case.

These are two lines on this chart. The yellow line is temperature; the red is the extent of the ice in the Arctic. The point of the chart is, look at these vertical lines. That is in a matter of a few years. It is not a matter of 1,000 years or 10,000 years; it is a matter of a few years. It is as if someone throws a switch, and I do not want to be around when that switch is thrown, and I certainly do not want to be the cause of the switch being thrown.

Abrupt climate change is what keeps me awake at night; that this is something we are sort of assuming is going to be the next generation’s problem or the generation after that or by 2100. Who knows about 2100? Who thinks about 2100? Well, it could be a lot sooner than that.

If things such as this cause a melt-off in the Arctic ice and the Greenland ice sheet, and it changes the currents in the Atlantic or anywhere else in the world, for that matter, everything changes.

Without the Gulf Stream, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Scandinavia are essentially uninhabitable. I do not know about the Presiding Officer, but I have always thought of England as a being to the east. It is not to the east; it is way to the northeast. England is on the same latitude as Hudson Bay. The only reason it is of temperate climate is because of the Gulf Stream. If something happens to the Gulf Stream.

Northern Europe is almost uninhabitable.

These changes can happen abruptly. Again, maybe I am wrong. I hope I am wrong. But what if I am right? What if the science is right. Are we willing to take that risk? Do you want to be the person who says to your grandchildren: We saw this coming. All these people talked. They talked all night in the Senate, but we decided not to do anything because it would be expensive and it would disrupt some of our industries and might cost us a few jobs, which, by the way, would be replaced in other industries.

Do you want to be the person who says: Well, we had this warning but, no, we didn’t feel we had to do anything. I do not want to be that person.

Does it have practical effects? It does have practical effects. There is not a theoretical discussion. This is not just a science lesson. This has effects in all of our States. We have heard them here tonight—about the water temperature in the streams in Minnesota, the forest fires in California, the drought in the West, in California, that is rendering millions of acres potentially unproductive that have been the breadbasket of America.

In Maine, it is the lobster, the iconic product of the coast of Maine. What is happening is the ocean is getting warmer. As the ocean is getting warmer, the lobsters do not necessarily—they are not too unhappy about it getting warmer, but the center of gravity of the lobsters is going to go where the water is cooler, and that is what is happening.

That is what the lobstermen have told me.

The center of gravity of lobstering in Maine needed to be repositioned. The port of Portland in what is called Casco Bay, where I live. But over the last 10 or 15 years, it has slowly moved northward. Now the lobsters themselves have not moved northward, but the heavy catch has moved northward.

Here is a dramatic picture of what has happened. In 1970, here was the hot spot for lobster: south of Massachusetts, south of Rhode Island, off the end of Long Island. This is where they were catching the most lobsters. There is where they are in 2008. They are up along the coast of Maine, headed for Nova Scotia. This is the center of gravity of the lobster industry.

People around here may not know what is happening in the climate, but the lobstermen of Maine know it, and the green crabs and the shellfish and the moose and the deer and the trees, they know it because that is what is changing in their State.

There is another thing that is happening that I do not think has been discussed tonight; that is, that the ocean is becoming a giant sink for all this carbon that is in the atmosphere. When CO2 comes out of the atmosphere, goes into the water and is dissolved in the water, it turns into something called H2CO3—carbonic acid. Carbonic acid attacks shellfish. Shellfish cannot form their shells because the ocean is becoming acidic. This is a recent observation, and it is the result of the massive load of carbon that we have been putting into the atmosphere.
Here is another practical result, and another level of risk, to which we have not given enough attention that may be us. That is the glacier. In 2004, here is the lake. The glacier is gone. That has changed, that has disappeared. In 2004, here is the lake, the ocean continues, and there is a threat of a change in the ocean's currents, which would be catastrophic for many parts of the world.

Another example is the Muir Glacier in Alaska. These two photographs I have in the Chamber were taken from exactly the same spot, in 1941, here is the glacier. In 2004, here is the lake. The glacier is gone. That has changed, and that is a change that is the canary in the coal mine. The point I am making is that tells us something is happening and we ignore it at our peril.

What are the consequences? What are the economic consequences? I have talked about the economic consequences: forest fires, floods, lobsters, agriculture, all of those people living in low-lying areas. Multiply Superstorm Sandy by two, three, four, five, and we are talking about trillions of dollars of economic costs; we are talking about lost jobs. Something like 30 percent of the businesses that were wiped out by Superstorm Sandy never came back. They never came back. To each one of those businesses, to each one of those insurance companies that insured those businesses, to those families it is gone forever. That is the result of these superstorms we are seeing more and more frequently.

An enormous economic risk, an enormous threat. Yes, it is going to cost something to prevent this, but it is going to cost us either way. The old ad I remember when I was a kid: Pay me now or pay me later. In this case, it is going to cost us now or pay me more later.

But there is a second level of risk that is almost as significant as the economic risk: that is, the national security risk. We have had panels of retired judges and admirals who have looked at the threat of climate change is a major national security risk. Why? Because it is going to lead to friction, to riots, to famine, to loss of agricultural land, to loss of homes, to territorial disputes about water, and that is even more expensive.

I am on the Armed Services Committee and Intelligence Committee. I have spent the last year and a half listening to testimony about Al Qaeda and what we are doing to confront Al Qaeda. Part of our strategy is to fight them and to kill them, but we cannot kill them all. It is like the Hydra. You cut off one head and two come back.

What we have to do is get at the basis of why young people are joining an organization such as that and change their lives. This climate change, which threatens our nation, particularly in the developing world, is a grave threat to our national security because it generates the very people who are dangerous. The most dangerous weapons of mass destruction in the world today are large numbers of unemployed 20-year-olds who are angry and dispossessed and have no hope and are willing to take up arms against any authority they can find, and unfortunately that may be us.

This is a national security risk. Water, I predict, will be one of the most valuable commodities of the 21st century. It is going to be something people fight about. It is going to be something people get into wars about. Water is an enormously valuable commodity that global climate change threatens.

Finally, on the question of what are the consequences, it is an ethical risk. It is an economic risk, a national security risk, but it is also an ethical risk. Another aspect of this that has struck me is that it is not strictly related to climate change but is related to our consumption of fossil fuels is what right do we have in two or three generations to consume the entire production of fossil fuels that the world has produced in the last 3 or 4 or 5 or 10 million years?

It reminds me of a dad sitting down at Thanksgiving dinner, where all of his children are sitting around the table, mom brings in the turkey, puts it in front of him, and he says: This is all mine. None of you get any. I am going to take it.

None of us would do that, but that is exactly what we are doing. We are saying this oil, this precious oil that is an amazing commodity, can do all kinds of different things. We are going to burn it in about 200 years. It takes millions of years to make it, and we are going to burn it all up. I think that is an ethical risk.

OK. I hate talking about problems and not talking about a solution. What are the solutions?

I believe in markets. I believe in free markets as the best way to allocate goods and services. But the market, in order to be efficient, has to be accurate, and it has to accurately reflect the true costs and price of the commodity. Right now we are not paying those costs. The cost of climate change is factored into consuming fossil fuels. If you factor it in, then you have a free market and people will make their decisions based upon their economic situation and also their commitment to the environment, but their real costs are not factored in.

I am old enough to remember when this debate took place in the 1970s, when I worked here. But the debate then was about environmental law itself, and the debate was characterized in my eyes, particularly in light of where we are here today—tonight—in this body and in this city.

Here is the amazing thing. I was asked to do some research and do a presentation about Muskie's environmental leadership. I went back and looked at the record. I could not believe it, and Muskie stood in this body and fought for the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

Here is the amazing thing. I was asked to do some research and to do a presentation about Muskie's environmental leadership. I went back and looked at the record. I could not believe it, and Muskie stood in this body and fought for the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act.

My colleague from Vermont, and I, the two Independents—Senator Sanders, the Senator from Vermont, and I, the two Independents—none people from the other party. I do not understand that. The threat of the overwhelming majority—in the case of the Clean Air Act, all of the Republicans, including very conservative Republicans, Senator Buckley...
from New York supported the Clean Air Act. I do not know how or why this became a partisan issue. Maybe it was because it was invented by Al Gore. I do not know. But somehow it has become this divisive partisan issue. It should not be. This is our future that is at stake. This is the choice between our children and grandchildren’s future. This should not be a partisan issue.

In my experience, if we can develop a common understanding of the facts, we can find solutions. They will not be easy, but they are there. Right now the problem is that we do not have a common, shared understanding of the facts.

So what are the solutions? The market is one. Innovation, as Senator Kaine from Virginia said, is another. There are ways to use electricity and generate electricity through innovation that will be much cleaner, support just as many if not more jobs, and help prevent this tragedy from befalling us. By the way, it does not mean we cannot have coal. Coal is an abundant resource that we have in this country that is loaded with energy, but unfortunately it is also loaded with CO2 and other pollutants. So I think part of our commitment should be intense research on how to use coal efficiently, effectively, and cleanly. That should be part of the deal. We are not trying to put any region of the country out of business or control people’s use of valuable resources, but let’s use them in the most efficient and effective and environmentally safe way. That can be done in part through innovation.

I was a lobbyist in Maine 30 years ago. One of the things I lobbied for was to get rid of pop-top beer cans. The Presiding Officer probably remembers the first ones. You grabbed the ring, pulled it off, and it became a little razor. People threw them on the ground. You would step on them. They were dangerous. I remember going to the lobbyist for the bottlers and I said: We want to get rid of those things.

He said: There is no way. Our engineers have looked at it. It is impossible to make one that you do not have to tear off.

Well, lo and behold we passed a law banning those pull-off tabs, and the industry found a way to do it safely and in an environmentally sound manner. Sometimes you have to help people find a way to do it.

The final piece when it comes to solutions is that this has to be international. I agree with my colleagues who say we cannot just do it here. We cannot just do it here. If we just do it here and nobody else in the world does it, if China and India do not do it, then it is not going to be effective. We will have imposed costs on our society that will simply make their businesses more competitive if they are ignoring these externalities, these realities of price. It has to be done through international cooperation.

I think the moment may be right. From everything I understand about the air quality in China, they may be ready to discuss this. They may be ready to take steps along with us. But we are going to have to be the leaders. We are going to have to show that what can be done and how it can be done. We are going to have to innovate our way out of this. This is not something that we can do with our international partners. Movement of air does not respect boundaries.

When Ed Muskie was promoting the Clean Air Act, he would take a globe—I do not think we are allowed to take globe-he would take a standard globe—imagine I have it here—and everybody used to have these in their library. On a globe is a coating of shellac to make it shine. That coating of shellac is the same thickness in proportion to the globe as our atmosphere is to our real globe. In other words, it is very thin and very fragile. We destroy it and threaten it at our extreme peril.

I can boil it all down to one simple concept. It is the Maine rototiller rule.

For those of you from urban States, a rototiller is a device that you use to turn the ground in your garden. I guess it is a homeowner’s plow. It turns the earth up, and it is a very robust, original, own rototillers, but enough so that you can borrow one when you need it for that one day in the spring when you are going to put in your garden.

The Maine rototiller rule is very straightforward: When you borrow your neighbor’s rototiller, you always return it to them in as good shape as you got it with a full tank of gas. That is all you need to know about environmental policy. We do not own this planet. We have it on loan. We have it on loan from our children, our grandchildren, and their grandchildren. We are borrowing it from them. We have a moral, ethical, economic, and security obligation to pass it on to those people in as good shape as we got it. That is what this issue is all about.

I deeply hope we can put aside the partisanship and the arguments, agree on the facts, and then have a robust and vigorous discussion of solutions. It is not going to be easy. It is not going to be free. But it will make all the difference in the world to the people to whom we owe our best work—the future of America and the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I appreciate so much the comments of my colleague from Maine, bringing his insights and his expertise through the years and his stories about how the land and waters of his home State are being impacted on his responsibilities to the broader planet.

I am reminded of the comment that Henry David Thoreau said, which is, “What is the use of a house if you haven’t got a tolerable planet to put it on.” It seems very much ahead of the time and the context of the issue we are discussing tonight.

Then we have the insight from Theodore Roosevelt, who said, in terms of our responsibility, “Of all the questions which can come before this Nation, short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us.”

But right now we are failing that challenge. Carbon pollution is a direct threat to our resources on this planet, and with that threat to our fishing, and to our farming. So I am going to take a little bit of time tonight to talk about those aspects.

I would like to start by taking a look at our forests. Indeed, if there is something that symbolizes some of the dramatic impacts carbon pollution is making, it is the spread of the pine beetle.

This is a picture of a forest devastated not by fire, not by drought, but by a tiny insect called the pine beetle. The industry certainly is a big component of our gross domestic product in my State.

When this happens, then not only do we have zones that are not good environmental zones, but they are not good timber zones either. It is a lose-lose situation. But we have to do it with our international partners. Movement of this. But we have to do it with our international partners.

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that a 2-by-4 that you see in a Home Depot has about a 6-percent moisture content. The material on the floor of the forest was even drier than that. Then you throw in far more lightning strikes due to the pattern of the weather, and you have this magic combination, the combination of tinderbox dryness, pine beetle devastation, and then lightning strikes. What you have are some of the largest fires we have ever seen. Indeed, the Biscuit Fire in 2002—500,000 acres. Half a million acres. Fast forward 10 years. In 2012, 750,000 acres burned in my State. With the combination of the ongoing effects of carbon pollution—that being pine beetle damage, more lighting strikes, and far drier, drought-driven fire seasons—it is going to get worse and worse.

