

18. Nelson 1253: Provides additional resources for maritime security [with modification to come].

19. Reed 1223: Increases role of public libraries in the integration of new immigrants.

21. Schatz 1296: Requires GAO report on visa processing at US embassies and consulates.

22. Stabenow 1405: This amendment requires a number of administrative changes and studies all aimed at administering the refugee resettlement program more efficiently and effectively.

23. Tom Udall 1241: Expands the Border Enforcement Security Task Force in the Southwest border region.

24. Tom Udall 1242: Makes \$5 million available for strengthening the Border Infectious Disease Surveillance Project.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, to my friend from Louisiana, I reiterate what I said earlier: I understand her concern. The only thing I would say in regard to her statement is, she wants to do things in the normal way. I am sad to report the normal way is what we have been doing the last 6 or 8 months. And that is the sad commentary that this has become the normal way.

I will be happy to review that list. I will do it looking at every amendment. There are some people, you know, who don't want this bill to pass. They don't want to do anything to improve the bill. No matter what side you are on, these are people who offered these amendments in good faith that they believe will improve the bill. But understand some people don't want the bill improved; they just want the bill to go away.

So I will work on this. I haven't talked to Senator LEAHY tonight, but I will. I talked to Senator GRASSLEY earlier today. So I heard the Senator loudly and clearly, and I will do the best I can.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I am here today to briefly discuss an amendment to an important provision in the immigration bill that the Senate is considering concerning Stateless persons. Section 3405 of the comprehensive immigration bill would, for the first time, recognize and provide protections to those people in the United States that have no nationality—they are Stateless. There are countless men, women, and children in the United States today who cannot claim any nation as their home. Many lost their nationality when their country of origin ceased to exist as a result of political upheaval, rampant persecution, or violent conflict. The comprehensive immigration bill would encourage these people in the United States to come forward and apply to be recognized as Stateless persons. Under the proposed law, if an individual is recognized as Stateless, they could seek conditional lawful status, provided they meet the appropriate requirements, and be protected from being deported back to a State they no longer recognize as their home.

The amendment I am offering to the immigration bill would advance this important effort to recognize and pro-

tect Stateless persons living in the United States.

We live in a time when political turmoil, persecution, and war are no longer the only conditions creating Stateless persons. Today, rapid and extreme environmental change threatens to erode national boundaries and make States uninhabitable to people.

This is not an abstract challenge. Low-lying island States and atolls in the Pacific and Indian Oceans today face an existential crisis due to inexorable sea level rise that is making them uninhabitable. In Kiribati, for example, rising seas are contaminating local water tables with salt water, denuding fertile land and decimating island crops. The threat of higher seas also makes Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and other island States more vulnerable to extreme weather that will inundate these countries with swells of storm surge and leave whole communities literally underwater. And in a short time, these island States will disappear beneath the waves.

Sea level rise is just one of the dramatic challenges the world faces as a result of climate change. Other environmental stressors are manifesting in States around the world that carry similar consequences as well. In North Africa, for instance, countries such as Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya lose hundreds of square miles of fertile land each year to desertification, driving away farming communities that are accustomed to living off the land. In Southeast Asia, salt water intrusion from sea level rise is destroying aquaculture ponds that communities rely on for economic development and food, uprooting families from their homes and driving them inland in search of new ways to support their livelihoods. And rapidly receding glaciers in the Himalayan Plateau threaten to make the headwaters of the region's major rivers run dry, with consequences for downstream communities that may eventually be forced from their homes in search of new water sources.

Scientists expect that climate change will exacerbate these environmental stressors, including drought, glacial melt, and heat waves, transforming once fertile landscape into barren and uninhabitable land. Besides these slow onset challenges, there are more people at risk today of being made permanently homeless by extreme weather events like typhoons, hurricanes, and other storms that threaten to decimate communities. And, unfortunately, the populations most at risk also happen to be the world's poorest people who too often have no other choice but to abandon their homes once disaster strikes.

By the end of the century, climate change will eclipse war as the greatest driver of homelessness around the world. We can and must protect those people who are in the United States from being deported to a country that is no longer inhabitable due to sea level rise or other environmental

changes that leave the state uninhabitable to people.

The amendment I am proposing is quite simple. If enacted, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may designate individuals or a group of individuals displaced permanently by climate change as Stateless persons.

