

Mexico's most cherished and significant places, including Chaco canyon, Carlsbad caverns and White Sands national monument; and

Whereas, the state probably contains additional sites on federal land that meet the criteria for national monument designation; and

Whereas, the residents of New Mexico have a clear and compelling interest in how federal lands in the state are managed; and

Whereas, the federal Antiquities Act of 1906 requires national monument lands to be "confined to the smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected" and necessary to preserve and protect the historical sites or objects; and

Whereas, the residents of New Mexico wholeheartedly embrace the opportunity to engage constructively and participate in identifying and recommending sites and boundaries of potential national monument designations; and

Whereas, the president of the United States should recognize and take steps to ensure the interests of the residents of New Mexico in the process of designation of national monuments in the state; and

Whereas, sustainable land management and conservation policies are best developed and administered with local government and community support and commitment to those policies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, That it request formal consultation and coordination among the president of the United States, the governor of New Mexico, the New Mexico congressional delegation, the New Mexico legislature, local officials and interested conservation, industry, Indian nations, tribes or pueblos and user groups ensuring transparency and open public participation prior to any designation of national monuments in New Mexico; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the president of the United States, the secretary of the interior, the president pro tempore of the United States senate, the speaker of the United States house of representatives and members of the New Mexico congressional delegation.

POM-51. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico urging Congress to reauthorize the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, Section 5065, and to appropriate sufficient funds to investigate and address salinity sources affecting water quality in the Pecos River; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE MEMORIAL

Whereas, the Pecos river is a tributary of the Rio Grande that flows between New Mexico and Texas; and

Whereas, the Pecos river is known for its naturally high salinity, but as human needs and environmental concerns relating to the river continue to increase, the adverse economic and environmental impacts of the river's naturally high salinity have become a much greater issue; and

Whereas, much of the natural salinity in the Pecos river enters the river in localized areas where geologic brines from ancient salt-bearing formations naturally discharge to the surface, which presents an opportunity for engineered solutions to intercept such brines before they enter the Pecos river; and

Whereas, the Pecos River Compact between Texas and New Mexico provides that "New Mexico and Texas shall cooperate with agencies of the United States to devise and effectuate means of alleviating the salinity conditions of the Pecos river"; and

Whereas, congress began that process by enacting Section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and by developing a program in Section 5056 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 that directs the secretary of the army to rehabilitate and enhance fish and wildlife habitats and to implement long-term monitoring, data collection and analysis, applied research and adaptive management within the Rio Grande basin; and

Whereas, a successful technical program to identify salinity sources and potential remedies on the Rio Grande in the New Mexico-Texas border region has been underway since 2008, under Section 729 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986; and

Whereas, it is imperative that funding and continuing authority for Section 5056 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007, which is set to expire in 2011, be reenacted so that efforts to address salinity issues in the Rio Grande and its tributaries can continue: Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, That congress be requested to reauthorize Section 5056 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 and to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out work related to that legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the president of the United States, the speaker of the United States house of representatives, the president of the United States senate and the members of the New Mexico congressional delegation.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN for the Select Committee on Intelligence.

*David H. Petraeus, of New Hampshire, to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 1283. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to permit leave to care for a same-sex spouse, domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent who has a serious health condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 1284. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to consider reconstruction and improvement of flood protection systems when establishing flood insurance rates; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KOHL (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. 1285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the

credit for new qualified hybrid motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

S. 1286. A bill to extend trade adjustment assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DEMINT (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 1287. A bill to treat gold and silver coins used as legal tender in the same manner as United States currency for taxation purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. JOHANNIS):

S. 1288. A bill to exempt certain class A CDL drivers from the requirement to obtain a hazardous material endorsement while operating a service vehicle with a fuel tank containing 3,785 liters (1,000 gallons) or less of diesel fuel; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. 1289. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the tax gap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 1290. A bill to impose discretionary and certain mandatory spending caps and correct the fiscal recklessness of 2001 through 2011; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

S. 1291. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a renewable electricity integration credit for a utility that purchases or produces renewable power; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. BLUNT):

S.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to an amendment to the compact between the States of Missouri and Illinois providing that bonds issued by the Bi-State Development Agency may mature in not to exceed 40 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 20

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) were added as cosponsors of S. 20, a bill to protect American job creation by striking the job-killing Federal employer mandate.

