

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. 933

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. EXPIRATION OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

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

“(h) EXPIRATION OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 5. MATCHING FUNDS LIMITATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 7. UNIQUELY FITTED ARMOR VESTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

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

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

S. RES. 139

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

employment discrimination on the basis of sex; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That the Senate—

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

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

At the end of section 3018, add the following:

(c) EFFECT OF SECTION.—

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

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

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

At the end, add the following:

TITLE XII—NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

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

(a) STUDY.—

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