Again, let me be clear about what this amendment does. It simply recognizes that climate change, like war, is one of the most significant contributors to homelessness in the world. And like with States torn apart and made uninhabitable by war, we have an obligation not to deport people back to a country made uninhabitable by sea level rise and other extreme environmental changes that render these states desolate. It does not grant any individual or group of individuals outside the United States with any new status or avenue for seeking asylum in the United States.

Finally, the amendment also recognizes that the climate challenges that other States face are not unique to people beyond U.S. borders. Indeed, Hawaii, Alaska and other States are and will continue to experience increased environmental pressures, with sea level rise, drought, wild fires and extreme weather driving Americans from their homes.

As such, the amendment would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study assessing the impact of climate change on internal migration in the United States and U.S. territories. The GAO report will assess the impacts and costs on existing Federal, State, and local services of various regions resulting from climate change-induced migration of U.S. citizens. This important study will help the United States chart a path forward for responding to internal persons displaced by environmental change and extreme weather events, and identify what resources the Federal, State, and local governments need to invest in to adequately respond to climate-induced migration.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges the United States will confront this century. But with the kinds of forward-thinking and pragmatic policies I am proposing today, we can put the United States on a path to respond to the challenges the country will face, and help protect those communities most at risk. I look forward to working with my colleagues to advance this important effort.

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

MARGARET NORVELL COMMISSIONING CEREMONY

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech I delivered on June 1, 2013 in New Orleans, LA to commemorate the commissioning of the Coast Guard Fast Response Cutter Margaret Norvell.

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

I would like to thank Vice Admiral Parker, commander of the Atlantic Area for the Coast Guard, Rear Admiral Baumgartner, commander of the 7th District who's accepting delivery of this cutter and 17 others, Rear Admiral Cook, our new District 8 commander which is headquartered here in New Orleans, Boysie and Chris Bollinger and Nickie Candies for inviting me to today's ceremony and all the work they do to make Louisiana proud, the men and women of the Coast Guard who serve with incredible bravery and distinction, the workforce of Bollinger Shipyards that does work everyday building strong, reliable boats to keep our Nation safe and secure, and I would like to extend a special welcome to the family members of Margaret Norvell, who are with us here today, as they were for the Fleet Dedication ceremony last March in Lockport, the Heroes dinner at the World War II Museum, and the opening of the New Canal Lighthouse Museum and Education Center in April. I'm pleased to share the stage with two of Margaret's great-grandchildren, Barbara Norvell Perrone, the ship's sponsor, and Maj. Michael Norvell, who is following his family's proud military tradition and currently serves as a commissioned officer in the Louisiana Air National Guard. I'd also like to acknowledge Councilwoman Clarkson for being here today and for her continued support of the Coast Guard.

I'm very honored to be here to commission the Coast Guard Cutter Margaret Norvell. It is the 5th Sentinel Class Cutter in a planned fleet of 58 ships that Bollinger will build for the Coast Guard, continuing Louisiana's proud tradition of building ships for our Nation's military. Whether they're engaged in a dangerous rescue, pursuing and interdicting drug smugglers, or responding to a severe hurricane, these ships and their crews will play an integral role in the security of our Nation.

Bollinger Shipyards is an ideal place to construct these ships. Since 1946, Bollinger has been a family owned and operated Louisiana business with a well-earned reputation for superior quality, value, and service. Chris, I want to thank you and particularly the hard working men and women from Bollinger Shipyards for the Margaret Norvell. I am certain she will make us all proud during the course of her service in the Coast Guard, just as her namesake did. I also want to thank all of you for the Cutter Paul Clark, which was delivered on May 18, marking Bollinger's sixth FRC delivery to the Coast Guard, every one of which has been on-time and on-budget.

These Sentinel Class Cutters are replacing the 110-foot Island Class Patrol Boats that were also built at Bollinger between 1984 and 1992. Bollinger's design for the Fast Response Cutter beat out 26 other competitors. The company's longstanding relationship with the Coast Guard is a win-win for Louisiana workers as well as the Nation's security, and I'm proud to be in a position to advocate for continued funding for the construction and acquisition of these highly capable boats.

This ship we are commissioning here today is a fitting testament to Margaret Norvell's

41 years in the U.S. Lighthouse Service from 1891 to 1932. She was one of only 141 women who served as lighthouse keepers, and she assumed her position just as so many other women did, after her husband Louis, the original keeper of the Head of Passes Light at the mouth of the Mississippi River, tragically drowned and left her with two children, ages 1 and 3.

