

who work hard every day in some part of agriculture and the food industry, the riskiest business in the world. Nobody else has to worry for their products or services, about whether it is going to rain or not today or be too hot or too cold. There are folks who do that every single day. Because of them we have the safest, most affordable food supply in the world.

On behalf of all of them, I truly thank my committee, our committee that has worked incredibly well together. As I said, we have had tremendous leadership shown as we have moved to this process to go to conference. I could thank every member of our committee, but I do believe I need to, one more time, indicate that Senator HOEVEN and Senator CHAMBLISS have been invaluable in this process. Senator HOEVEN was spending a lot of time tonight, as everyone else was getting on airplanes, to help be able to get to this point.

I certainly could go down the list. I hate to always not mention someone I may have missed because we certainly had a strong committee presence and a desire to continue to do great work in the Senate on the issue of supporting farmers and ranchers. This is a very important step as we move forward in what I am very confident, despite the twists and turns, will result in a bipartisan farm bill.

I commend, despite terrific odds and challenges, the chairman in the House and ranking member in the House for their efforts. I am confident that working together we will be able to get this done for the American people.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

Mr. REID. Madam President, what is the matter before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to proceed to S. 1243.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 99, S. 1243, a bill making appropriations for the Department

of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

Mark Begich, Barbara A. Mikulski, Patty Murray, Mark R. Warner, Tom Udall, Martin Heinrich, Angus S. King Jr., Sheldon Whitehouse, Elizabeth Warren, Dianne Feinstein, Patrick J. Leahy, Tom Harkin, Jack Reed, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Mary L. Landrieu, Jeff Merkley, Harry Reid.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived; that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed occur at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 23; that if cloture is invoked, all postcloture time be yielded back and the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to proceed; that if the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 99, S. 1243, is adopted, the text of H.R. 2610, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, be deemed House-passed text for the purposes of rule XVI.

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

#### MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

#### CONSULTATION REQUEST

Mr. COBURN. Madam President, I ask consent that the following letter be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, July 18, 2013.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,  
Senate Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MCCONNELL: I request that I be consulted before the Senate enters into any unanimous consent agreements or time limitations regarding S. 162, the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Act of 2013.

I support the goals of this legislation and believe incarcerated offenders suffering from mental illness should have access to treatment. However, I believe the responsibility to address this issue, as it relates to inmates in state and local prisons and jails, lies with the state and local governments that manage these correctional systems. Furthermore, while I do not believe this issue is the responsibility of the federal government; if Congress does act, we can and must do so in a fiscally responsible manner. My concerns are included in, but not limited to, those outlined in this letter.

While this bill is well-intentioned, it authorizes \$40 million per year for five years, costing the American people at least \$200 million dollars without corresponding offsets. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has not yet scored the legislation. This bill authorizes new permissible

purposes for the existing grant program including, among others, funding for veterans' treatment courts, correctional facility programs, and state and local law enforcement academy training. Expansion of services through additional permissible purposes or new grant programs, however, requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to carry out additional responsibilities. Thus, even if the legislation may be implemented by existing DOJ staff, it is not free of future administrative expenses or costs the CBO may identify that would result in a score beyond the bill's stated funding authorization.

It is irresponsible for Congress to jeopardize the future standard of living of our children by borrowing from future generations. The U.S. national debt is now over \$16.7 trillion. That means almost \$53,000 in debt for each man, woman and child in the United States. A year ago, the national debt was \$15.9 trillion. Despite pledges to control spending, Washington adds billions to the national debt every single day. In just one year, our national debt has grown by \$800 billion or 5%.

In addition to these fiscal concerns, there are several problems specific to this legislation. First, while I recognize both our federal and state criminal justice systems must accommodate mentally ill offenders, which is a difficult and costly task, it is not the responsibility of the federal government to provide funding to treat this population of offenders within state and local prison systems.

