

shared responsibility payment for not maintaining minimum essential coverage; to the Committee on Finance.

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

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

S. J. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress disapproves the rule submitted by the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury relating to liability under section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the shared responsibility payment for not maintaining minimum essential coverage (published at 78 Fed. Reg. 53646 (August 30, 2013)), and such rule shall have no force or effect.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 400—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, WHICH STRUCK THE STATE OF ALASKA AT 5:36 P.M. ON GOOD FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1964, HONORING THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT ALASKA EARTHQUAKE AND ASSOCIATED TSUNAMIS, AND EXPRESSING CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI PREDICTION AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 400

Whereas on Good Friday, March 27, 1964, the Great Alaska Earthquake struck the State of Alaska;

Whereas the Great Alaska Earthquake measured 9.2 on the moment magnitude scale, making it the largest recorded earthquake in United States history and the second-largest earthquake ever recorded using modern instruments;

Whereas the Great Alaska Earthquake was felt as far away as Seattle and was registered by water-level recorders in 47 States;

Whereas the Great Alaska Earthquake spawned tsunamis that devastated communities in Alaska and impacted the States of Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii, as well as Canada and Japan;

Whereas the Great Alaska Earthquake and associated tsunamis resulted in 131 fatalities, including 4 fatalities in Oregon and 12 fatalities in California, and an estimated \$3,750,000,000 in property losses in today's dollars;

Whereas the wealth of data collected during the Great Alaska Earthquake led to major breakthroughs in the scientific understanding of subduction zone earthquakes and earthquake hazards, resulting in improved earthquake mitigation strategies;

Whereas the study of the tsunamis associated with the Great Alaska Earthquake resulted in improved tsunami prediction and warning capabilities; and

Whereas the Great Alaska Earthquake spurred the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with earthquake-impacted States, to install extensive earthquake monitoring networks across the United States and establish the National Center for Earthquake Research: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the lives lost due to the Great Alaska Earthquake and associated tsunamis that occurred on Good Friday, March 27, 1964;

(2) recognizes the improved understanding of earthquakes and tsunamis and the scientific and technological advancements that resulted from the study of data collected during the Great Alaska Earthquake;

(3) commends the efforts of scientists and engineers from the United States Geological Survey, as well as those in Alaska, California, and other earthquake-impacted States, to improve earthquake and tsunami prediction and hazard mitigation strategies and protect the well-being of United States citizens threatened by these hazards;

(4) supports continued research, education, and outreach about earthquakes and other natural hazards; and

(5) encourages participation in the Great Alaska ShakeOut earthquake drill scheduled to occur on March 27, 2014.

SENATE RESOLUTION 401—RECOGNIZING EASY COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION OF THE 506TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 401

Whereas Easy Company, 2nd Battalion comprised part of the 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division of the United States Army;

Whereas Easy Company was immortalized by the heroic actions of its soldiers during World War II;

Whereas the book and miniseries, “Band of Brothers”, introduces a new generation of people of the United States to the valorous deeds of Easy Company;

Whereas Easy Company engaged in critical combat missions during World War II, including the Battle of Normandy, Operation Market Garden, the Battle of Bastogne, and the Allied capture of Hitler's Eagles Nest;

Whereas Easy Company was originally comprised of 140 soldiers, 12 of whom were natives of the State of Pennsylvania;

Whereas the Pennsylvania heroes who helped to form Easy Company were Richard D. “Dick” Winters, Thomas Meehan III, Harry F. Welsh, Jack Edward Foley, Joseph D. Toye, William J. Guarnere, Forrest L. Guth, Edward James Heffron, Albert Blithe, Carl L. Fenstermaker, Roderick G. Strohl, and Joseph A. Lesniewski;

Whereas Easy Company lost 49 soldiers, including Thomas Meehan III, who paid the ultimate price for freedom during World War II; and

Whereas with the passing of William J. Guarnere, also known as “Wild Bill”, on March 8, 2014, all of the Pennsylvania natives who served in Easy Company, except for Roderick G. Strohl, have passed away: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the impact of Easy Company and the bravery of all of the heroes who have served in the company; and

(2) the brave Pennsylvania natives who served in Easy Company.

SENATE RESOLUTION 402—EXPRESSING THE REGRET OF THE SENATE FOR THE PASSAGE OF SECTION 3 OF THE EXPATRIATION ACT OF 1907 (34 STAT. 1228) THAT REVOKED THE UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP OF WOMEN WHO MARRIED FOREIGN NATIONALS

Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 402

Whereas throughout the history of the United States, women have made and continue to make invaluable contributions to society that strengthen the political, social, and economic fabric of the Nation and improve the lives of countless individuals;

Whereas women in the United States have been and continue to be leaders in promoting justice and equality during times of great difficulty for the Nation;

Whereas women in the United States have played a pivotal role in ensuring freedom and security in the United States;

Whereas section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 (34 Stat. 1228) left thousands of women born in the United States, such as Elsie Knutson Moren from Minnesota and Theresa Rosella Schwan from Wisconsin, stateless and without a nationality after marrying a foreign national;

Whereas section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 caused thousands of United States women, such as Lorella Martorana from Pennsylvania who lost her citizenship and was not able to vouch for her husband during his naturalization proceedings, and Lena Weide Demke from South Dakota who lost her citizenship and was almost deported during World War I, to have their loyalties questioned, face harassment, and be subject to deportation for various legal infractions;

