

unexpired machine-readable passport that satisfies the internationally accepted standard for machine readability—

“(1) a person who, on September 30, 1994, was a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as defined in title 53 of the Trust Territory Code in force on January 1, 1979, and has become and remains a citizen of Palau;

“(2) a person who acquires the citizenship of Palau, at birth, on or after the effective date of the Constitution of Palau; or

“(3) a naturalized citizen of Palau, who has been an actual resident of Palau for not less than five years after attaining such naturalization and who holds a certificate of actual residence.

“(b) Such persons shall be considered to have the permission of the Secretary of Homeland Security of the United States to accept employment in the United States.

“(c) The right of such persons to establish habitual residence in a territory or possession of the United States may, however, be subjected to non-discriminatory limitations provided for—

“(1) in statutes or regulations of the United States; or

“(2) in those statutes or regulations of the territory or possession concerned which are authorized by the laws of the United States.

“(d) Section 141(a) does not confer on a citizen of Palau the right to establish the residence necessary for naturalization under the Immigration and Nationality Act, or to petition for benefits for alien relatives under that Act. Section 141(a), however, shall not prevent a citizen of Palau from otherwise acquiring such rights or lawful permanent resident alien status in the United States.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 190—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR CHILD WELFARE SHOULD ADHERE TO THE GOALS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN ON CHILDREN IN ADVERSITY

Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.:

S. RES. 190

Whereas, as of 2013, there are at least 153,000,000 children in the world who have lost at least 1 parent, and of those children, approximately 17,800,000 have lost both parents;

Whereas more than 400,000,000 children in developing countries are living in extreme poverty;

Whereas more than 115,000,000 children are engaged in hazardous work and more than 5,500,000 children are in situations of forced labor;

Whereas 36 percent of girls and 29 percent of boys around the world have been sexually abused;

Whereas at least 2,000,000, and probably many more, children are raised in institutional care;

Whereas millions of children throughout the world live under conditions of serious deprivation or danger, and children who experience violence or are exploited, abandoned, abused, or severely neglected also face significant threats to their survival and well-being, as well as profound risks that have an impact on their human, social, and economic development;

Whereas children in the most dire circumstances, including children without protective family care, or who are living in abusive households, on the streets, or in institutions, trafficked, participating in armed groups, or exploited for their labor, face a multitude of risks posed by extreme poverty, disease, disability, conflict, and disaster;

Whereas family reunification, kinship care, and domestic and intercountry adoption promote permanency and stability to a far greater degree than long-term institutionalization;

Whereas permanent family care, transitioning children from institutions into protective family care, and preventing violence within households and in schools are associated with reduced infant and child mortality, decreased grade repetition, decreased future criminal activity, decreased drug use and abuse, fewer teen pregnancies, and higher economic earning potential;

Whereas past efforts by the United States to assist vulnerable children in low- and middle-income countries have not always been coordinated among the Federal agencies responsible for foreign assistance, and that lack of coordination has sometimes resulted in a fragmented response;

Whereas, with the increasing number of children in need, limitations on Federal funding, and multiple Federal agencies involved in efforts to assist children in need, it is more important than ever to improve the coordination and coherence of those efforts in order to maximize the effect on children;

Whereas the Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-95; 119 Stat. 2111), which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 415 to 9 and passed the Senate by unanimous consent, called for a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the Government of the United States to assist the most vulnerable children in the world;

Whereas the Special Advisor for Assistance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children appointed under section 135(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152f(e)), in coordination with 7 Federal agencies, released the United States Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity as the first-ever whole-of-government strategic guidance for foreign assistance for children provided by the United States; and

Whereas the United States Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity seeks to ensure that all activities of the Government of the United States are coordinated among appropriate Federal agencies and integrated into relevant foreign policy initiatives of the United States, with the goal of promoting permanent family care and integrating evidence-based practices that are in the best interest of children: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) a comprehensive action plan for addressing the needs of children living in adversity should be sanctioned by the highest level of the Government of the United States;

(2) Federal funding that currently goes toward projects and research benefitting children in low- and middle-income countries should be coordinated among the Federal agencies that receive it with the goals of—

(A) promoting permanent family care for the most vulnerable children in the world;

(B) reducing the number of children who experience violence, exploitation, or abuse; and

(C) eliminating unnecessary duplication and contradictory approaches within the Government of the United States; and

(3) the United States Government Action Plan on Children in Adversity has the potential to realize those goals and create a more effective and efficient response by the Government of the United States to assisting the most vulnerable children in the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 191—DESIGNATING JULY 27, 2013, AS “NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY”

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOHANNES, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. REID, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. TESTER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 191

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as “cowboys”, helped establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 27, 2013, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I am proud to submit a resolution today to designate Saturday, July 27, 2013 as National Day of the American Cowboy. My late colleague, Senator Craig Thomas, began the tradition of honoring the men and women known as “Cowboys” 9 years ago when he introduced the first resolution to designate the fourth Saturday of July as National Day of the American Cowboy. I am proud to carry on Senator Thomas’s tradition.

The national day celebrates the history of Cowboys in America and recognizes the important work today's Cowboys are doing in the United States. The Cowboy Spirit is about honesty, integrity, courage, and patriotism, and Cowboys are models of strong character, sound family values, and good common sense.

Cowboys were some of the first men and women to settle in the American West and they continue to make important contributions to our economy, Western culture and my home State of Wyoming today. This year's resolution designates July 27, 2013, as the National Day of the American Cowboy. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the important role Cowboys play in our country.

SENATE RESOLUTION 192—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS BATTLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 192

Whereas, between July 1 and July 3, 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was the turning point for the Union Army in the American Civil War;

Whereas the Battle of Gettysburg was the battle with the largest number of casualties in the American Civil War;

Whereas, on November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery;

Whereas over 3,500 soldiers were buried at the Soldiers' National Cemetery after losing their lives in the battle;

Whereas reconciliation between the North and the South began at Gettysburg through warm and respectful post-war reunions that featured peace walk reenactments of Pickett's Charge in 1887, 1913, and 1938;

Whereas the Gettysburg battlefield was designated as a National Military Park in 1895;

Whereas the residents of Gettysburg helped to preserve the land that now serves as the Gettysburg National Military Park, including the Soldiers' National Cemetery and the Gettysburg battlefield; and

Whereas more than 1,000,000 people travel each year to visit the park, museum, and visitor center: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg;

(2) recognizes the historical significance of the outcome of the Battle of Gettysburg, which helped to preserve the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to visit Gettysburg National Military Park to celebrate and commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 19—PROVIDING FOR A CONVENTIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

S. CON. RES. 19

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, June 27, 2013, through Friday, July 5, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 8, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Friday, June 28, 2013, through Friday, July 5, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Thursday, July 11, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to consider the September 10, 2010 Agreement between the United States and the Republic of Palau and S. 1237, the Omnibus Territories Act.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150, or by e-mail to danielle_deraney@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Isaiah Akin at (202) 224-5360 or Danielle Deraney at (202) 224-1219.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Sen-

ate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Thursday, August 1, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the November 6, 2012 referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico and the Administration's response.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150, or by e-mail to danielle_deraney@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Allen Stayman at (202) 224-7865 or Danielle Deraney at (202) 224-1219.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 27, 2013 at 10:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 27, 2013 at 10 a.m., in room 406 of the Dirksen Senate office building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Oversight of Federal Risk Management and Emergency Planning Programs to Prevent and Address Chemical Threats, Including the Events Leading Up to the Explosions in West, TX and Geismar, LA."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on June 27, 2013, at 11:45 a.m., in S-216 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 27, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTING OVERSIGHT

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on