Margaret assumed the post for 5 years before her appointment as keeper of the Port of Pontchartrain Light in 1896. She distinguished herself there in 1903 after a hurricane battered the town of Buras in Plaquemines Parish and left 200 residents without refuge. Margaret took every single one of them in and provided them with shelter. In 1924, she was transferred to the New Canal Light Station. Two years later in 1926, using her small rowboat, she battled a merciless squall for 2 hours on Lake Pontchartrain and successfully rescued a downed naval aviator from the wreckage of his airplane in the water. Margaret retired in 1932 and passed away two years later.

The lighthouse from which she performed her heroic rescue dated back to 1839, but it was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina 4 years after the Coast Guard decommissioned it from service. With support from the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, the New Canal Lighthouse was rebuilt and reopened in April as a museum and educational center to commemorate the role of the Lighthouse Service and the brave men and women like Margaret who served in it. Margaret once remarked, "There isn't anything unusual in a woman keeping a light in her window to guide men folks home. I just happen to keep a bigger light than most women because I have got to see that so many men get safely home."

She is the first enlisted woman from the Coast Guard to be honored with a ship in her name. She was also a New Orleans native who distinguished herself through heroic rescues that took place right here in Louisiana. For all these reasons, I'm very grateful for the opportunity to join Margaret's family in honoring her service to Louisiana and our Nation, as well as the leadership and courage that she and 140 other women demonstrated in the history of the U.S. Lighthouse Service along with more than 8,000 women who are on active and reserve duty in the Coast Guard today. Margaret helped to blaze the trail, and our nation is safer and stronger today because of it.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CARA GROSETH

• Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Cara Groseth, an intern in my Rapid City, SD office, for all of the hard work she has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Cara is a graduate of Stevens High School in Rapid City, SD. Currently she is attending the South Dakota State University, where she is double majoring in economics and apparel merchandise. She is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of her internship experience.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Cara for all of the fine work she has done and wish her continued success in the years to come.●

RECOGNIZING DOME TECHNOLOGY

• Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, as a part of National Small Business Week it is important for us to recognize companies who have a history of continually pushing the bounds of improvement and expansion. America depends on small businesses to propel the country into future innovation and that is why I would like to honor Dome Technology from Idaho Falls, ID as the Idaho Small Business of the Week.

Dome Technology builds thin shell monolithic domes which can be used for industrial bulk storage or for practical architectural facilities such as churches or gymnasiums. Though dome architecture has been used in the past, the specific technique used by Dome Technology was patented in Idaho in 1977 by three brothers, Barry, David, and Randy South. They began experimenting with dome technology in 1975 by spraying foam and concrete to the inside of a pressurized, dome-shaped fabric air form.

Dome Technology has built some 500 monolithic domes in the past 30-plus years all over the United States, Canada, Latvia, Estonia, Russia, Argentina, Germany, Jordan, Lithuania and multiple other countries. In addition to providing durable and multi-purpose structures, Dome Technology continues to work to create domes which can withstand environmental extremes such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

In 2007, Dome Technology built the largest monolithic dome in the world. Currently, 75 percent of all concrete domes worldwide have been built by Dome Technology.

But things haven't always been easy for this Idaho company. Dome Technology is an example of how a small business can overcome difficulty and rebound from economic hurdles. Prior to 2002, Dome Technology had been building on average 20 domes per year and employed 135 people. But after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the company shrunk to 35 employees while demand and prices decreased.

Dome Technology then borrowed around \$1 million and diversified their products. Pivoting from large scale storage, the company began focusing on marketing their domes for architectural purposes such as churches, gymnasiums and community centers. Dome Technology has seen growth in the demand for schools built with dome technology and in 2007 built the first indoor water park in a dome.

In addition to expanding the uses of architectural domes, Dome Technology began focusing on exporting their product internationally to countries such as Canada, Poland, Latvia, Morocco, Romania and Bulgaria. The company has now rebounded back to 120 employees and demand is steadily growing.

Through experimentation and a devotion to quality, Dome Technology has proven itself to be a company which delivers a unique, quality product year after year. What strikes me the most about Dome Technology is their ability, as a specialized company with a