The seven largest fire years since 1960 have all happened in the last 13 summers. It is pretty amazing to recognize how that transition is occurring. If we think about projecting into the future, the National Research Council predicts that by the end of the century, temperature increases of four degrees Fahrenheit will be common. That means that the area burned in the western forests will quadruple.

This led our Energy Secretary to tell me a few weeks ago about a draft of a study that says the western forests will be dramatically impacted, devastated in the course of this century due to these factors.

We have a triple threat, that of drought and bark beetles, increased temperatures, and the result is decimation of an incredibly important world resource, our forests.

But carbon pollution is not only an attack on our forests, it is also an attack on our farming. Indeed, drought across the U.S. is a huge and growing threat to agriculture.

In the State of Oregon, we have had the three worst-ever droughts in the Klamath Basin, a 13-year period. It was 2001, then the worst-ever drought of 2010, then the worst-ever drought of 2013—and now we are looking at the possibility of a drought even worse than any of those—the worst-ever drought of 2016. Hopefully, we will have a lot of precipitation and a lot of snow in the coming weeks and that won't be the case, but if we are looking at the snowpack, it is possible that we will have the fourth worst ever in a 14-year period. It is absolutely devastating to our rural economy, absolutely devastating.

Let's look at the impact coming from smaller snowpacks. Snowpacks are a significant piece of this puzzle. If we were to look at the Pacific Northwest, we would basically draw a circle like this. What we see are these zones where there is a huge percentage decrease in those snowpacks. The snowpacks then provide far less irrigation and water available, and therefore dry their foundation for the summer drought, which then has a devasting impact on agriculture. This is not good for our farming families, and it is certainly not good for our farm economy.

Those snowpacks have another impact. I am going to skip forward to the impact on our streams and our fish.

Folks who like to fish for trout and go to their summer streams know that it is going to be better if the stream is large and cold than it is small and warm. But the impact of these snowpacks means that the summer streams are smaller and warmer, and they are very bad for trout. That is what we are seeing in this particular picture: dead trout from the Deschutes River. Last fall, 500,000 acres. As they warm, they create a real problem for coral reefs. Coral is an animal. We may think of it as a plant, but it actually is an animal, and it lives in a symbiotic relationship with a type of algae. They depend on each other. What happens when the water gets warmer around a coral reef is that the algae start to multiply in a fashion that overwhelms the coral.

The coral, in an effort to survive, eject the algae, throws them out of the host. Then the coral, having ejected the algae, dies. This is called bleaching, and it is something we are seeing in coral reefs around the world. That is why Professor Hixon noted: My children are dying.

Let me say something else about the warming of the ocean. The oceans are absorbing carbon dioxide, and they are also absorbing heat. As they warm, they create a real problem for coral reefs. Coral is an animal. We may think of it as a plant, but it actually is an animal, and it lives in a symbiotic relationship with a type of algae. They depend on each other. What happens when the water gets warmer around a coral reef is that the algae start to multiply in a fashion that overwhelms the coral.

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I will state something else about the warming that is occurring, and this is more about warming that is occurring in terms of the temperature of our planet. It is affecting our recreation industry and our snow industry.

I am going to start by taking a look at what is driving that in terms of a chart related to carbon dioxide. Specifically, this chart shows the dramatic change that has gone on. We see the fluctuations in carbon dioxide over hundreds of thousands of years, into the modern time and then, boom, 400 parts per million of carbon pollution.

What does this come from? It comes from burning fossil fuels. This is carbon dioxide, as a component of the atmosphere, traps heat. To summarize, our planet has a fever. The temperature is going up. Let's take a look at how that carbon dioxide correlates with temperatures.

We have, in this case, showing since 1880—basically, the start of the Industrial Revolution—the increase in temperature on our planet, the global surface mean temperature. We have seen a significant increase. Now we want to find a way that this impacts our economy, let's take a look at how it impacts our recreation industry. This is an article that I grabbed from the New York Times. It is a lengthy article, but it is the title and the picture that I really wanted to show. It is from the Sunday Review and it is called "The End Of Snow."

This article basically documents how our ski resorts around our planet are suffering because they don’t have as much snow as they used to. There is a picture of artificial snow being created and put on the slope. It notes how much energy this requires, how many dollars it costs to provide that energy,
March 10, 2014

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S1411

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The Senator from Delaware, Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I would like to thank my colleague from Oregon, Senator MERKLEY, who has done a tremendous job laying out the scientific case, the compelling case, the cultural case, and the global case for why we here in the Senate need to wake up, need to listen to the indisputable evidence of what climate change is doing in our home States, to our country, and around the world.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, it's a pleasure to speak in this Chamber, my own three children—Maggie, Michael, and Jack—are asleep at home. And as I reflected on this past summer, I was struck by something—an experience we had—that was a simple and telling reminder of the steady changes wrought by climate change in our Nation.

Last summer we took a family vacation—a trip to Glacier National Park. For those who have had the opportunity to visit this national park in Montana, it is the site of many striking and beautiful scenes, but there was one hike we took in particular that stayed with me. It was a hike to historic Grinnell Glacier—a glacier that was 4,000 feet thick and 300 feet high when I was a child. In the 1960s, it took six hours to hike up the trail that takes you to Grinnell Glacier. You couldn't quite see until you came up over the last rise that most of what is left of Grinnell Glacier in the summers today is a chilly pool of water.

For my daughter Maggie and for my sons Mike and Jack, as I look ahead to the long-term future, I think we all have to ask ourselves this question: How many more changes are we willing to accept being wrought on creation, on this Nation, and on the world by the steady advance of climate change?

I can't quite see until you come up over the last rise that most of what is left of Grinnell Glacier in the summers today is a chilly pool of water. For my daughter Maggie and for my sons Mike and Jack, as I look ahead to the long-term future, I think we all have to ask ourselves this question: How many more changes are we willing to accept being wrought on creation, on this Nation, and on the world by the steady advance of climate change?

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, for those who have never been to Glacier National Park, it's a trip to hike in this majestic national park in Montana, it is the site of many striking and beautiful scenes, but there was one hike we took in particular that stayed with me. It was a hike to historic Grinnell Glacier—a glacier that was 4,000 feet thick and 300 feet high when I was a child. In the 1960s, it took six hours to hike up the trail that takes you to Grinnell Glacier. You couldn't quite see until you came up over the last rise that most of what is left of Grinnell Glacier in the summers today is a chilly pool of water.

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This and so many other glaciers that were monuments in our national parks are today receded or altogether gone.

Well, I think we have to ask ourselves fundamentally, what is our path forward? We have heard from other Senators. TIM KAINE of Virginia spoke about the importance of innovation, and ANGUS KING, the Senator from Maine, spoke about the importance of markets and of making sure our inventions and innovations in trying to solve these problems are also shared internationally. I think these are great and important insights.

One of the things I wanted to bring to the floor today first was insights from my own home State of Delaware, where our Governor, Jack Markell, impaneled a sea level rise advisory committee starting in 2010 that looked hard at how climate change might affect my home State.

At just 60 feet, Delaware has the lowest mean elevation of any State in the country. We already may be more susceptible to sea level rise than almost any State in the country. In my State of Delaware, we have seen and will continue to see the impact of climate change on our businesses, our communities, and our local environment. As the sea level rises, we are seeing the effects more and more.

Sea level rises essentially for two reasons. First, as the planet’s ice sheets melt—the much larger sheets than the Grinnell Glacier—they add to the amount of water in the ocean. Second, saltwater actually expands as it warms as well. So as the planet’s average temperature has steadily risen, so too has the level of its saltwater seas.

The fact that the Earth’s oceans are rising each year isn’t new information. It has been rising as long as we have been keeping track. But what is really jarring is that rate of rise is increasing and increasing significantly. When the data come from 1870 to 1930, the sea level was rising at a rate of 4 inches per 100 years. Over the next 60 years it rose at a rate of 8 inches per 100 years—more than double. In just the last 20 years the sea level has been rising at a strikingly more rapid rate of 12.5 inches per 100 years. The water is rising, and in Delaware it is rising fast.

The land itself in my State is also actually sinking. There is actually a documented vertical movement of the Earth’s crust under the mid-Atlantic coastline. Sea level—sea level has been happening in Delaware slowly but gradually since the ice age at a pace of just 2 millimeters of elevation every year. I know that doesn’t sound like a lot, but it adds up to another 4 inches over the course of a century.

So we have the water rising and the land sinking, making climate change and sea level rise—specifically for my home State—a very real issue.

A wide array of scientists have studied the impact on Delaware, and they have developed three models for a future scenario. In the conservative model, by the year 2100 the sea level in Delaware will have risen about 1.5 feet. In another model, the water off Delaware rises another full meter. In another and the most disconcerting model, it is 1.5 meters or about 5 feet. Unfortunately, at present, this broad group of scientists—inside and outside government—is estimating that is the most likely scenario.

Let’s make this real. Here is a projection of these three different scenarios in one area of Delaware. This is Bowers Beach. This is a well-established beach community by the end of this century. This beach community of Bowers Beach is very close to Dover Air Force Base and ends up under water.

Now let’s take a look at South Wilmington. The city in which I live is Wilmington, DE, and South Wilmington is a neighborhood in the largest city in our State. As the water rises in the Atlantic Ocean, it also rises up the Christina River, and the Christina River, which runs right through most of my home county, Newport County, and rises in the Peterson Wildlife Refuge too.

The impacts here are potentially devastating. We are talking about water 1.5 feet higher than what Delaware experienced during Superstorm Sandy—not for a brief storm surge but each and every day. Again, take a look at today the conservative, the middle, and the most aggressive. All three have scenarios in which virtually all of South Wilmington is underwater by the end of this century. The calculation of whether we are hit with a half a meter, a full meter, or 1.5 meters of sea rise comes down to the rate of acceleration of climate change globally, and it leaves for us a central and so far unanswered question: whether we try to slow the rate at which climate change is affecting our planet and maybe somehow turn the tide. This is the part of climate change policy called mitigation.

Priority one in this strategy is cutting the emissions we are pumping into our atmosphere. To do that, we can and must diversify our energy sources and reduce our dependence on polluting fossil fuels. Clean energy technology, energy efficiency programs, public transportation, and more will help cut down on these emissions, but it will require a global effort in order to avoid or minimize the local impacts.

The second part of climate change policy is adaptation based on an acceptance of the reality that our climate is changing and will have real effects on our planet and all of our communities. The truth is that even if we stopped all greenhouse gas emissions today—if we shut down power plants, stopped driving cars, stopped using gas-powered farm equipment, trains, and all the movement of greenhouse gases, of CO2 and others already in the atmosphere would still take many years to dissipate. Changes in the world’s climate are at this point inevitable. It is already happening and affecting communities, and we can expect these impacts to intensify as the rate of climate change continues to accelerate. We can modify our behavior to prevent those effects from being catastrophic. We can and should make better choices now to prevent disaster later.

In Delaware, for example, we have had two laws on the books for now 40 years that have helped us adapt. The first was championed in the 1970s by a Republican Governor, Ross Perot, a hero of mine and of our Governor’s and others. It is called the Coastal Zone Act, and passing it cost him his career in politics. It prohibited future industrial development on a long strip of coastal land, allowed the State and Federal government to preserve it and reduce the impacts of flooding and coastal erosion. Ultimately, in the long run, Governor Peterson has been proven a visionary in preserving this vital barrier all along Delaware’s coast.

The second law empowered the State to protect and replenish the State’s beaches, including the beaches on Delaware Bay, which are often overlooked. This has allowed our State to build a barrier and dune system that protects infrastructure and protects property from being washed away.

More important than these significant landmark laws of 40 years ago, today, instead of running away from coastal land, allowance Delaware and Federal government to preserve it and reduce the impacts of flooding and coastal erosion. Ultimately, in the long run, Governor Peterson has been proven a visionary in preserving this vital barrier all along Delaware’s coast.

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The Port of Wilmington would be rendered useless, nearly all the State’s acreage of protected wetlands could be inundated, nearly three-quarters of our dams, dikes, and levees flooded out. In short, this scenario for our lowest-lying community of our state is devastating.

As Secretary O’Mara said:

“We’re looking at big risks for human health and safety, and not just at the Delaware Bay beaches. We have big concerns about communities in Delaware. It’s much more complex than just the bay beaches or a community here or there.

He is right. So once again, remember, we have two basic approaches to climate change policy: adaptation and mitigation.

Once Delaware compiled its 200-page vulnerability assessment on sea level rise, the committee got to work on an adaptation strategy to protect our State and came up with slightly more than 60 options and hosted a whole series of public meetings and townhalls to discuss it. We are now working on a broader vulnerability assessment to examine the full range of impacts from climate change, even beyond sea level rise—changing temperatures, extreme weather changes, precipitation impacts which will affect us and our neighbors.

Climate change will affect the distribution, abundance, and behavior of wildlife, as well as the diversity, structure, and function of our ecosystem. We are already seeing changes in natural patterns. As Senator MARKET of Massachusetts commented earlier this evening, many commercial and recreational fish stocks along our east coast have moved northward by 20 to 200 miles over the past 40 years as ocean temperatures have increased. Scientists expect migratory species to be strongly affected by climate change, since animal migration is closely connected to climate factors, and migratory species use multiple habitats and resources during their migrations. These changes are impacting our own multimillion bird watching and waterfowl hunting, an important economic driver for us and critical parts of our heritage.

