

the State's use of funds made available under the program.

SEC. 3. TRANSPARENCY FOR RESULTS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT ASSESSMENT AND PROFICIENCY.—Each State operating under a declaration of intent under this Act shall inform parents and the general public regarding the student achievement assessment system, demonstrating student progress relative to the State's determination of student proficiency, as described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of accountability.

(2) ASSESSMENT AND STANDARDS.—Each State operating under a declaration of intent under this Act shall establish and implement a single system of academic standards and academic assessments, including the development of student proficiency goals. Such State may apply the academic assessments and standards described under section 1111 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311) or establish and implement different academic assessments and standards.

(b) ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.—The State shall determine and establish an accountability system to ensure accountability under this Act.

(c) REPORT ON STUDENT PROGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the effective date of the declaration of intent, and annually thereafter, a State shall disseminate widely to parents and the general public a report that describes student progress. The report shall include—

(1) student performance data disaggregated in the same manner as data are disaggregated under section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xiii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(3)(C)(xiii)); and

(2) a description of how the State has used Federal funds to improve academic achievement, reduce achievement disparities between various student groups, and improve educational opportunities for the disadvantaged.

SEC. 4. MAINTENANCE OF FUNDING LEVELS SPENT BY STATES ON EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For each State consolidating and using funds pursuant to a declaration of intent under this Act, for each school year of the declaration of intent, the aggregate amount of funds spent by the State on elementary and secondary education shall be not less than 90 percent of the aggregate amount of funds spent by the State on elementary and secondary education for the school year that coincides with the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—

(1) STATE WAIVER CLAIM.—The requirement of subsection (a) may be waived by the State Authorizing Officials if the State having a declaration of intent in effect makes a determination, supported by specific findings, that uncontrollable or exceptional circumstances, such as a natural disaster or extreme contraction of economic activity, preclude compliance for a specified period, which may be extended. Such determination shall be presented to the Secretary by the State Designated Officer.

(2) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall accept the State's waiver, as described in paragraph (1), if the State has presented evidence to support such waiver. The Secretary shall review the waiver received from the State Designated Officer not more than 60 days after the date of receipt. If the Secretary fails to take action within that time frame, the waiver, as submitted, shall be deemed to be approved.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amount that a State with

a declaration of intent may expend for administrative expenses shall be limited to 1 percent of the aggregate amount of Federal funds made available to the State through the eligible programs included within the scope of such declaration of intent.

(b) STATES NOT CONSOLIDATING FUNDS UNDER PART A OF TITLE I.—If the declaration of intent does not include within its scope part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.), the amount spent by the State on administrative expenses shall be limited to 3 percent of the aggregate amount of Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to such declaration of intent.

SEC. 6. EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Each State consolidating and using funds pursuant to a declaration of intent under this Act shall provide for the participation of private school children and teachers in the activities assisted under the declaration of intent in the same manner as participation is provided to private school children and teachers under section 9501 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7881).

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. HAGAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. HELLER):

S. 1212. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise today to re-introduce the bipartisan Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act with my friend Senator RISCH of the great state of Idaho. We are proud to be joined by a long list of original co-sponsors including Senators BENNET, HAGAN, KLOBUCHAR, TESTER, BARRASSO, CRAPO, THUNE, BEGICH, PRYOR, ENZI, and HELLER. I thank my colleagues for joining me in this bipartisan effort.

This bill would amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to adjust certain funding limitations and provide states with greater flexibility over the use of funds available for the creation and maintenance of public shooting ranges—designated public lands where people can both safely engage in sport shooting and responsibly sharpen their marksmanship skills.

The Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act established an excise tax on sporting equipment and ammunition, which provides each state with funds for a variety of wildlife restoration and hunter education and safety programs. Pittman-Robertson funds can also be used for the development and maintenance of shooting ranges. Unfortunately, however, current restrictions in the Pittman-Robertson Act disproportionately underfund the creation and maintenance of shooting range opportunities in comparison with other programs funded by the Act. In addition, opportunities for American sportsmen and women to safely engage

in recreational shooting on public lands have significantly declined in recent years.

In an effort to reverse this trend and establish, maintain and promote safe spaces for target practice and sport shooting, this legislation would allow states to allocate a greater proportion of their federal wildlife funds for these purposes.

To be clear, the bill would not allocate any new funding, it would not raise any fees or taxes, nor would it require states to apply their allocated Pittman-Robertson funds to shooting ranges. Rather, this bill gives states the flexibility to allocate their existing Pittman-Robertson funds in the manner they deem most beneficial by reducing the amount of other matching dollars States would have to raise and permits states to “bank” Pittman-Robertson funds for 5 years so that they can save enough money to build new shooting ranges.

Hunting and recreational shooting are an integral part of the Colorado way of life. The Target Practice and Marksmanship Training Support Act is designed to promote our western way of life, acknowledging not only the need for safe places for hunters and sportsmen to responsibly practice their sport, but also the jobs and economic growth supported by sport shooters in Colorado and throughout the nation. Hunting and outdoor sports generate billions of dollars each year and support countless American jobs. In addition to the improvements this bill contains, it is my hope that the public land management agencies will continue to work with the states, sportsmen and women, recreational shooting interests, local communities, and others so that these opportunities are safe and available.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION ON THE OCCASION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AGENCY

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 178

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the “DEA”) was established by an Executive Order on July 1, 1973, and given the responsibility to coordinate all activities of the Federal government directly related to the enforcement of the drug laws of the United States;