Whereas section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 affected numerous women, such as Florence Bain Gual, a New York City school teacher whose tenure was stripped after 15 years of teaching because she married a foreign national, causing them to face difficulties providing for their families because they lost, or were not able to gain, public employment after marrying a foreign national;

Whereas section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 prevented women in the United States, such as Ethel MacKenzie from California who was unable to register to vote because she married a foreign national, from participating in the political process and casting ballots in various elections;

Whereas section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 is similar to discriminatory State laws that criminalized or nullified marriages between individuals of different races;

Whereas the revocation of citizenship restricted the ability of numerous women in the United States to own houses and real estate;

Whereas an acknowledgment of the actions of the Senate that have contributed to discrimination against women will not erase the past, but will highlight the injustices of the national experience and help build a better, stronger, and more equal Nation; and

Whereas the Senate recognizes the importance of addressing the error of section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 in order to educate the public and future generations regarding the impact of this law on women and to prevent a similar law from being enacted in the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 (34 Stat. 1228) is incompatible with and antithetical to the core principle that all persons, regardless of gender, race, religion, or ethnicity, are created equal;

(2) expresses sincere sympathy and regret to the descendants of individuals whose citizenship was revoked under section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907, who suffered injustice, humiliation, and inequality, and who were deprived of constitutional protections accorded to all citizens of the United States; and

(3) reaffirms the commitment to preserving civil rights and constitutional protections for all people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 403—CONDEMNING THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY IN RESTRICTING FREE EXPRESSION AND INTERNET FREEDOM ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 403

Whereas an independent, unfettered media and freedom of expression, including on the Internet and social media sites, are essential elements of democratic, open societies;

Whereas infringement of press freedom in Turkey is a serious concern, with more journalists currently imprisoned in Turkey than in any other country;

Whereas millions of people in Turkey, including senior members of the Government of Turkey, use Twitter and other social media sites to communicate on a daily basis;

Whereas the Government of Turkey imposed a country-wide ban on access to Twitter on March 20, 2014, blocking the use of the communications platform to engage in political speech;

Whereas respected nongovernmental organizations such as Amnesty International, Reporters Without Borders, and Freedom House have condemned the decision to block Twitter as an attack on Internet freedom and freedom of expression in Turkey;

Whereas the President of Turkey, Abdullah Gul, defied the ban to send out a series of tweets questioning the government's actions;

Whereas the Turkish Bar Association argued that the ban is unconstitutional and in violation of Turkish and European human rights laws; and

Whereas, on March 26, 2014, the district court in Ankara, Turkey, blocked implementation of the ban because it may restrict the freedoms of expression and communication, which are protected by the Turkish Constitution and the European Convention of Human Rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Turkey's restrictions on freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and Internet freedom;

(2) recognizes the critical role that technology and social media sites play in helping independent journalists and the general public to communicate and access information;

(3) reaffirms the centrality of Internet freedom to efforts by the United States Government to support democracy and promote good governance around the world; and

(4) calls on the Government of Turkey to immediately end its restrictions on media freedom, including social media, and restore access to Twitter.

SENATE RESOLUTION 404—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 404

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez spent his early years on a family farm;

Whereas at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest after a bank foreclosure resulted in the loss of the family farm;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth grade education, left school to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the United States with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met while working in the vineyards of central California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez and Helen Fabela had 8 children;

Whereas as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez was committed to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, livable housing, and outlawing child labor;

Whereas in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked with the organization to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez served as the national director of the Community Service Organization;

Whereas in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to establish the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively used peaceful tactics that included fasting for 25 days in 1968, 25 days in 1972, and 38 days in 1988 to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to organized farm workers and became an inspiration to and a resource for individuals engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for individuals working to better human rights, empower workers, and advance the American Dream, which includes all individuals of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, at the age of 66 in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains in Keene, California;

Whereas since the death of César Estrada Chávez, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, as well as awards and scholarships, have been named in his honor;

Whereas more than 10 States and dozens of communities across the United States honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez each year on March 31;

Whereas March 31 is recognized as an official State holiday in California, Colorado, and Texas, and there is growing support to designate the birthday of César Estrada Chávez as a national day of service to memorialize his heroism;

Whereas during his lifetime, César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize;

Whereas on August 8, 1994, César Estrada Chávez was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas on October 8, 2012, President Barack Obama authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish a César Estrada Chávez National Monument in Keene, California;

Whereas President Barack Obama honored the life and service of César Estrada Chávez by proclaiming March 31, 2013, to be "César Chávez Day" and by asking all people of the United States to observe March 31 with service, community, and education programs to honor the enduring legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

Whereas the United States should continue the efforts of César Estrada Chávez to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of César Estrada Chávez, a great hero of the United States;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César Estrada Chávez and to always remember his great rallying cry: "¡Sí, se puede!", which is Spanish for "Yes, we can!"

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2871. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2124, to support sovereignty and democracy in Ukraine, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2872. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2867 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORKER)) to the bill H.R. 4152, to provide for the costs of loan guarantees for Ukraine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2873. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2867 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORKER)) to the bill H.R. 4152, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2871. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin submitted an amendment intended to