According to the draft National Climate Assessment released in 2013, our farmers are expected to initially adapt relatively well to the changing climate over the next 25 years. But later, as temperature increases and precipitation extremes get more intense, crop yields and production of poultry and livestock are expected to decline. More extreme weather events—drought and heavy downpours—will further reduce yields, damage soil, stress irrigation water supplies, and increase production costs. All in all, this is a fairly grim long-term outlook in the absence of decisive action.

I am proud of my State. Delaware was the first State to thoroughly assess vulnerability of specific resources in as comprehensive a way as they have, and we are determined to confront these changes to our planet head on and to protect our communities and the way of life we have built. I will briefly review. There is so much we can and should do here in Congress in a bipartisan way to lay the groundwork for the actions we have to take. We cannot wait any longer.

We could take up and pass the bipartisan bill recently reintroduced by Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN to increase the use of energy-efficient technology across all sectors in our society. The new version of the bill has 12 co-sponsors—six Democrats and six Republicans—and includes 10 new commonsense amendments which would save consumers electricity and money, a small but meaningful start on a journey toward changing our direction on climate change. Or we could level the playing field and help new clean energy technologies get off the ground by giving them the same tax advantages currently utilized by fossil fuel projects. The bipartisan Master Limited Partnership Act—which I am proud to cosponsor with my colleagues Senators MORAN, STAHEWOW, MURKOWSKI, LANDRIEU, and COLLINS, Democrats and Republicans working together—would level the playing field for renewables and give them and other new technologies a fighting chance in our energy market.

There are so many other steps we could do in combination, if we would get past this endless, pointless debate which has never reached the halls of science, and move forward in a way which better serves our country and our world.

The bottom line is that our climate is changing. We know this. With this knowledge comes the responsibility to reduce our emissions, to mitigate the impacts, and prepare for and take action to deal with the coming changes.

As I reflect on our own responsibilities as Senators, I am in part moved to respond to the call for climate change—not just because it is an environmental issue, an economic issue, a regional issue or global issue, but it is also for me and for many others a faith issue. It is a question of how we carry out our responsibility to be good stewards of God’s creation, to be those Senators we are called to be each from our own traditions who stand up and do what is right, not just for the short term, not just for the concerns of the day, but for posterity.

As I move toward my close, I will share with those in the Chamber and watching one of the things most encouraging to me as I have reflected on the change in the climate change movement over recent years is it has begun to draw support from all across the theological spectrum. There was last year, July of 2013, a letter sent to Speaker BOEHNER, Majority Leader REID, and all Members of Congress by 200 self-identified Christian evangelical leaders, along with 12 secular universities all across the United States, a powerful and incisive letter which says:

As evangelical scientists and academics, we understand climate change is real and action is urgently needed. All of God’s Creation—human and our environment—is under the control of fossil fuels, bringing on a warming planet, melting ice, and rising seas.

I urge any watching to consider reading it. It is posted on line. It goes on to quote Christian Scripture at length in making the case with the obligation, if we are concerned about our neighbors and about the least of these in this world, to take on the challenge of making sure we are good stewards.

Those of the Roman Catholic faith might be inspired by the Pope who has taken the name of the patron saint of animals and the environment, and recently issued a call for all people to be protectors of creation.

Last, I might read from a letter issued by the president of the National Association of Evangelicals, a group not commonly known for their close alignment with my party. Leith Anderson wrote in a letter in 2011:

While others debate the science and politics of climate change, we go to the poor people who are neither scientists nor politicians. They will never study carbon dioxide in the air or acidification of the ocean. But they will witness in the Sahel of Africa and floods along the coasts of Bangladesh. Their crops will fail while our supermarkets remain full. They will suffer while we study.

This couldn’t be more true. I urge all of us in this Chamber to reflect on whatever traditions sustain and bring us here that we have an obligation to those who sleep soundly in our homes now, to those from our home States around the country, to stand up and take action, to look clearly at the challenge which lies in front of us and to act in the best traditions of this body and of this Nation, to be good stewards of creation and to stand up to the challenges of this time.

Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. President, I thank all of my friends who are speaking on the floor tonight for their continued commitment to not just bring attention to climate change, but to push for decisive action on the issue.

As experts from around the world show us beyond a reasonable doubt that we, as a global community, are contributing to rising temperatures, there are those that would deny that human actions can have any effect on our climate and environment. Too often, lawmakers try to legislate their own “science” rather than properly utilizing the conclusions and recommendations made by skilled experts—yet nature does not conform to our curricula.

My own home State of New Jersey has shown strong leadership in moving our climate and environment. The United States must be an innovator in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, and a leading light in the clean energy sector.

As evangelical scientists and academics, we understand climate change is real and action is urgently needed. All of God’s Creation—human and our environment—is under the control of fossil fuels, bringing on a warming planet, melting ice, and rising seas.
20 percent of New Jersey’s electricity to come from renewable sources by 2021. We have put in place strong incentives for energy customers of all sizes, from single families to the many businesses that call New Jersey home, to become responsible and efficient energy producers, by installing solar panels on their homes and buildings. New Jersey is also beginning to realize some of its extraordinary potential to harness wind power off our coast, with multiple offshore wind projects currently in development. I am encouraged by some of the progress that I have seen in the renewable energy sector in New Jersey and other leading States, and hope that others will follow suit.

New Jersey’s many exemplary institutions of higher learning have also been at the forefront of the vital research that has helped us to understand the causes and consequences of global climate change. Important work is being done at the Institute for Climate Science and Coastal Sciences at Rutgers University into how climatic changes in the Arctic impact weather in the U.S., and Princeton University’s Cooperative Institute for Climate Science is at the forefront of change mitigation options and response strategies.

Some of my Senate colleagues from fossil fuel producing States have been hesitant to act, they say, because oil and coal production are home State issues for them. But for me, climate change is a home State issue. Not just because of the excellent work being done in New Jersey, but because my State has seen firsthand the devastating effects of a warmer climate that brings with it powerful storms, rising seas, and destructive flooding.

Not 18 months ago, New Jersey and much of the eastern seaboard was battered by an unprecedented superstorm that washed away much of the New Jersey coastline. Superstorm Sandy caused an estimated $65 billion in economic losses. 159 people lost their lives, 650,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, and 8.5 million households and businesses lost power, many of them for weeks. Power outages caused severe gas shortages, with traffic backed up for miles, and people waiting for hours to obtain fuel to feed the generators that were keeping their families warm and their food from spoiling.

New Jersey has persevered. We worked together and helped each other rebuild lives, businesses, homes, and our famous beaches and boardwalks. Efforts have been undertaken to make our coastal communities and critical infrastructure more resilient to future storms of this magnitude. But unless we act to implement responsible energy policies that cut our greenhouse gas emissions and incentivize investment in renewable energy infrastructure, these damaging superstorms will only become more powerful and frequent. Those who denigrate the reality of climate change tend to emphasize the economic costs of regulating carbon emissions, but these costs pale next to the economic and social costs of doing nothing.

I am proud to join my colleagues tonight, and for the duration of my time serving the people of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States, to address climate challenges. The decisions that we make in this body now will shape the future for our children and grandchildren. Years from now, I hope to humbly reflect on the Senate of the United States, and be able to say I was a part of the Congress that finally reigned in big oil and coal, and put the United States on a path towards sustainability and environmental responsibility. Future generations of Americans deserve no less, and our planet demands it.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, nearly 30 years ago, I joined a good friend, the late Hub Vogelmann, along with a Republican Congressman, a Democratic Governor and a whole bunch of New Jersey residents to fight the Adirondacks. Due to human action, the Adirondacks no longer have the pristine water that we once knew. We all have witnessed how climate change has altered the very chemistry of rainfall on a grand scale. As a result, we caused profound and large-scale damage to life sustaining ecosystems.

We have come together before. We have put in place strong incentives to put future generations at risk, and in doing so, we have cast aside partisan blinders by enacting legislation that prioritizes renewable energy development, supports energy efficient technologies, and taxes carbon pollution. It is time to take a stand against misguided policies and projects that put future generations at risk, and in doing so, we can ensure that this project will further accelerate the release of greenhouse gas pollution, which will intensify climate change.

There is a mountain of evidence that demonstrates the connection between greenhouse gas emissions, drinking water threats, public health threats, and safety threats from this pipeline are so great that it is not in our national interest, and its permit should be denied. I realize this goes against some public opinion polls, but I believe we must stamp out our addiction to fossil fuels and fight back against these threats to our land, water, air, and healthy communities around the world.

We have to understand that climate change is not simply an environmental challenge. Creating a green energy sector is not just about cutting greenhouse gas emissions. It is about providing jobs for Americans in the renewable energy and energy efficiency fields. It is about strengthening national security in America by having greater control over our energy sources and breaking the stranglehold of oil on the transportation system. What should unite all of us, Republicans and Democrats alike, is assuring that our children and grandchildren have clean air to breathe.

We have come together before. We did it back in the time of President
George H.W. Bush. We joined hands across the aisle and across regions of this great country to solve problems. Why can’t we do it again? Isn’t that the least we owe to our planet? Isn’t that the least we owe to our children and grandchildren?

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the Committees of the Senate.

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

FISCAL YEAR 2015 BUDGET: APPENDIX, ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVES, AND HISTORICAL TABLES, RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE ON MARCH 10, 2014—FM 34

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4830. A communication from the Chief of the Policy and Rules Division, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission’s Rules to Establish Regulations for Task-Level Probing and Frequency Band 77–81 GHz” ((ET Docket No. 10–23) (FCC 14–2)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4831. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4832. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4833. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4834. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4835. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; 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–4830. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4831. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4832. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4833. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4834. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–4835. A communication from the President of the Senate on February 25, 2014; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:07 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2641. An act to provide for improved coordination of agency actions in the preparation and adoption of environmental documents for permitting determinations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3826. An act to provide direction to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the establishment of standards for emissions of any greenhouse gas from fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4152. An act to provide for the costs of loan guarantees for Ukraine.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2097. A bill to provide for the extension of certain unemployment benefits, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4151. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to delay the implementation of the penalty for failure to comply with the individual health insurance mandate.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 2014.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE
(FRL No. 9906–47) received in the Office of the President on March 4, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4844. 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; Washington: State Implementation Plan Miscellaneous Revisions” (FRL No. 9907–38–Region 10) received in the Office of the President on March 4, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4858. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Point Source Category” (FRL No. 9906–31–OW) received in the Office of the President on March 4, 2014; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4855. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report prepared by the Department of State on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period October 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4857. 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 13–178); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4893. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the rule entitled “Revisions to the Public Health and Safety Principles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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. COATS:
S. 394. A bill to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, and for other purposes.

S. 2100. A bill to promote the use of clean cooking solutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 933. At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) were added as cosponsors of S. 313, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of ABLE accounts established under State programs for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 394. At the request of Mr. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 394, a bill to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, and for other purposes.

S. 526. At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 526, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the special rule for contributions of qualified conservation contributions, and for other purposes.

S. 582. At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 582, a bill to approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.

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

S. 746. At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 755, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to apply the Medicaid primary care payment rate to additional physician providers of primary care services.

S. 923. At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. MURRAY) were added as cosponsors of S. 923, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
Act of 1968 to extend the authorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program through fiscal year 2018.

S. 1044

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1044, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install in the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

S. 1410

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRUIE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1410, a bill to focus limited Federal resources on the most serious offenders.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. PRIYOR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1413, a bill to exempt from sequestration certain fees of the Food and Drug Administration.

S. 1456

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1456, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

S. 1597

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRIYOR), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHEFTLY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. WALSH), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURRE), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. ROGERS), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1597, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country’s freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

S. 1675

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1675, a bill to reduce recidivism and increase public safety, and for other purposes.

S. 1690

At the request of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1690, a bill to reauthorize the Second Chance Act of 2007.

S. 1739

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Ms. DONNELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1739, a bill to modify the efficiency standards for grid-enabled water heaters.

S. 1756

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1756, a bill to amend section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to improve and clarify certain disclosure requirements for restaurants, similar retail food establishments, and vending machines.

S. 1827

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLLISS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GILLISSEY), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Maine (Mr. King), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Kirk), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. Landrieu), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Leahy), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Menendez), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Moran), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Pryor), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Reed), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Reid), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Rockefeller), the Senator from New York (Mr. Schumer), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Shelby), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Toomey), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Udall), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Warner), the Senator from Montana (Mr. Walsh), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Barrasso), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Burr), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Coats), the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cornyn), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Graham), the Senator from Utah (Mr. Hatch), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Hoeven), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Isakson), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Johnson), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. McCain), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McConnell), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Graham), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Thune), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Vitter) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Wicker) were added as cosponsors of S. 1827, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the American Fighter Aces, collectively, in recognition of their heroic military service and defense of our country’s freedom throughout the history of aviation warfare.

S. 1899

At the request of Mr. KLOBuchar, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Udall) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1899, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a consumer renewable credit for a utility that sells renewable power, and for other purposes.

S. 1917

At the request of Mrs. McCaskill, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Cornyn) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1917, a bill to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

S. 1948

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. Heitkamp) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1948, a bill to promote the academic achievement of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian children with the establishment of a Native American language grant program.

S. 2068

At the request of Ms. Landrieu, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. Rubio) were added as cosponsors of S. 2068, a bill to strengthen resources for entrepreneurs by improving SCORE program, and for other purposes.

S. 2077

At the request of Mrs. Boxer, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. Schumer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2077, a bill to prohibit the marketing of electronic cigarettes to children, and for other purposes.

S. Res. 348

At the request of Mr. Burr, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 348, a resolution expressing support for the internal rebuilding, resettlement, and reconciliation within Sri Lanka that are necessary to ensure a lasting peace.