Whereas the more than 9,500 men and women of the DEA, including special agents, intelligence analysts, diversion investigators, program analysts, forensic chemists, attorneys, and administrative support staff, as well as more than 2,000 task force officers and hundreds of vetted foreign drug law enforcement officers, serve our Nation with

courage and help protect the people of the United States from drug trafficking, drug abuse, and related violence;

Whereas the DEA has targeted and brought to justice numerous criminals around the world over the 40 years since the establishment of the agency;

Whereas throughout the 40-year history of the DEA, the agency has continually adapted to evolving trends of drug trafficking organizations by targeting those involved in the manufacturing, distribution, and sale of drugs, including cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, ecstasy, and controlled prescription drugs;

Whereas in the decade immediately preceding the date of agreement to this resolution, DEA special agents seized more than 21,000 kilograms of heroin, 825,000 kilograms of cocaine, 4,500,000 kilograms of marijuana, over 21,000 kilograms of methamphetamine, and more than 50,000,000 dosage units of controlled prescription drugs;

Whereas with 86 foreign offices located in 67 countries, the DEA has the largest international presence of any Federal law enforcement agency, facilitating close collaboration with international partners around the world, including in Colombia, Mexico, and Afghanistan through information sharing, training, technology, and other resources that have resulted in the disruption or dismantling of 216 priority target drug trafficking organizations in Colombia, 20 in Afghanistan, and 108 in Mexico;

Whereas throughout the history of the DEA, employees and members of the agency's task forces have given their lives in the line of duty, including Emir Benitez, Gerald Sawyer, Leslie S. Grosso, Nickolas Fragos, Mary M. Keehan, Charles H. Mann, Anna Y. Mounger, Anna J. Pope, Martha D. Skeels, Mary P. Sullivan, Larry D. Wallace, Ralph N. Shaw, James T. Lunn, Octavio Gonzalez, Francis J. Miller, Robert C. Lightfoot, Thomas J. Devine, Larry N. Carwell, Marcellus Ward, Enrique S. Camarena, James A. Avant, Charles M. Bassing, Kevin L. Brosch, Susan M. Hoefler, William Ramos, Raymond J. Stastny, Arthur L. Cash, Terry W. McNett, George M. Montoya, Paul S. Seema, Everett E. Hatcher, Rickie C. Finley, Joseph T. Aversa, Wallie Howard, Jr., Eugene T. McCarthy, Alan H. Winn, George D. Althouse, Becky L. Dwojeski, Stephen J. Strehl, Richard E. Fass, Frank Fernandez, Jr., Jay W. Seale, Meredith Thompson, Juan C. Vars, Frank S. Wallace, Jr., Shelly D. Bland, Rona L. Chafey, Carrol June Fields, Carrie A. Lenz, Kenneth G. McCullough, Shaun E. Curl, Larry Steilen, Royce D. Tramel, Alice Faye Hall-Walton, Elton Lee Armstead, Terry Loftus, Donald C. Ware, Jay Balchunas, Thomas J. Byrne, Jr., Samuel Hicks, Forrest N. Leamon, Chad L. Michael, and Michael E. Weston; and

Whereas many other DEA employees and task force officers have been wounded or injured in the line of duty, including 91 who have received the Purple Heart Award of the DEA; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Drug Enforcement Administration on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the agency;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of the employees of the agency who have given their lives or have been wounded or injured in the service of the United States; and

(3) gives heartfelt thanks to all the men and women of the Drug Enforcement Administration for their past and continued efforts to protect the people of the United States from the dangers of drug abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 179—TO CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY PARTY'S MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN COMMITTEES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS, OR UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE CHOSEN

Mr. REID of Nevada submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 179

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following committees for the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Ms. Mikulski (Chairman), Mr. Leahy, Mr. Harkin, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Ms. Landrieu, Mr. Reed, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Tester, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Merkley, Mr. Begich, Mr. Coons

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Rockefeller (Chairman), Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Nelson, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Pryor, Mrs. McCaskill, Ms. Klobuchar, Mr. Warner, Mr. Begich, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Heinrich

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY: Mr. Wyden (Chairman), Mr. Johnson of South Dakota, Ms. Landrieu, Ms. Cantwell, Mr. Sanders, Ms. Stabenow, Mr. Udall of Colorado, Mr. Franken, Mr. Manchinn, Mr. Schatz, Mr. Heinrich, Ms. Baldwin

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Mrs. Boxer (Chairman), Mr. Baucus, Mr. Carper, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Udall of New Mexico, Mr. Merkley, Mrs. Gillibrand, Ms. Hirono

SENATE RESOLUTION 180—MAKING MINORITY PARTY APPOINTMENTS FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 180

Resolved, That the following be the minority membership on the following committees for the remainder of the 113th Congress, or until their successors are appointed:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION: Mr. Thune, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Rubio, Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Heller, Mr. Coats, Mr. Scott, Mr. Cruz, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Johnson of Wisconsin, and Mr. Chiesa.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS: Mr. Coburn, Mr. McCain, Mr. Johnson of Wisconsin, Mr. Portman, Mr. Paul, Mr. Enzi, Ms. Ayotte, and Mr. Chiesa.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Mr. Risch, Mr. Vitter, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Paul, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Johnson of Wisconsin, and Mr. Chiesa.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1428. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BEGICH, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1429. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. KING) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1430. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1431. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1432. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1433. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1434. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1435. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1436. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1437. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1438. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1439. Mr. BEGICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1440. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1441. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1442. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1443. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1444. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1445. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1446. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1447. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1448. Mrs. HAGAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1449. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1450. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.