In fact, states face a much larger challenge than the federal government, as they incarcerate the vast majority of inmates in this country. According to the Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), of the 1.59 million total inmate population in 2011, 1.38 million are incarcerated in state facilities compared to 216,362 in the federal system. As a result, states also care for the largest population of mentally ill offenders. The most recent BJS data notes 56 percent of state inmates and 64 percent of jail inmates displayed a mental health problem compared with 45 percent of federal inmates. Furthermore, BJS found only 8.9% of federal inmates displayed both a history and symptoms of mental health problems, while over 17% of state and local inmates experienced those problems. Thus, although states have an awesome responsibility in this area, they also have a great opportunity to lead by way of experience and example. Many have done so by developing and funding their own innovative ideas to enhance programs for and treatment of mentally ill inmates.

In September 2009, the Senate Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Human Rights held a hearing entitled, "Human Rights at Home: Mental Illness in U.S. Prisons and Jails," in which we heard testimony from representatives of two state prison systems and a state court judge who outlined the different challenges faced by their states. These states and others have taken action to address their mentally ill prison populations, but often each tackles the problem with a different approach. For example, from 2003–2007, New York legislators and governors engaged in a battle over reforming the state's policies on this issue, and in 2007, Oklahoma established a program to provide inmates with serious mental illness a comprehensive plan for release, including access to support services and medication. The program set up two intensive care coordination teams in Oklahoma City and Tulsa to help state inmates close to release obtain access to community mental health centers, among other services.

There is significant diversity within the inmate population both among states and between state and federal prison systems, Oklahoma and New York incarcerate different types of inmates with different mental

health needs. Indeed, each addressed the problem with diverse solutions—New York focused on in-prison treatment alternatives, while Oklahoma chose to provide post-incarceration support services. Thus, the one-size-fits-all approach to treating mentally ill state and local inmates outlined in this legislation also fails to address the variety of state needs.

Second, Congress should focus instead on its duty to federal inmates within the DOJ Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Over the last several years, BOP costs have significantly increased such that its budget is poised to surpass the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the largest percentage of the entire DOJ budget. In its FY 2014 budget submission, the DOJ requested approximately \$6.9 billion for the federal BOP, an increase of \$295.1 million over FY 2012. As a result, the BOP represents 25 percent of the entire DOJ budget (\$27.6 billion), with the FBI barely ahead at \$8.44 billion, representing 30.5 percent of the DOJ budget. Congress must live up to its responsibility to conduct oversight and set an example to the states by ensuring the BOP's massive budget appropriately allocates taxpayer dollars for all of its programs, including services for mentally ill offenders who are truly in need of treatment.

However, S. 162 ignores the problems within the federal BOP. The bill funds the Adult and Juvenile Collaboration Program grant for state and local governments to use federal dollars to support treatment and services for state and local inmates who are mentally ill. It also expands this grant program to allow funds to be used for services for veterans treatment courts, training for employees of state and local correctional facilities to respond to incidents involving mentally ill inmates, and support for state and local law enforcement orientation programs, continuing education and academy curricula. By failing to address the challenges faced by mentally ill inmates within the federal BOP, Congress exacerbates its misplaced spending priorities.

Finally, I do not believe the federal government has the authority under the Constitution to provide federal funds to state and local governments to provide services to state and local inmates with mental health problems or provide training to state and local law enforcement officers. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution enumerates the limited powers of Congress, and nowhere are we tasked with funding or becoming involved with state and local corrections issues.

There is no question those who suffer from mental illness should be treated appropriately while incarcerated. However, I believe this issue, as it pertains to state and local inmates, is the responsibility of the states and not the federal government. Despite these Constitutional limitations, if Congress does act in this area, like most American individuals and companies must do with their own resources, we should evaluate current programs, determine any needs that may exist, and prioritize those needs for funding by cutting from the federal budget programs fraught with waste, fraud, abuse, and duplication.

Sincerely,

TOM A. COBURN, M.D.,  
U.S. Senator.

#### TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH V. REED

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I rise today to recognize a distinguished and outstanding citizen of the State of Connecticut, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed.

Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed has served as a senior diplomat at the United Na-

tions for 30 years. A diplomat's diplomat, he was appointed by President Ronald Reagan as Ambassador of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Morocco in 1981 and in 1985 as the Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as Deputy Permanent Representative at the United States Mission. In 1987, he was appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs. In early 1989, President George H. W. Bush appointed Ambassador Reed the Chief of Protocol of the White House, where he served until late 1991.