S. Res. 365

At the request of Ms. Menendez, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Cardin) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Markey) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 365, a resolution deploring the violent repression of peaceful demonstrators in Venezuela, and calling for full accountability for human rights violations taking place in Venezuela, and supporting the right of the Venezuelan people to the free and peaceful exercise of representative democracy.

S. Res. 370

At the request of Mr. Thune, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 370, a resolution supporting the territorial integrity of Ukraine and condemning Russian military aggression in Ukraine.

S. Res. 376

At the request of Mrs. Shaheen, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. Murkowski) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. Landrieu) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 376, a resolution...
supporting the goals of International Women’s Day.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2100. A bill to promote the use of clean cookstoves and fuels to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and protect the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Clean Cookstove Support Act. This legislation addresses a serious global public health and environmental issue, and I am very pleased to be joined in this effort by my friend and colleague, Senator Durbin.

Nearly half of the world’s population cooks over open fires or with inefficient, polluting, and unsafe cookstoves using wood, agricultural waste, dung, coal, or other solid fuels. Smoke from these traditional cookstoves and open fires is associated with chronic and acute health problems that affect women and children disproportionately.

Alarmingly, the Global Burden of Disease Study of 2010 doubled the mortality estimates for exposure to smoke from cookstoves referred to as household air pollution from 2 million to 4 million deaths annually in the developing world. The GBD indicates this is more than the deaths from malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS combined. The GBD ranks household air pollution as the fourth worst overall health risk factor in the world for women and girls. Millions more are sickened from the toxic smoke and thousands suffer burns annually from open fires or unsafe cookstoves.

Traditional cookstoves also create serious environmental problems. Recent studies show that the emissions of black carbon or common soot from biomass cookstoves significantly contribute to regional air and climate change. In fact, cookstoves account for some 25 percent of black carbon emissions. Each family using a traditional cookstove can require up to 2 tons of biomass cooking fuel, and where demand for fuel outstrips the natural re-growth of resources, local land degradation and loss of biodiversity often results.

Moreover, the collection of this fuel is a burden that is shouldered disproportionately by women and children. In some regions of the world, women and girls risk rape and gender-based violence during the up to 20 hours a week they spend away from their families gathering fuel.

Replacing traditional cookstoves with modern alternatives would help reverse these alarming health and environmental trends. This would be relatively inexpensive. In fact, there are stoves that are coming on the market now that cost as little as $20 and are 50 percent more efficient than the traditional cooking methods. It also could be done quickly. It is what scientists call the low-hanging fruit of environmental fixes.

Through the leadership of former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and the United Nations Foundation, the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves was formed to address the serious health and environmental issues posed by traditional cookstoves, the alliance aims to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and combat pollution by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. Alliance partners are working to help overcome market barriers that currently impede production, deployment, and use of cookstoves that are clean in the developing world.

To assist in this important endeavor, several Federal agencies and departments have committed a total of up to $125 million to the sector for the first 5 years of the alliance. These include a wide variety of departments, including the Departments of State, Energy, and Health and Human Services, the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Science Foundation, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, NOAA, and the Peace Corps have also made commitments to provide technical assistance and development efforts, including humanitarian and government programs for women and girls.

The legislation Senator Durbin and I are introducing today reinforces this commitment and would require the Secretary of State to work to advance the goals of the alliance. In addition, the bill authorizes the existing funding commitments made by our government to ensure that these crucial pledges toward preventing unnecessary illness and reducing pollution around the globe are met.

By supporting the work of the alliance and the commitments of the U.S. Government to replace traditional cookstoves with modern versions that emit less pollution, we will directly benefit some of the world’s poorest people and to reduce harmful pollution that affects us all. It offers a way for us to address the second leading cause of illness and death in the world; pollution.

There is yet another reason for my colleagues to support this initiative. Addressing persistent global issues of poverty and underdevelopment makes our country more secure by undercutting some of the key drivers of extremism and militancy around the world. Thereby, my colleagues Senator Durbin and me in supporting the Clean Cookstoves and Fuel Support Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—RECOGNIZING THE 193RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE AND CELEBRATING DEMOCRACY IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

WHEREAS the people of ancient Greece developed the concept of democracy, in which supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

WHEREAS the founding fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in the original Greek language, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming the representative democracy of the United States;

WHEREAS Petros Mavromichalis, the former Commander in Chief of Greece and a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821, “It is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and... in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you.”;

WHEREAS the Greek national anthem, the “Hymn to Liberty,” includes the words, “most heartily was gladdened George Washington’s brave land”; and

WHEREAS the people of the United States generously offered humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence;

WHEREAS Greece, in one of the most consequential “David vs. Goliath” victories for freedom and democracy in modern times, refused to surrender to the Axis forces and inflicted a fatal wound at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia, where the Axis forces met defeat;

WHEREAS Winston Churchill said, “If there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been and no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks”;

WHEREAS hundreds of thousands of people of Greece were killed in Greece during World War II in defense of the values of the Allies;

WHEREAS, throughout the 20th century, Greece was one of a few countries that allied with the United States in every major international conflict;

WHEREAS Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the volatile Balkan region, having invested billions of dollars in the countries of the region, thereby helping to create tens of thousands of new jobs, contributing more than $750,000,000 in development aid for the region;
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Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and have more recently provided critical assistance in the operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Libya;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympic Games of more than 14,000 athletes and more than 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, a feat the Government and people of Greece handled with efficiency, security, and with hospitality;

Whereas Greece, located in a region where Christianity meets Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim countries and Israel;

Whereas the Government of Greece has taken important steps in recent years to further cross-cultural understanding, reappraisal, and cooperation in various fields with Turkey, and has also improved its relations with other countries in the region, including Israel, thus enhancing the stability of the wider region;

Whereas the governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the people of Greece and the United States; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2014, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 193rd anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed; and

(3) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 193 years ago.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2807. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2808. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 224. SPECIFIC DEDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 224 of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 224 as section 225, and

(2) by inserting after section 223 the following new section:

SEC. 225. SPECIFIC DEDUCTION.

(a) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.—In the case of an individual for which there are 1 or more qualifying children with respect to whom the taxpayer could have claimed such child as a dependent under section 152(a)(1), such dollar amount shall be allowed as a deduction equal to the employment-related expenses paid by such individual during the taxable year.

(b) DOLLAR LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount allowed as a deduction under subsection (a) with respect to the taxpayer for any taxable year shall not exceed—

(A) $7,000, if there is 1 qualifying child with respect to the taxpayer for such taxable year, or

(B) $14,000, if there are 2 or more qualifying children with respect to the taxpayer for such taxable year.

(2) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2015, each of the dollar amounts in paragraph (1) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

(A) such dollar amount, multiplied by

(B) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which such tax year begins, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2014’ for ‘calendar year 1992’ in subparagraph (B) thereof.

If any amount as adjusted under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of $100, such amount shall be rounded to the nearest highest multiple of $100.

(c) DEFINITIONS—SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section—

(1) QUALIFYING CHILD.—The term ‘qualifying child’ means a dependent of the taxpayer (as defined in section 152(a)(1))—

(A) who has not attained age 13, or

(B) who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself.

(2) EMPLOYMENT-RELATED EXPENSES.—The term ‘employment-related expenses’ has the meaning given such term by section 21(b)(2), as applied as if the terms ‘qualifying child’ and ‘qualifying children’, within the meaning of this section, were substituted for the terms ‘qualifying individual’ and ‘qualifying individuals’, respectively.

(3) SPECIAL RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (10) of section 21(e) shall apply.

(d) DENIAL OF DOUBLED BENEFIT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—No deduction shall be allowed under this section for any expense with respect to which a credit is claimed by the taxpayer under section 21.

(2) COORDINATION RULE.—For coordination with a dependent care assistance program, see section 129(a)(7).

(b) DEDUCTION ALLOWED ABOVE-THE-LINE.—Subsection (a) of section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after paragraph (21) the following new paragraph:

(22) CHILD CARE DEDUCTION.—The deduction allowed by section 224.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting ‘‘, or as a deduction under section 224,’’ after ‘‘section 21’’.

(d) C LERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part VII of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking the item relating to section 224 and by inserting the following new items:

‘‘Sec. 224. Child care deduction.
Sec. 225. Child care deduction.
Sec. 226. Effective date.’’

SA 2808. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 625. INCREASE IN DOLLAR LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 129(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ‘‘shall not exceed’’ and all that follows in inserting the following: ‘‘shall not exceed—

(1) in the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income for such taxable year is less than $100,000 (twice such amount in the case of a joint return), $10,000 (half such amount in the case of a separate return by a married individual), and

(2) in any other case, $5,000 (half such amount in the case of a separate return by a married individual);’’.

(b) MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—Paragraph (2) of section 129(a) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(2) MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘modified adjusted gross income’ means the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year increased by any amount excluded from gross income under section 911, 931, or 933.’’.

(c) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Paragraph (2) of section 129(a) of such Code is amended by adding a new subparagraph:

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in a calendar year after 2014, each dollar amount contained in subparagraph (A) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

(1) such dollar amount, multiplied by

(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting ‘calendar year 2013’ for ‘calendar year 1992’ in subparagraph (B) thereof.

Any increase determined under the preceding sentence shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $5.

(d) E FFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSION

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet on March 11, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD-430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled Access and Cost: What the U.S. Health Care System Can Learn from Other Countries.

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Bill Gendell of the committee staff on (202) 224-5480.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Sarah Cupp of the committee staff on (202) 224–5363.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet on March 13, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD–430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “Protecting the Public Health: Examining FDA’s Initiatives and Priorities.”

For further information regarding this meeting, please contact Emily Schlichting of the committee staff on (202) 224–6840.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Carly Robinson, a fellow in the office of Senator Mark Udall, be granted the privilege of the floor during the Senate’s session of today, March 10, 2014.

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

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Harsh Desai, a fellow in the office of Senator Feinstein, be granted the privilege of the floor during the duration of the overnight debate on climate change.

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

Mr. FRANKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Samuel Bockenhauer, a fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 113th Congress.

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

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two science policy fellows from my office, Anna Mebust and Melissa Holtmeyer, be granted floor privileges through the end of the session.

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

Mr. SANDERS. I also want to thank them, as well as my environmental policy adviser, Jacob Smith, for all of the hard work they have done on this important issue.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Brian Beall, James Chang, Jamie Lawrence, Mohsin Syed, and Timothy Torma, who are fellows from Senator Schatz’s office, be given floor privileges for the remainder of this session of Congress.

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

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

BECKY LIZABETH MORISUGU, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE FLETCHER A. KOVAR, RESIGNED.

NANI A. COLORETTI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE KATHY A. JONES, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ESTEVAN R. LOPES, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF RECLAMATION, VICE MICHAEL L. CONNER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MONICA C. REGALBUTO, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT), VICE ENIS R. THAY, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ANDREW H. SACCHI, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLeniPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 217(D):

To be rear admiral

LINDA L. FAGAN
THOMAS W. JONES
STEVEN D. POULIN
JAMIE E. BENSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

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

To be general

LT. GEN. JOHN E. HYDEN

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

To be general

LT. GEN. DARREN W. MCDERMOT

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 617:

To be brigadier general

COL. KATHLEEN A. COOK

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 617:

To be major general

COL. JEFFREY A. ROCKWELL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NOMINATED 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

VICE ADM. JOHN W. MILLER

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on March 10, 2014 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

NANI A. COLORETTI, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE DANIEL M. TANGHERLINI, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 6, 2014.
ELIZABETH ALVIDREZ
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Elizabeth Alvidrez for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Elizabeth Alvidrez is a 12th grader at Jefferson High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Elizabeth Alvidrez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Elizabeth Alvidrez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 90 I had to depart DC to fly to Georgia in order to attend the funeral for a longtime friend. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

DOMINIC SANchez
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Dominic Sanchez for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Dominic Sanchez is a 12th grader at Arvada West High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Dominic Sanchez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Dominic Sanchez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

ON THE 49TH ANNIVERSARY OF “BLOODY SUNDAY” AND THE IMPORTANCE AND CONTINUING NEED FOR AN EFFECTIVE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 49th anniversary of “Bloody Sunday.” On Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 600 civil rights demonstrators, including our beloved colleague, Congressman John Lewis of Georgia, were brutally attacked by state and local police at the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery in support of the right to vote.

“Bloody Sunday” was a watershed moment in the history of Civil Rights Movement and of our country. It crystallized for the nation the necessity of enacting a strong and effective federal law protecting the right to vote for every American.


Mr. Speaker, in signing the Voting Rights Act on August 6, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson said:

“The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men.

In answering the call of history and justice, great legislator-statesmen strongly supported the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and worked across the aisle and with President Johnson to ensure its passage. Men like Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D–Montana), Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R–Illinois), Speaker John McCormack (D–Massachusetts), House Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D–Louisiana), House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D–New York), and House Minority Leader and former President Gerald Ford (R–Michigan).

Mr. Speaker, since its passage in 1965, and through four reauthorizations signed by Republican presidents (1970, 1975, 1982, 2006), more Americans, especially those in the communities we represent, have been empowered by the Voting Rights Act than any other single piece of legislation.

Section 5 of the Act requires covered jurisdictions to submit proposed changes to any voting law or procedure to the Department of Justice or the U.S. District Court in Washington, DC for pre-approval, hence the term “pre-clearance.” Under Section 5, the submitting jurisdiction has the burden of proving that the proposed change(s) are not retrogressive, i.e. that they do not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color.