S. 48

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) were added as cosponsors of S. 48, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of pharmacists in National Health Services Corps programs, and for other purposes.

S. 164

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 164, a bill to repeal the imposition of withholding on certain payments made to vendors by government entities.

S. 248

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr.

WEBB) was added as a cosponsor of S. 248, a bill to allow an earlier start for State health care coverage innovation waivers under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 254

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 254, a bill to reduce the rape kit backlog and for other purposes.

S. 274

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 274, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand access to medication therapy management services under the Medicare prescription drug program.

S. 344

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 344, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for a Pancreatic Cancer Initiative, and for other purposes.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 414, a bill to protect girls in developing countries through the prevention of child marriage, and for other purposes.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 486, a bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to enhance protections for members of the uniformed services relating to mortgages, mortgage foreclosure, and eviction, and for other purposes.

S. 489

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 489, a bill to require certain mortgages to evaluate loans for modifications, to establish a grant program for State and local government mediation programs, and for other purposes.

S. 506

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education

Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 507

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 507, a bill to provide for increased Federal oversight of prescription opioid treatment and assistance to States in reducing opioid abuse, diversion, and deaths.

S. 584

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 584, a bill to establish the Social Work Reinvestment Commission to provide independent counsel to Congress and the Secretary of Health and Human Services on policy issues associated with recruitment, retention, research, and reinvestment in the profession of social work, and for other purposes.

S. 671

At the request of Mr. SESSIONS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 671, a bill to authorize the United States Marshals Service to issue administrative subpoenas in investigations relating to unregistered sex offenders.

S. 827

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 827, a bill to allow a State to combine certain funds and enter into a performance agreement with the Secretary of Education to improve the academic achievement of students.

S. 847

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to ensure that risks from chemicals are adequately understood and managed, and for other purposes.

S. 891

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 891, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the recognition of attending physician assistants as attending physicians to serve hospice patients.

S. 958

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 958, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 969

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to award planning grants and implementation

grants to State educational agencies to enable the State educational agencies to complete comprehensive planning to carry out activities designed to integrate engineering education into K-12 instruction and curriculum and to provide evaluation grants to measure efficacy of K-12 engineering education.

S. 979

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 979, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 1018

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1018, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, and the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 to provide for implementation of additional recommendations of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1094, a bill to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-416).

S. 1258

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1258, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.

S. 1276

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1276, a bill to repeal the authority to provide certain loans to the International Monetary Fund, the increase in the United States quota to the Fund, and certain other related authorities, to rescind related appropriated amounts, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 17

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

S. RES. 80

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 80, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the

International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 170

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 170, a resolution honoring Admiral Thad Allen of the United States Coast Guard (Ret.) for his lifetime of selfless commitment and exemplary service to the United States.

S. RES. 185

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 185, a resolution reaffirming the commitment of the United States to a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, reaffirming opposition to the inclusion of Hamas in a unity government unless it is willing to accept peace with Israel and renounce violence, and declaring that Palestinian efforts to gain recognition of a state outside direct negotiations demonstrates absence of a good faith commitment to peace negotiations, and will have implications for continued United States aid.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COONS, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 1283. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to permit leave to care for a same-sex spouse, domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent who has a serious health condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act. This bill, which I also introduced in the 111th Congress, would extend the important protections of the Family and Medical Leave Act to same-sex couples in America.

I am pleased to introduce this bill with a coalition of Senators who are committed to ensuring justice and equality for all Americans. I would like to thank Senators AKAKA, BLUMENTHAL, COONS, GILLIBRAND, KERRY, LAUTENBERG, LEAHY, MERKLEY, SANDERS, and WHITEHOUSE for standing with me in support of the Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act.

In 1993, Congress passed the Family and Medical Leave Act to, among other things, protect American workers facing either a personal health crisis, or that of a close family member.