In 1992, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appointed Ambassador Reed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Special Representative for Public Affairs, concluding his assignment in February 1997. In June 1997, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi A. Annan, re-appointed Ambassador Reed as President of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee, SMCC, the highest internal body of the World Organization. Ambassador Reed served SMCC for 12 years, concluding his assignment in December 2004.

In January 2005, Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan appointed Ambassador Reed as Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser. In February 2009, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reappointed Ambassador Reed as Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser. Ambassador Reed continues to serve the organization.

Recently, Ambassador Reed was honored with the presentation of the distinguished achievement award by the American Society of the French Legion of Honor. I ask unanimous consent that the remarks made at that event by the President of the Society, Guy Wildenstein, as well as Ambassador Reed's response, be printed in the RECORD.

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

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY  
OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR  
PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT  
AWARD TO AMBASSADOR JOSEPH  
VERNER REED  
INTRODUCTION BY MR. GUY WILDENSTEIN,  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER  
14, 2012, THE LINKS CLUB, NEW YORK  
CITY

Fellow Legionnaires, Dear Friends, It is always a privilege and an Honor to be able to present our Society's most prestigious medal.

On December 6, 1966, at our Society's Annual Meeting, almost 46 years ago, a new resolution was adopted.

It was decided that a medal of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor be struck and that such medal would be awarded yearly for distinguished achievement to individuals whom the Society may wish to especially honor.

According to the minutes of the December 1966 meeting, the medal would be presented to persons esteemed by the Society to honor their humanitarian acts for cultural, educational, artistic, scientific or business objectives.

Today, we are gathered to present this prestigious medal to such an outstanding individual, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed.

In some cases, such as this one, there is an added emotion for me; the one I feel when presenting it not only to someone I profoundly admire, but also to a friend.

Mr. Ambassador, dear Joseph, I have learned that your ancestors arrived by means of a very small boat called the Mayflower.

Little did they know that the land they were setting foot on would become the most

powerful country in the world, and that their descendant would be traveling the globe on board Air Force One.

To get back to you, you were born in New York City and after graduating from Deerfield Academy and Yale University, in 1961, you joined the World Bank as Private Secretary to the President.

From 1963 to 1981 you were Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Mr. David Rockefeller.

Your brilliant diplomatic career started, when President Ronald Reagan appointed you Ambassador of the United States to the Kingdom of Morocco in 1981.

Upon leaving this post in 1985, you were conferred the prestigious Order of Commander of the Throne, the only time a foreigner had received this honor. President Reagan then appointed you as the Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and as Deputy Permanent Representative at the United States Mission.

In 1987, you were appointed Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Political and General Assembly Affairs, and later President George H. W. Bush appointed you the Chief of Protocol of the White House, where you served until late 1991.

In 1992, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, appointed you Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Special Representative for Public Affairs.

In 1997, his successor, Secretary-General Kofi Annan, re-appointed you as Under-Secretary-General and as President of the Staff-Management Coordination Committee, the highest internal body of the World Organization, on which you served for twelve years.

In 2005, you were appointed Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser by Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and re-appointed in 2009 by the current Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

This past April you became the Dean of UN Under-Secretaries General, having served at that level with various capacities for almost three decades.

Today, you continue to serve the organization with the same fervor and polished savoir-faire than when you started.

Along your prosperous career, you have also received numerous honors and decorations.

You have been described as courteous, elegant and knowledgeable: in my humble opinion an understatement, when describing the consummate diplomat that you are.

When decorated Officer of the French Legion of Honor in 1991, you were cited for your special talents for the profession of diplomacy.

"Who can say how much diplomacy—and I am thinking, of course, not only of United States diplomacy, but of diplomacy at large—would have been lost if Joseph had not entered its ranks?" asked the Ambassador of France to the US Jacques Andreani.

Additionally, you have received many decorations from Italy, Spain, Egypt, Jordan, Central and South America and Africa.

You also received several honorary doctorates, and Yale University awarded you their highest honor: The Yale Medal.

You have served on this Society's Board as a Director and Vice President for many years, and in addition currently serve on our Executive Committee.

We could not imagine running this Board without your distinctive expertise and knowledgeable guidance, and the Society is extremely honored to count you among its Life Members.

And today, Mr. Ambassador, dear Joseph, I am very proud to present you with our Society's 2012 Medal for Distinguished Achievement.