In announcing his support for the 1982 extension of the Voting Rights Act, President Reagan said, “the right to vote is the crown jewel of American liberties.” And Section 5 is the “crown jewel” of the Voting Rights Act.

But a terrible blow was dealt to the Voting Rights Act on June 25, 2013, when the Supreme Court handed down the decision in Shelby County v. Holder, 570 U.S. 193 (2013), which invalidated Section 4(b), the provision of the law determining which jurisdictions would be subject to Section 5 “pre-clearance.”

In 2006, the City of Calera, Alabama, which lies within Shelby County, submitted a discriminatory redistricting plan without complying with Section 5, leading to the loss of the city’s sole African-American councilman, Ernest Montgomery. In compliance with Section 5, however, Calera was required to draw a non-discriminatory redistricting plan and conduct another election in which Mr. Montgomery regained his seat.

According to the Supreme Court majority, the reason for striking down Section 4(b) was that “times have changed.” Now, the Court was right; times have changed. But what the Court did not fully appreciate is that the positive changes it cited are due almost entirely to the existence and vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. And that is why the Voting Rights Act is still needed.

Let me put it this way: in the same way that the vaccine invented by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1953 eradicated the crippling effects but did not eliminate the cause of polio, the Voting Rights Act succeeded in stymying the practices that resulted in the wholesale disenfranchisement of African Americans and language minorities. But it did not end them entirely. The Voting Rights Act is needed as much today to prevent another epidemic of voting disenfranchisement as Dr. Salk’s vaccine is still needed to prevent another polio epidemic.

Many of us remember what it was like before the Voting Rights Act but for those too young to have lived through it, let us take a stroll down memory lane. Before the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965, the right to vote did not exist in practice for most African Americans. And until 1975, most American citizens who were not proficient in English faced significant obstacles to voting, because they could not understand the ballot.

Even though the Indian Citizenship Act gave Native Americans the right to vote in 1924, state law determined who could actually vote, which effectively excluded many Native Americans from political participation for decades.
Asian Americans and Asian immigrants also suffered systematic exclusion from the political process. In 1964, the year before the Voting Rights Act became law, there were approximately 300 African-Americans in public office, including judges. Few, if any, black elected officials were elected anywhere in the South. Because of the Voting Rights Act, there are now more than 9,100 black elected officials, including 43 members of Congress, the largest number ever.

The Voting Rights Act opened the political process for many of the approximately 6,000 Latino public officials that have been elected and appointed nationwide, including 263 at the state or federal level, 27 of whom serve in Congress. Native Americans, Asians and others who have historically encountered harsh barriers to full political participation also have benefited greatly.

Aided by Section 5, the Voting Rights Act was successful in preventing the states with the worst and most egregious records of voter suppression and intimidation from disenfranchising minority voters. So successful was the Voting Rights Act that the Supreme Court apparently saw no harm in invalidating the provision that subjected those states to the federal supervision responsible for the success it celebrated.

Now to be sure, the Supreme Court did not invalidate the preclearance provisions of Section 5; it only invalidated Section 4(b). But that is like leaving the car undamaged but destroying the key that unlocks the doors and starts the engine.

According to the Court, the coverage formula in Section 4(b) had to be struck down because the data upon which it was based—registration rates and turn-out gaps—was too old and outdated. Like many others, I disagreed. I thought the Court got it wrong and said so in an op-ed published in the Forward Times of Houston, in which I wrote:

The Court majority confuses the symptom with the cause. Congress' focus was not on voter registration or turnout rates. Congress instead was focused on eliminating the causes or at least eradicating the effects of racial discrimination in voting in states that had a "unique history of problems with racial discrimination in voting." *Shelby*, 570 U.S. 193, (Ginsburg, J., dissenting), slip op. at 19 (June 25, 2013).

I believe Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg was exactly right when she wrote in her dissent that the question in 2006 was not which states were to be covered by Section 4(b) and thus subject to pre-clearance as was the case in 1965. Rather the question before Congress in 2006:

Was there still a sufficient basis to support continued application of the preclearance remedy in each of those already-identified places?

There were many commentators, pundits, and opponents of the Voting Rights Act who viewed the Court's Shelby decision as the death knell of the Act.

But they underestimated the resolve of men and women of good will across the country who revere the Voting Rights Act. They underestimated the determination of my colleagues in the House and Senate, on both sides of the aisle.

They discounted the commitment of persons like *Republican JAMES SENSENBRENNER* and *Democrat JOHN CONYERS*, each a former Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; *Congressman JOHN LEWIS*, who shed his blood on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama on "Bloody Sunday"; *Northern members of Congress like Democratic Whip STENY HOYER*, *Republicans STEVE CHABOT of Ohio*, and *SEAN DUFFY of Wisconsin*; and *Southern members like SPENCER BACHUS of Alabama*, *ROBERT "BOBBY" SCOTT of Virginia* and *SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Texas*.

These members, joined by several of their colleagues, refused to let the Voting Rights Act die. They recognized and understood that for all the progress this nation has made in becoming a more inclusive, equitable, and pluralistic society, it is the Voting Rights Act "that has brought us thus far along the way." And so we went to work. You know the saying: "Don't cry about it, be about it." And so we were.

Led by Congressman Jim Clyburn of South Carolina, I was honored to be a member of the working group tasked with sharing ideas, making recommendations, and drafting the legislation that would repair the damage done to the Voting Rights Act by the Supreme Court decision and capable of winning majorities in the House and Senate and the signature of the President. After months of hard work, consultation, negotiation, and collaboration, we were able to produce a bill, H.R. 3899, "Voting Rights Amendments Act of 2014," that can achieve these goals.

To be sure, this legislation is not perfect, no bill ever is. But—and this is important—the bill represents an important step forward because it is responsive to the concern expressed by the Supreme Court and establishes a new coverage formula that is carefully tailored but sufficiently potent to protect the voting rights of all Americans.

First, H.R. 3899 specifies a new coverage formula that is based on current problems in voting and therefore directly responds to the Court's concern that the previous formula was outdated. The importance of this feature is hard to overestimate. Legislators and litigators understand that the likelihood of the Court upholding an amended statute that fails to correct the provision previously found to be defective is very low indeed.

H.R. 3899 replaces the old "static" coverage formula with a new dynamic coverage formula, or "rolling trigger," which works as follows:

1. for states, it requires at least one finding of discrimination at the state level and at least four adverse findings by its sub-jurisdictions within the previous 15 years;
2. for political subdivisions, it requires at least three adverse findings within the previous 15 years; but
3. political subdivisions with "persistent and extremely low minority voter turnout" can also be covered if they have a single adverse finding of discrimination.

The "rolling trigger" mechanism effectively gives the legislation nationwide reach because any state and any jurisdiction in any state potentially is subject to being covered if the requisite number of violations are found to have been committed.

Prior to Shelby County v. Holder, the Voting Rights Act covered 16 states in whole or in part, including most of the states in the Deep South. Those states originally covered in whole were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original States Covered</th>
<th>Applicable Date</th>
<th>Fed. Register</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1964</td>
<td>30 FR 9897</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1964</td>
<td>30 FR 9897</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1964</td>
<td>30 FR 9897</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1972</td>
<td>40 FR 43746</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1972</td>
<td>40 FR 43746</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1972</td>
<td>40 FR 43746</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1975</td>
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</tbody>
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The rolling trigger contained in H.R. 3899, however, does not cover all of these states. To compensate for the fact that fewer jurisdictions are covered, the bill also includes several key provisions that are consistent with the needs created by a narrower Section 5 trigger.

For example, H.R. 3899:

1. Expands judicial "bail-in" authority under Section 3 so that it applies to voting changes that result in discrimination (not just intentional discrimination);
2. Requires nationwide transparency of "late breaking" voting changes; allocation of poll place resources; and changes within the boundaries of voting districts;
3. Clarifies and expands the ability of plaintiffs to seek a preliminary injunction against voting discrimination; and
4. Clarifies and expands the Attorney General's authority to send election observers to protect against voting discrimination.

The right to vote, free from discrimination, is the capstone of full citizenship conferred by the Civil War Amendments. And it is a source of eternal pride to me that in pursuit of extending the full measure of citizenship to all Americans, I had the honor of serving with *Republican JAMES SENSENBRENNER* and *Democrat JOHN CONYERS*, and the historic 18th Congressional District of Texas, introduced, and the Congress adopted, what are now Sections 4(f)(3) and 4(f)(4) of the Voting Rights Act, which extended the protections of Section 4 (a) and Section 5 to language minorities. Language minorities in emerging communities have distinct and particular interests that ought to be considered.

"Emerging communities" are those located in states such as Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina that historically were not home to large numbers of Hispanics or Asian-Pacific Americans but have in recent years experienced Leaders of modest population growth which is expected to accelerate. The concern is that these Hispanic and Asian-Pacific voters in these areas become more numerous in these states and capable of having...
a tangible influence on electoral outcomes, some communities may respond by adopting measures that violate principles of fair and equal treatment. Such measures may include:

1. Changes from single-member to at-large election districts.
2. Changes to jurisdictional boundaries through annexation; or
3. Changes to multilingual voting materials requirements.

I think we can all agree that language minorities residing in emerging communities deserve protection from any such retaliatory election changes. The question is how this can best be achieved consistent with the overriding goal of bringing to the floor a bill that can pass both houses of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is no ordinary piece of legislation. For millions of Americans, and many of us in Congress, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is sacred treasure, earned by the sweat and toil and tears and blood of ordinary Americans who showed the world it was possible to accomplish extraordinary things. In 2006, during the floor debate on the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, I said:

With our vote today on H.R. 9, each of us will earn a place in history.

The question before the House is whether our vote on the Voting Rights Act will mark this moment in history as a “day of infamy,” in FDR’s immortal words, or will commit us to defend the freedom of participation that can pass both houses of Congress.

I am as committed to the preservation of the Voting Rights Act today as I was then and will not rest until the job is done. As I stated during the historic 2006 debate:

I stand today an heir of the Civil Rights Movement, a beneficiary of the Voting Rights Act. I would be breaking faith with those who risked all and gave all to secure for our generation the right to vote if I did not do all I can to strengthening the Voting Rights Act so that it will forever keep open those doors that shut out so many for so long.

This is why I intend to work with my colleagues and others as H.R. 3899 works its way forward and to do all I can to protect the voting rights of all Americans.

DIANA ARANDA
HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Diana Aranda for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Diana Aranda is a 12th grader at Arvada High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Diana Aranda is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Diana Aranda for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALEXANDRIA TRANSIT COMPANY AND DASH BUS SYSTEM

HON. JAMES P. MORAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the honoring of the 30th anniversary of the Alexandria Transit Company’s (ATC) and the initiation of the city’s DASH bus system. Mayor Charles “Chuck” Beatty was the champion and father of DASH, and had a vision over 30 years ago of a bus system that would begin to address the needs of the community and provide high quality transit service to the residents, workers, and visitors of the City of Alexandria. The ATC Chairman of 22 years, Mr. William “Bill” B. Hurd shared the Mayor’s vision and helped to create the organization that has been so successful under his leadership; and who fostered a back-to-basics approach of operating safe and reliable service with clean buses and friendly and courteous drivers.

The DASH transit plays a vital role in the city of Alexandria by providing clean, safe, affordable, and reliable transportation service every day to thousands of commuters, city residents, workers, and visitors. The total ridership over the past 30 years has increased by over 360%, with a total annual ridership of over four million, an average of 14,500 passengers riding DASH every weekday and 12,000 passengers riding on the weekends; and expanded service from 582,000 miles in the first full year of service to over 1.6 million miles today.

I am pleased to say that DASH contributes to the quality of life and preserving the livability of Alexandria by mitigating traffic impacts, improving circulation and mobility throughout the city, and providing easier access to local businesses, retail and employment centers, residential developments, and to the regional Metrorail and the Virginia Railway Express commuter rail systems. Over the past four years, DASH has been purchasing environmentally friendly and low-floor hybrid electric buses and trolleys, which have provided great benefits including: reduced air pollutant emissions, reduced fuel consumption, increased transmission and brake life, and reduced engine noise, while improving accessibility and dwell times, and providing a smoother ride overall.

Metro Magazine named DASH one of the “10 Great Transit Systems to Work For” and the Alexandria Commission for Women recognized the DASH General Manager, Sandy Modell, with the Salute to Women Leadership in Business and Career Development Award.

On behalf of the residents of the 8th Congressional District of Virginia, I congratulate the entire DASH bus system, its employees, and the Board of Directors, for their efforts and significant contributions to the Alexandria community to improve mobility and accessibility throughout the city, and for their achievement that has been recognized both nationally and by the Commonwealth of Virginia, in providing the highest quality of transit service to Alexandria residents, workers, and visitors, and in helping to make Alexandria a truly Livable, Green, and Prospering City.

EDGAR HERNANDEZ
HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Edgar Hernandez for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Edgar Hernandez is a 12th grader at Jefferson High School and received this award for her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Edgar Hernandez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Edgar Hernandez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON BARBER
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, due to a meeting with members of the House Armed Services Committee, I missed one recorded vote on March 6. I would like to indicate at this point how I would have voted had I been present for that vote.