People in the workforce who suffer a serious illness or significant injury should be able to take time to heal, recover, follow their doctors' orders, and return to their jobs strong, healthy,

and ready to be productive again. Thanks to the FMLA, they can take that time knowing that their jobs will be there when they recover.

As we all know well, most employees are not only concerned about their own health and wellbeing. They are concerned about the health and wellbeing of those that they love. The FMLA gave workers with a child, parent, or spouse that was sick or injured, an opportunity to provide the needed care and support, knowing that their jobs would be there when they returned.

When it was passed, the FMLA was an important and historic expansion of our nation's laws. Unfortunately, as families have evolved and expanded, we've learned that the FMLA does not provide the same level of protection to all American families. Under current law, it is impossible for many employees to be with their partners during times of medical need.

As I stated when I introduced this bill last year, Congress followed the lead of many large and small businesses when it enacted the FMLA. Almost 20 years ago, many of these businesses had already recognized and addressed the need for employees to take time off to care for themselves or a loved one that was battling a serious health condition. These companies had put in place systems that gave their employees time to heal themselves or their family members, and ensured that those employees would return to work as soon as they could.

The FMLA took the model these companies provided and brought the majority of the American workforce under the same protections.

We once again have an opportunity to learn from the best practices of American businesses who have adjusted their personnel policies and benefit packages to better meet the needs of American families, as we find them today. These businesses have assessed the composition of their workforces and realized that, in order to meet the evolving needs of their employees and enhance productivity, they needed to go one step further than the protections provided by the FMLA.

The Human Rights Campaign, leading civil rights organization that strongly supports the Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act, reports that 502 major American corporations, 10 states, and the District of Columbia now extend FMLA benefits to include leave on behalf of a same-sex partner. Moreover, as of March of this year, 58 percent of Fortune 500 companies provided health benefits to same-sex partners, a 13 fold increase since 1995.

When the FMLA was signed into law, it was narrowly tailored to cover individuals caring for a very close family member. The law sought to cover that inner circle of people, where the family member assuming the caretaker role would be one of very few, if not the only person, who could do so. That idea has not changed.

What has changed are the people who might be in that inner circle. The nu-

clear American family has grown, sometimes by design, and sometimes by necessity. More and more, that inner circle of close family might include a grandparent or grandchild, siblings, or same-sex domestic partners in loving and committed relationships.

As the law stands right now, too many of these people are excluded from the protections of the FMLA.

In these tough economic times, when unemployment is high and those with jobs are doing everything they can to keep them, we all know the value of job security. Hardworking Americans should not have to make the impossible choice between keeping their jobs and providing care and support for loved ones in their time of need. Almost 20 years ago, the FMLA ensured that millions of Americans did not have to make that choice. Now, the time has come to ensure that the security afforded by the FMLA is available to a broader range of American workers.

There are many who would understandably question what this kind of change in the law would cost the business community. As I have stated in the past, the FMLA is already a very good law; it is already in place and it is working. It provides unpaid leave when the need arises, and it only applies to businesses that have enough employees on hand to handle the absence of a single worker without too great a burden.

Ninety percent of the leave time that has been taken under the FMLA has been so that employees can care for themselves or for a child in their care, and those situations are already covered under the law as it stands. What the Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act would do is provide a little more flexibility, and recognize that there are a few more people in that inner circle of family who we might call upon, or who might call upon us.

We can all agree that family is the first and best safety net in times of personal crisis. Families need to be given the realistic ability to provide that assistance. What the Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act does is give those family members the ability to help their loved ones in ways that only they can, without fear of losing their jobs in the process.

The Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act enhances the FMLA. The Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act, like the FMLA when it was passed almost 20 years ago, is long overdue. Our bill contains reasonable changes that reflect what many businesses have already done and accurately capture the modern American family.

The Family Medical Leave Inclusion Act is supported by over 80 organizations from the business, civil rights, LGBT, and labor communities, including: the National Association of Working Women; AFSCME; American Pediatrics Association; ACLU; Families USA; Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders, GLAD; Human Rights Campaign; People for the American Way;