On rollcall No. 110, agreeing to the amendment offered by Mr. NADLER of New York to exempt from the bill any construction project for a nuclear facility planned in an area designated as an earthquake fault zone, I would have voted “aye.”
School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Edgar Hernandez is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Edgar Hernandez for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollover No. 69, I had to depart DC to fly to Georgia in order to attend the visitation of a funeral for a longtime friend. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

COZBI ESCOBAR
HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Cozbi Escobar for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Cozbi Escobar is a 12th grader at Jefferson High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Cozbi Escobar is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Cozbi Escobar for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING WHITICAR BOAT WORKS FOR THE 50-YEAR CELEBRATION OF THE “ELEGANTE”

HON. PATRICK MURPHY
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Whiticar Boat Works on the occasion of the 50-year celebration of their 1961 Motor Yacht Elegante, built in the same location that this family-run business still resides at in Stuart, Florida. Founded in 1947 by Curt Whiticar, who just celebrated his 103rd birthday last month, this renowned business has expanded but still remains family-run by Curt’s son John Whiticar, and nephew Jim Dragseth.

Fifty years ago, Whiticar built the Elegante on the very location where they now celebrate the motor yacht’s anniversary. Originally called Aphrodite, the yacht was built for Fishers Island, New York resident John Hay “Jock” Whitney, a U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune. For many years, Jack Whiticar, a brother of the company’s founder, served as the captain of the yacht for Mr. Whitney. The yacht, now known as the Elegante, is currently owned by Pat and Bill Anton and remains the sole motor yacht ever produced by Whiticar Boat Works.

I am extremely proud of Whiticar for the great work they have done for so many years on the Treasure Coast. From its founding over 66 years ago to the present day, Whiticar has demonstrated a commitment to excellence in serving the boating community and producing excellent custom sport fishing boats. Passed from fathers to sons, Whiticar is a testament to hard work and dedication, a reminder of the important role family-owned businesses play in strengthening our economy. But not only has Whiticar Boat Works contributed greatly to our local economy and boating industry, but has played an integral role in our community, supporting coastal cleanups and efforts to clean our local waterways, encouraging boating safety, and benefiting local organizations such as the Boys & Girls Club. We are so very lucky to have Whiticar as part of our Martin County community.

Mr. Speaker, I again congratulate Mr. Whiticar and Whiticar Boat Works for the 50-year celebration of the Elegante, and I am honored to recognize the work they have done over these many years. I am proud that such a terrific organization has made its home in my district, and I wish them continued success and many more milestones to celebrate.

CASSIDY OSBORNE
HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Cassidy Osborne for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Cassidy Osborne is an 8th grader at Moore Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Cassidy Osborne is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Cassidy Osborne for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS, PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE, AND COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY ACT OF 2014

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce an important bill for the administration of justice in the District of Columbia. The bill would make minor, technical changes to the authorities of the District of Columbia Courts (Courts), the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS) and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA), placing these entities in the same position as their federal counterparts for more effective management and operation.

This bill would allow the Courts to collect debts owed to it by its employees (e.g., debts from loss or damage to property, improper credit card payments, erroneous payments to employees). The Executive Officer of the Courts would have to provide employees with at least 30 days’ written notice regarding the debt collection, and employees would have the right to a hearing conducted by an independent officer. The bill would also give the Courts the authority to purchase uniforms to ensure the safety of its building engineers, facilities maintenance workers and mail personnel. These service employees must regularly access buildings run by the Courts at all hours. The increase in the number of security incidents in courthouses throughout the country and the location of the Courts in the nation’s capital require visual security and uniformity of staff to help ensure that unauthorized persons do not enter secure areas.

The bill would expressly allow PDS to accept and use public grants, voluntary and uncompensated services, such as unpaid law clerks and interns, and private contributions made to advance PDS’s work. It would also allow PDS board members to be reimbursed as PDS employees for purposes of liability. Apparently, a drafting oversight in the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 makes PDS’s volunteer board of trustees District of Columbia employees for purposes of any action brought against board members. This bill would rectify this oversight.

Finally, the bill would allow CSOSA to develop and implement incentive-based programs to accompany its current sanction policies. Combining both sanctions and incentives has been proven to be more effective in improving compliance with supervision. The bill also would authorize CSOSA to solicit, receive and use gifts for the purpose of advancing its work, and would require the Director to keep detailed records on the use of CSOSA’s gift authority. It would also permit the Director to enter into cost-reimbursable agreements with the D.C. government for space or services provided. The D.C. government for the frequent partner of CSOSA due to its location in D.C. and CSOSA’s mandate to assist in the reintegration of D.C. code offenders into society. Giving CSOSA the authority to enter into reimbursable agreements with the District is necessary to assist CSOSA in its work.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.
DAKOTA TURNER
HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Dakota Turner for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Dakota Turner is a 12th grader at Arvada High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Dakota Turner is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Dakota Turner for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize passage of several pieces of legislation as well as to voice strong opposition to another bill for recorded votes during the week of March 3, 2014. Unfortunately, I was not able to be present for passage of this bill because I was out on medical leave recovering from much needed hip replacement surgery.

H.R. 3370, the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act, is poorly crafted legislation that will make an already insolvent program worse. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is already $24 billion in debt. This legislation will continue the federal governments failed involvement in administering flood insurance. H.R. 3370 would make important reforms that were just passed in 2012 and were our only hope in making this terrible program sustainable.

When it became clear the House did not have the votes to pass this legislation last week, the bill almost tripled in size over the weekend and came back a worse bill than even the Senate version in order to get enough Democrats to support this piece of junk. I strongly oppose this wasteful and inefficient bill.

H.R. 938, the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014, recognizes the importance of Israel as our closest ally and allows for new partnerships in relation to cyber-security, economic prosperity and defense. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important legislation.

H.R. 4118, the Suspending the Individual Mandate Penalty Law Equals Fairness Act, is legislation that seeks to delay Obamacare’s individual mandate by one year. This bill would bring parity for the American people as President Obama has twice suspended the employer mandate for businesses. Obamacare is a train wreck. The President should not selectively choose by executive order what parts of this terrible law to enforce. If the President thinks this law is good enough for the American people then it should be good enough for his cronies and everyone else. I will continue to fight to repeal and replace Obamacare.

H.R. 2126, the Clean Energy Efficiency Improvement Act, is a bill that will assist with increasing energy efficiency throughout commercial buildings.

H.R. 3826, the Electricity Security and Affordability Act, seeks to reestablish economic sanity to EPA proposed regulations and give Congress a voice in the process. This legislation allows the EPA to propose regulations for existing American power plants, but requires Congressional approval before they can take effect. More importantly, it will prohibit the mandate for CCS technology for new power plants until it is viable and has been tested at a few select power plants around the country. This Administration has waged a war on coal and I’m proud to be a cosponsor of this critical bill that pushes back against this overreach by the EPA.

H.R. 2641, the Responsibly and Professionally invigorating Development Act, is important legislation that streamlines the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to allow for a more timely completion of construction projects. This bill will create jobs and allow for projects that are critical to our economy to move forward.

H.R. 4152, to provide for the costs of loan guarantees for Ukraine, would add Ukraine to the list of countries eligible for loan guarantees from the state department. This legislation seeks to undermine Mr. Putin’s atrocious behavior and support the Ukraine interim government. This bill does not require any new appropriations, but merely adds Ukraine to a list of nations eligible for State Department monies. I personally condemn the actions of Russia, and I am hopeful this crisis is resolved soon for the Ukrainian people.

Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted in support of these important bills with a yea vote on roll call numbers 95, 97, 98, 106, 113 and 114.

Additionally, I would have opposed the dangerous Homeless Reintegration Reform bill with a nay vote on roll call number 91.

DANIEL ZHURBA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Daniel Zhurba for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Daniel Zhurba is a 12th grader at Arvada West High School and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Daniel Zhurba is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Daniel Zhurba for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of his future accomplishments.

COMMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE’S ‘SMART ON CRIME INITIATIVE’

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, last August, at the direction of the Attorney General Eric Holder, the Justice Department launched the “Smart on Crime” initiative, a set of internal policies and reforms to ensure federal laws are enforced more fairly and efficiently. These reforms are consistent with the President’s constitutional obligation to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

One of the smart reforms is a modification in the department’s charging policies so that certain low-level, nonviolent drug defendants, with no significant ties to large-scale organizations, gangs, or cartels, will no longer be charged with offenses triggering mandatory minimum sentences. Instead, they will be charged with offenses that allow judges to impose sentences appropriate to their conduct.

The “Smart on Crime” initiative is an exciting development that should be welcomed and supported by everyone because the status quo simply was not making the criminal justice system better, it was creating more problems than it solved. And we are spending more than $6.5 billion annually to incarcerate inmates, money that could be better used to fund job training, and educational opportunities, invest in infrastructure, support veterans, and promote reentry programs to reduce recidivism.

Thirty years ago, there were less than 30,000 inmates in the federal system; today, there are nearly 216,000, an increase of 800 percent. The United States incarcerates nearly 25 percent of the world’s inmates, even though it only has 5 percent of the world’s population. No other country has a larger percentage of its population than the United States or spends anywhere near the amount we do to incarcerate our citizens.

The cost of imprisoning so many non-violent offenders is fiscally unsustainable and morally unjustifiable and it will take the combined efforts of policy makers, reform advocates, legal professionals, and private citizens to solve the problem.

There is no shortage of stories chronicling the damage done to the lives of thousands of individuals and their families by the draconian sentencing laws passed by Congress and state legislatures beginning in the late 1980s in the so-called “War on Drugs.” Few are as tragic as the story of Clarence Aaron, who grew up in a public housing project in Mobile, Alabama.

In 1992, shortly after his grandfather’s death, Clarence made a mistake that would change his life. He agreed to introduce an old high school football teammate to a college classmate whose brother was a drug dealer. Clarence was present during one of the brother’s drug transactions and during another attempted transaction for which he received $1,500.
Clarence was later arrested by federal law enforcement officers and charged with conspiring to process 20 kilograms of powder cocaine and distribute it as crack cocaine. Even though this was his first offense, Clarence was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. Shocking as this sounds, the judge used the 100:1 ratio to adjust the sentences to fit the crime because he was required by law to impose the sentence called for by the then-mandatory federal sentencing guidelines.

It would be comforting to think that the case of Clarence Aaron is an aberration, a rare misfire of our system that other systems work well for all Americans. It would be comforting but it would also be wrong.

The sad fact is that for thousands of inmates in the federal penal system, especially African Americans and Hispanics, the case of Clarence Aaron is not the exception but the rule. As recently as 2010, more than half of all inmates in the federal system (52%) were incarcerated for drug offenses, a rate more than three times as great (17%) as found in the state penal system.

And the racial and ethnic composition of federal inmates incarcerated for drug offenses is equally troubling story because while whites and African Americans use drugs at similar rates, African Americans are much more likely to be arrested and sentenced for drug offenses. In 2005, the racial disparities in the federal prison system between African Americans and Hispanics comprises more than 6 in 10 federal inmates incarcerated for drug offenses.

Moreover, according to the U.S. Sentencing Commission African American offenders receive sentences that are 10 percent longer than whites for the same crimes and, according to a report by the Sentencing Project, African Americans are 21 percent more likely to receive mandatory-minimum sentences than white defendants.

Many persons concerned about the fair administration of justice were alerted to and alarmed by the danger posed by the imposition of mandatory-minimum sentences for nonviolent drug offenses and worked to restore balance and justice to sentencing policy.

In 2005, I introduced the “No More Tullas Act” (H.R. 3000) in response to the infamous drug task force scandal in Tulsa, Texas that occurred six years earlier, during which 15 percent of the town’s African American population was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to decades in prison based on the uncorroborated testimony of a federally funded undercover officer with a record of racial impropriety.

This legislation, which was endorsed by more than 50 of the leading civil rights, religious, and criminal justice reform organizations was designed to put an end to the abuses by enhancing the evidentiary standard required to convict a person for a drug offense, improving the criteria under which states hire drug task force officers, and denying federal money to states that do not have laws preventing convictions for drug offenses based solely on uncorroborated testimony.

Later, in 2007, I introduced the “Drug Sentencing Reform and Cocaine Kingpin Trafficking Act of 2007” (H.R. 4545), bipartisan legislation eliminating the unjust and discriminatory 100:1 disparity between crack and powder cocaine sentences in federal law. Companion legislation in the Senate was introduced by then Senator JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware (S. 1711).

This legislation attracted widespread support because scientific research had by this time clearly refuted the myth upon which the 100 to 1 ratio was based that use of crack cocaine was far more addictive and dangerous than powder cocaine. Instead, the pharmacological effects of crack cocaine were repeatedly shown to be no more harmful than powder cocaine and that the effect on users is the same. Since there was no pharmacological difference between the two drugs, the “Drug Sentencing Reform and Cocaine Kingpin Trafficking Act” eliminated the 100:1 disparity in federal law between them for sentencing purposes. Similar bills to remedy the inherent unfairness in federal drug sentencing were introduced by Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Orrin Hatch, and Jeff Sessions.

In 2010, after years of working to reform our drug sentencing laws, our efforts finally bore fruit when the Congress passed and President Obama signed into law the “Fair Sentencing Act” of 2010” (P.L. 111-220), which finally ended the 100:1 ratio that had resulted in unproportionate length of sentences for comparable offenses. Indeed, the 100:1 regime was so draconian that it typically resulted in African Americans serving as much time in prison for non-violent drug offenses as whites did for violent offenses. The “Fair Sentencing Act” incorporated all of the key components of my “Drug Sentencing Reform and Cocaine Kingpin Trafficking Act” and is a watershed moment in the fight for fair and equitable drug sentencing policy.

But since the provisions of the “Fair Sentencing Act” are not retroactive there is still much work left to be done. The federal prison system still houses thousands of inmates sentenced under the old, unfair 100–1 ratio regime. We need to keep working for reform until all federal inmates sentenced under the old regime are afforded the opportunity to have their sentences reconsidered under the provisions of current law.

Happily, Clarence Aaron will not be one of those who still must wait. For after serving more than 20 years in federal prison, Clarence Aaron will be freed on April 17 because he was one of eight persons granted executive clemency, or a reduction in sentence, by President Obama on December 19, 2013. The power to grant a reduction in sentence is among the powers vested exclusively to, and power by the President is a step in the right direction.

In light of these recent positive developments, I am optimistic that Congress can build upon the progress made to date by passing the “Federal Prison Bureau Nonviolent Offender Relief Act,” (H.R. 62) that I have introduced. This legislation directs the Bureau of Prisons to release prisoners who have served one half or more of their terms of imprisonment if they have (1) attained age 45; (2) never been convicted of a crime of violence; and (3) not engaged in any violation involving violent conduct of institutional disciplinary regulations.

The benefits of such a law are two-fold. First, it will give non-violent offenders who have paid their debt a second chance to redeem their lives while they are still young enough to contribute to society. Second, it will go a long way toward reducing the $6.5 billion that the Nation spends annually on prisoner incarceration.

Another area in which reform advocates and legal professionals can make an immediate difference is in identifying and assisting potential candidates for executive clemency and in assembling commutation petitions which effectively present the information needed by the Department of Justice and the President.

It is past time for us to get not only our fiscal house in order but the penal one as well. Increased exercise of the executive clemency power by the President is a step in the right direction.

DISA BATTAGLIA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Disa Battaglia for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Disa Battaglia is a 12th grader at Jefferson High School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Disa Battaglia is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Disa Battaglia for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 67 I had to depart DC to fly to Georgia in order to attend the visitation of a funeral for a longtime friend. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”
RECOGNIZING DANIELLE CLARK AS THE 2015 SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLORIDA, TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. JEFF MILLER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 10, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mrs. Danielle Clark as the 2015 Santa Rosa County, Florida, Teacher of the Year. True educators, like Mrs. Clark, are an inspiration not only to their students but to their peers and the surrounding community, and I am proud to honor her great achievements.

Mrs. Clark graduated from the University of West Florida in 2003 earning a bachelor’s degree in Elementary Education. Her accomplishments in the realm of academia are evidenced by her induction into the Alpha Sigma Lambda Honor Society. She began her teaching career shortly thereafter, as a fourth grade teacher at Holley Navarre Intermediate School in Gulf Breeze, Florida, and for the past ten years, Mrs. Clark has established herself as an integral part of the Santa Rosa County School District.

Unwavering in her commitment to excellence and achievement in the classroom, Mrs. Clark has been instrumental in the implementation of cutting-edge learning techniques such as the use of iPads in the classroom, differentiated math instruction, data analysis, and a book study focusing on reading entitled “Strategies that Work.” Additionally, she is a mentor for student teachers and practicum students in Santa Rosa County, while also serving in various leadership roles.

Her extensive involvement in the Santa Rosa County community is another accolade of Mrs. Clark’s. From the Caring and Sharing Food Drive to a campaign of Share the Love Santa Rosa, Mrs. Clark’s philanthropy knows no bounds. She has inspired her students to do good deeds for one another ranging from giving a greeting card of appreciation to a peer to passing out cookies at Thanksgiving.

Mr. Speaker, teachers who empower their students to not only learn within the classroom, but grace the outside community with their leadership, knowledge, and benevolence, are a blessing to Northwest Florida. It is a privilege to recognize Mrs. Danielle Clark as the 2015 Santa Rosa County, Florida, Teacher of the Year. My wife Vicki joins me in congratulating Mrs. Clark and thanking her for her service and commitment to the students and families of the Northwest Florida community. We wish her; her husband David; and their two sons, Brandon and Garrett; all the best for continued success.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS
Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 11, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 12
9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the situation in Afghanistan.
SH–216

9:45 a.m.
Committee on Rules and Administration
To hold hearings to examine election administration, focusing on innovation, administrative improvements and cost savings.
SR–301

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development
To hold hearings to examine Superstorm Sandy recovery, focusing on ensuring strong coordination among Federal, state, and local stakeholders.
SD–538

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine how a fair minimum wage will help working families succeed.
SD–430

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine management, focusing on creating a 21st century government.
SD–342

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Cheryl Ann Krause, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Richard Franklin Boulware II, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Salvador Mendoza, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, Staci Michelle Yandle, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, and Leon Rodriguez, of Maryland, to be Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.
SD–226

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Air Force Sergeants Association, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Fleet Reserve Association, Gold Star Wives, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Non Commissioned Officers Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Wounded Warrior Project.
SD–530

10:30 a.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Department of Defense
To hold hearings to examine defense health programs.
SD–192

Committee on the Budget
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request and revenue proposals for fiscal year 2015.
SD–608

2 p.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Homeland Security.
SD–138

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for Veterans’ Programs.
SR–418

MARCH 13
9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
SR–222

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Subcommittee on Economic Policy
To hold hearings to examine the state of United States retirement security, focusing on the middle class.
SD–538

Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine national security and foreign policy priorities in the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for International Affairs.
SD–419

10:30 a.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
To hold hearings to examine projected budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of State and Foreign Operations.
SH–216

11 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security
To hold hearings to examine the United States aviation industry and jobs, focusing on keeping American manufacturing competitive.
SR–253

11:15 a.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine Keystone XL and the National Interest Determination.
SD–419

2 p.m.
Select Committee on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH–219
March 10, 2014

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-342

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the Economic Report of the President 2014.
LHOB-1100

Committee on Armed Services
SD–G50

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of The American Legion.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
To hold hearings to examine the current readiness of United States forces in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SR–232A

Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Navy in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-342

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the Economic Report of the President 2014.
LHOB-1100

Committee on Armed Services
SD–G50

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
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SR–232A

Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Navy in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia
To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-342

Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine the Economic Report of the President 2014.
LHOB-1100

Committee on Armed Services
SD–G50

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs
To hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of The American Legion.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
To hold hearings to examine the current readiness of United States forces in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SR–232A

Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Navy in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities
To hold hearings to examine proliferation prevention programs at the Department of Energy and at the Department of Defense in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program: with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session.
SR–222

Committee on Armed Services
Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support
To hold hearings to examine military construction, environmental, energy, and base closure programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SR–232A

Committee on Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine the posture of the Department of the Army in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SD–G50

Committee on Armed Services
SD–106

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting to consider S. 1014, to reduce sports-related concussions in youth, S. 1406, 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, S. 1468, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes, S. 2022, to establish scientific standards and protocols across forensic disciplines, S. 2028, to amend the law relating to sport fish restoration and recreational boating safety, S. 2049, to curb unfair and deceptive practices during assertion of patents, H.R. 2052, to direct the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to conduct an interagency review of and report to Congress on ways to increase the global competitiveness of the United States in attracting foreign direct investment, an original bill entitled, “U.S. Merchant Marine Academy of Visitors Enhancement Act”, and the nominations of Kelly R. Welsh, of Illinois, to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce, Kathryn B. Thomson, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Transportation, David J. Arroyo, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and nominations for promotion in the United States Coast Guard.
SR–253
HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed S. 1917, Victims Protection Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1421–S1486

Measures Introduced: Four bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2099–2102, and S. Res. 377.

Measures Passed:

Victims Protection Act: By a unanimous vote of 97 yeas (Vote No. 62), Senate passed S. 1917, to provide for additional enhancements of the sexual assault prevention and response activities of the Armed Forces.

Measures Considered:

Child Care and Development Block Grant Act: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget: Appendix, Analytical Perspectives, and Historical Tables, received during adjournment of the Senate on March 10, 2014; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975 as modified by the order of April 11, 1986; which was referred to the Committees on Appropriations; and the Budget. (PM–34)

McHugh Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 62 yeas to 34 nays (Vote No. 61), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination.

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding Rule XXII, all post-cloture time be expired and the vote on confirmation of the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh occur at 10:30 a.m., on Wednesday, March 12, 2014; that at 11:30 a.m., on Tuesday, March 11, 2014, Senate vote on cloture on the nominations of Matthew Frederick Leitman, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Judith Ellen Levy, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Laurie J. Michelson, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, and Linda Vivienne Parker, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan; that if cloture is invoked on any of these nominations, notwithstanding Rule XXII, all post-cloture time be expired and the votes on confirmation of the nominations occur on Wednesday, March 12, 2014, following disposition of the nomination of Carolyn B. McHugh, in the order upon which cloture was invoked; that following Senate action on these nominations, Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of the Treasury; that there be two minutes for debate prior to each vote, and all roll call votes after the first vote in each sequence be ten minutes in length; that following disposition of the nomination of Sarah Bloom Raskin, Senate resume consideration of S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Erika Lizabeth Moritsugu, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Estevan R. Lopez, of New Mexico, to be Commissioner of Reclamation.

Monica C. Regalbuto, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environmental Management).

Andrew H. Schapiro, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic.

4 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.
4 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.
1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.
Routine lists in the Air Force and Army.

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:
Nani A. Coloretti, of California, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Treasury, which was sent to the Senate on January 6, 2014.

Messages from the House:

Executive Communications:
Additional Cosponsors:

Committee Meetings
(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:
Committee announced the following subcommittee assignments:
Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security: Senators Cantwell (Chair), Boxer, Nelson, Pryor, Klobuchar, Begich, Schatz, Booker, Walsh, Ayotte, Wicker, Blunt, Rubio, Heller, Scott, Cruz, Fischer, and Johnson (WI).
Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet: Senators Pryor (Chair), Boxer, Nelson, Cantwell, McCaskill, Klobuchar, Begich, Blumenthal, Schatz, Markey, Booker, Walsh, Wicker, Blunt, Rubio, Ayotte, Heller, Coats, Scott, Cruz, Fischer, and Johnson (WI).
Subcommittee on Tourism, Competitiveness, and Innovation: Senators Schatz (Chair), Pryor, Klobuchar, Begich, Markay, Walsh, Scott, Blunt, Coats, Fischer, and Johnson (WI).
Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Insurance: Senators McCaskill (Chair), Boxer, Pryor, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Schatz, Booker, Heller, Blunt, Ayotte, Coats, Cruz, and Fischer.
Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard: Senators Begich (Chair), Nelson, Cantwell, Blumenthal, Schatz, Markay, Booker, Rubio, Wicker, Ayotte, Coats, Scott, and Cruz.
Subcommittee on Science and Space: Senators Nelson (Chair), Boxer, Pryor, Klobuchar, Blumenthal, Markay, Walsh, Cruz, Wicker, Rubio, Heller, Coats, and Johnson (WI).
Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security: Senators Blumenthal (Chair), Boxer, Cantwell, Pryor, McCaskill, Klobuchar, Begich, Schatz, Markay, Booker, Walsh, Blunt, Wicker, Rubio, Ayotte, Heller, Coats, Scott, Cruz, Fischer, and Johnson (WI).

Senators Rockefeller and Thune are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 2 public bills, H.R. 4185–4186 were introduced.
Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: Reports were filed on Friday, March 7, 2014 as follows:
H.R. 3973, to amend section 530D of title 28, United States Code (H. Rept. 113–376) and H.R. 4138, to protect the separation of powers in the
Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office, 2:30 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of General Paul J. Selva, USAF, for reappointment to the grade of general, and to be Commander, United States Transportation Command, and Vice Admiral Michael S. Rogers, USN, to be admiral and Director, National Security Agency, Chief, Central Security Services, and Commander, United States Cyber Command, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold closed hearings to examine United States Special Operations Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session, 2:15 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection, to hold hearings to examine finding the right capital regulations for insurers, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing, done at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in Rome, Italy, on November 22, 2009 (the “Agreement”) (Treaty Doc. 112–04) Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland, New Zealand, November 14, 2009 (Treaty Doc. 113–01), Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, done at Tokyo on February 24, 2012, and signed by the United States on May 2, 2012 (Treaty Doc. 113–02), Amendment to the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, adopted on September 28, 2007, at the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) (Treaty Doc. 113–03), S. Res. 361, recognizing the threats to freedom of the press and expression in the People’s Republic of China and urging the Government of the People’s Republic of China to take meaningful steps to improve freedom of expression as fitting of a responsible international stakeholder, S. Res. 365, deploring the violent repression of peaceful demonstrators in Venezuela, calling for full accountability for human rights violations taking place in Venezuela, and supporting the right of the Venezuelan people to the free and peaceful exercise of representative democracy, original Ukraine legislation, and the nominations of Bathsheba Nell Crocker, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Robert A. Wood, of New York, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Luis G. Moreno, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Jamaica, John L. Estrada, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Joseph William Westphal, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Douglas Alan Silliman, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the State of Kuwait, Mark Gilbert, of Florida, to be Ambassador to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Independent State of Samoa, and Matthew H. Tueller, of Utah, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, all of the Department of State, 2:15 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine what the U.S. health care system can learn from other countries, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight, to hold hearings to examine whistleblower retaliation at the Hanford nuclear site, 11 a.m., SD–628.

Subcommittee on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Federal Programs and the Federal Workforce, to hold hearings to examine more efficient and effective government, focusing on improving the regulatory framework, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine open government and freedom of information, focusing
on reinvigorating the Freedom of Information Act for the digital age, 10:15 a.m., SD–226.

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

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, hearing on Department of Homeland Security FY 2015 Budget, 4 p.m., 2559 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations; and Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats, joint subcommittee hearing entitled “The Northern Ireland Peace Process Today: Attempting to Deal With the Past”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3973, the “Faithful Execution of the Law Act of 2014”; and H.R. 4138, the “ENFORCE the Law Act of 2014”, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of March 11 through March 14, 2014

Senate Chamber

On Tuesday, at 11:30 a.m., Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew Frederick Leitman, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Judith Ellen Levy, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Laurie J. Michelson, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, and Linda Vivienne Parker, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan.

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

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: March 11, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Congressional Budget Office and the Government Accountability Office, 2:30 p.m., SD–192.

March 12, Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine defense health programs, 10:30 a.m., SD–192.

March 12, Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Homeland Security, 2 p.m., SD–138.

March 13, Subcommittee on Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine an overview of proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Transportation, 10 a.m., SD–138.

March 13, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of State and Foreign Operations, 10:30 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Armed Services: March 11, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of General Paul J. Selva, USAF, for reappointment to the grade of general, and to be Commander, United States Transportation Command, and Vice Admiral Michael S. Rogers, USN, to be admiral and Director, National Security Agency, Chief, Central Security Services, and Commander, United States Cyber Command, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

March 11, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold closed hearings to examine United States Special Operations Command in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session, 2:15 p.m., SR–222.

March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the situation in Afghanistan, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

March 12, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine military space programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2015 and the Future Years Defense Program, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.


Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: March 11, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection, to hold hearings to examine finding the right capital regulations for insurers, 10 a.m., SD–538.

March 12, Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development, to hold hearings to examine Superstorm Sandy recovery, focusing on ensuring strong coordination among Federal, state, and local stakeholders, 10 a.m., SD–538.

March 12, Subcommittee on Economic Policy, to hold hearings to examine the state of United States retirement security, focusing on the middle class, 2:30 p.m., SD–538.

March 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Stanley Fischer, of New York, Jerome H. Powell, of Maryland, and Lael Brainard, of the District of Columbia, all to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Gustavo Velasquez Aguilar, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and J. Mark McWatters, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: March 12, to hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request and revenue proposals for fiscal year 2015, 10:30 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: March 13, Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security, to hold hearings to examine the United States
aviation industry and jobs, focusing on keeping American manufacturing competitive, 11 a.m., SR–253.

**Committee on Finance:** March 13, to hold hearings to examine innovative ideas to strengthen and expand the middle class, 10 a.m., SD–215.

**Committee on Foreign Relations:** March 11, business meeting to consider Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing, done at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in Rome, Italy, on November 22, 2009 (the "Agreement") (Treaty Doc. 112–04) Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean, done at Auckland, New Zealand, November 14, 2009 (Treaty Doc. 113–01), Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, done at Tokyo on February 24, 2012, and signed by the United States on May 2, 2012 (Treaty Doc. 113–02), Amendment to the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, adopted on September 28, 2007, at the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) (Treaty Doc. 113–03), S. Res. 361, recognizing the threats to freedom of the press and expression in the People's Republic of China and urging the Government of the People's Republic of China to take meaningful steps to improve freedom of expression as fitting of a responsible international stakeholder, S. Res. 365, deploring the violent repression of peaceful demonstrators in Venezuela, calling for full accountability for human rights violations taking place in Venezuela, and supporting the right of the Venezuelan people to the free and peaceful exercise of representative democracy, original Ukraine legislation, and the nominations of Bathsheba Nell Crocker, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Robert A. Wood, of New York, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, Luis G. Moreno, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Jamaica, John L. Estrada, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Joseph William Westphal, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Douglas Alan Silliman, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the State of Kuwait, Mark Gilbert, of Florida, to be Ambassador to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Independent State of Samoa, and Matthew H. Tueller, of Utah, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, all of the Department of State, 2:15 p.m., S–116, Capitol. March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine national security and foreign policy priorities in the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for International Affairs, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

March 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine Keystone XL and the National Interest Determination, 11:15 a.m., SD–419.

**Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:** March 11, Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine what the U.S. health care system can learn from other countries, 10 a.m., SD–430. March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine how a fair minimum wage will help working families succeed, 10 a.m., SD–430.

March 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Food and Drug Administration's initiatives and priorities, focusing on protecting the public health, 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

**Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:** March 11, Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight, to hold hearings to examine whistleblower retaliation at the Hanford nuclear site, 11 a.m., SD–628.

March 11, Subcommittee on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Federal Programs and the Federal Workforce, to hold hearings to examine more efficient and effective government, focusing on improving the regulatory framework, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine management, focusing on creating a 21st century government, 10 a.m., SD–342.

March 13, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nomination of L. Reginald Brothers, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Science and Technology, 9:55 a.m., SD–342.

March 13, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for the Department of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–342.


**Committee on Indian Affairs:** March 13, to hold an oversight hearing to examine tribal transportation, focusing on pathways to infrastructure and economic development in Indian country, 10 a.m., SD–628.

**Committee on the Judiciary:** March 11, to hold hearings to examine open government and freedom of information, focusing on reinvigorating the Freedom of Information Act for the digital age, 10:15 a.m., SD–226.

March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Cheryl Ann Krause, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, Richard Franklin Boulware II, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Salvador Mendosa, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, Staci Michelle Yandle, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, and Leon Rodriguez, of Maryland, to be Director of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 10 a.m., SD–226.

March 13, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Gregg Jeffrey Costa, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Tanya S. Chutkan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, M. Hannah Lauck, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, Leo T. Sorokin, to be United States District Judge for the District of Massachusetts, and John Charles
Cruden, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: March 12, to hold hearings to examine election administration, focusing on innovation, administrative improvements and cost savings, 9:45 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: March 12, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2015 for Veterans’ Programs, 2 p.m., SR–418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: March 11, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

March 13, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, March 13, Full Committee, markup to consider Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under jurisdiction of the Committee for FY 2015; H.R. 935, the “Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2013”; and H. Con. Res. 86, Celebrating the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the Smith-Lever Act, which established the nationwide Cooperative Extension Service, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, March 12, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, hearing on United States Coast Guard FY 2015 Budget, 10 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

March 12, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, hearing on Department of State FY 2015 Budget, 10:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 12, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies, hearing on Installations, Environment, Energy and BRAC Budget and Oversight FY 2015 Budget, 1:30 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 12, Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, hearing on Department of Transportation FY 2015 Budget, 2 p.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

March 13, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing on Department of Defense FY 2015 Budget, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.


March 13, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, hearing on Department of Health and Human Services FY 2015 Budget, 10 a.m., 2358–C Rayburn.

March 13, Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, hearing on Department of Housing and Urban Development FY 2015 Budget, 2 p.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

March 14, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies, hearing on the Department of Agriculture FY 2015 Budget, 10 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

March 14, Subcommittee on Defense, hearing on the U.S. Central Command and ISAF Oversight, 10 a.m., H–140 Capitol. This is a closed hearing.

Committee on Armed Services, March 12, Full Committee, hearing on Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of the Navy, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

March 12, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing on Independent Assessments of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request for Seapower and Projection Forces, 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.


March 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Recent Developments in Afghanistan”, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.


March 14, Full Committee, hearing on Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of the Air Force, 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, March 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “The President’s Fiscal Year 2015 Revenue and Economic Policy Proposals”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, March 12, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Raising the Bar: The Role of Charter Schools in K–12 Education”, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

March 12, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training, hearing entitled “Examining the Mismanagement of the Student Loan Rehabilitation Process”, 2:30 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

March 13, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing on H.R. 3633, the “Protecting Health Care Providers from Increased Administrative Burdens Act”, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.


March 12, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, hearing entitled “Reauthorization of the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act”, 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

March 13, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “Keeping the Promise: Allowing Seniors to Keep Their Medicare Advantage Plans If They Like Them”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.


Committee on Financial Services, March 12, Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled “Federal Reserve Oversight: Examining the Central Bank’s Role in Credit Allocation”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.
Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Advancing U.S. Interests Abroad: The FY 2015 Foreign Affairs Budget", 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

March 14, Full Committee, hearing entitled "The Promise of the Taiwan Relations Act", 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.


March 13, Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet, hearing on Section 512 of Title 17, 9:30 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, March 13, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: H.R. 1192, to redesignate Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park as "Mount Jessie Benton Frémont"; H.R. 1501, the "Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Preservation Act"; H.R. 3222, the "Flushing Remonstrance Study Act"; H.R. 3366, to provide for the release of the property interests retained by the United States in certain land conveyed in 1954 by the United States, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, to the State of Oregon for the establishment of the Hermiston Agriculture Research and Extension Center of Oregon State University in Hermiston, Oregon; and H.R. 4032, the "North Texas Invasive Species Barrier Act of 2014", 10:30 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

March 14, Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, hearing on discussion draft of "The Alaska Native Subsistence Co-Management Demonstration Act of 2014", 11 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, March 12, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: H.R. 1078, to make participation in the American Community Survey voluntary, except with respect to certain basic questions, and for other purposes; H.R. 4174, the "Alaska Bypass Modernization Act of 2014", H.R. 3635, the "Safe and Secure Federal Websites Act of 2013"; and a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the default Thrift Savings Plan investment fund, and for other purposes; a bill to amend the 1910 Heights of Buildings Act; a bill concerning the District of Columbia Courts, Public Defender Service, and Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; a bill extending a pilot program initiated by the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act; legislation regarding Government Reports Elimination Act; legislation regarding Federal Register Modernization Act; H.R. 1036, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 105 Center Street West in Eatonville, Washington, as the "National Park Ranger Margaret Anderson Post Office"; H.R. 1228, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 300 Packerland Drive in Green Bay, Wisconsin, as the "Corporal Justin D. Ross Post Office Building"; H.R. 1376, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 369 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Jersey City, New Jersey, as the "Judge Shirley A. Tolentino Post Office Building"; H.R. 1391, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 South Oak Street in London, Ohio, as the "Lance Corporal Joshua B. McDaniels and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building"; H.R. 1451, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building"; H.R. 1458, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Walter Hammond Place in Waldwick, New Jersey, as the "Staff Sergeant Joseph D'Augustine Post Office Building"; H.R. 1813, to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 162 Northeast Avenue in Tallmadge, Ohio, as the "Lance Corporal Daniel Nathan Deyarmin Post Office Building"; H.R. 2062, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, as the "Lance Corporal Joshua C. Taylor Memorial Post Office Building"; H.R. 2391, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5323 Highway N in Cottleville, Missouri as the "Lance Corporal Phillip Vinnedge Post Office"; H.R. 3060, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 232 Southwest Johnson Avenue in Burleson, Texas, as the "Sergeant William Moody Post Office Building"; H.R. 3472, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the "Sergeant Brett E. Gorniewicz Memorial Post Office"; H.R. 3609, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3260 Broad Street in Port Henry, New York, as the "Dain Taylor Venne Post Office Building"; H.R. 3765, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the "Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building"; and a bill to designate the facilities of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road, Hilliard, Ohio as the as the "Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffery J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office"; 10 a.m., 2134 Rayburn.


March 13, Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and the Census, hearing entitled "At a Crossroads: the Postal Service's $100 Billion in Unfunded Liabilities", 1:30 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, March 12, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3189, the "Water Rights Protection Act"; and H.R. 4015, the "SGR Repeal and Medicare Provider Payment Modernization Act of 2014", 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, March 12, Subcommittee on Environment; and Subcommittee on Energy, joint hearing entitled "Science of Capture and
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Storage: Understanding EPA’s Carbon Rules”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.


Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, March 12, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled “Oversight of the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Implementation of MAP–21 and Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request for Surface Transportation”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

March 13, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: H.R. 3676, the “Prohibiting In-Flight Voice Communications on Mobile Wireless Devices Act of 2013”; H.R. 4005, the “Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014”; H.R. 1378, to designate the United States courthouse located at 333 West Broadway in San Diego, California, as the “James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep United States Courthouse”; and General Services Administration Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, March 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2015”, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, March 12, Full Committee, hearing on the President’s Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Proposal with Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, March 13, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities, 10 a.m., 304–HVC. This is a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: March 13, to hold hearings to examine the Economic Report of the President 2014, 2:30 p.m., 1100 Longworth Building.

Joint Hearing: March 12, Senate Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans’ Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the Air Force Sergeants Association, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Fleet Reserve Association, Gold Star Wives, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Non Commissioned Officers Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and Wounded Warrior Project, 10 a.m., SD–G50.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9 a.m., Tuesday, March 11

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 11:30 a.m.), Senate will vote on the motions to invoke cloture on the nominations of Matthew Frederick Leitman, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Judith Ellen Levy, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Laurie J. Michelson, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, and Linda Vivienne Parker, of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. (Following the cloture vote on the nomination of Linda Vivienne Parker, Senate will recess until 2:15 p.m. for the weekly caucus meetings.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12 p.m., Tuesday, March 11

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of the following measures under suspension of the rules: (1) H.R. 311—The Farmers Undertake Environmental Land Stewardship (FUELS) Act; (2) H.R. 1814—Equitable Access to Care and Health (EACH) Act; (3) H.R. 3474—Hire More Heroes Act; (4) H.R. 3979—Protecting Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Responders Act of 2014, as amended; (5) H.R. 4160—Keep the Promise to Seniors Act of 2014; (6) H.R. 3675—Federal Communications Commission Process Reform Act, as amended; (7) H. Res. 499—Condemning the violation of Ukrainian sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity by military forces of the Russian Federation, as amended; and (8) H. Res. 506—Honoring the life and legacy of Václav Havel by directing the House of Representatives Fine Arts Board to provide for the display of a bust of Václav Havel in the United States Capitol.