

millions of American mothers whose essential role in all of our lives cannot be overstated.

The legislation I am introducing today would recognize Mother's Day by authorizing the Treasury to mint a commemorative Mother's Day coin. Profits generated from the sale of these coins would be donated to the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the National Osteoporosis Foundation. St. Jude Children's Research Hospital has advanced cures for catastrophic pediatric diseases through research and treatment; and the National Osteoporosis Foundation is considered our Nation's leading voluntary health organization.

In the U.S. alone, 10 million people have osteoporosis, and 80 percent of those who suffer from this disease are women. This legislation not only honors our nation's mothers, but also helps to raise funds to fight a serious disease that disproportionately impacts women. Thousands of mothers and their children have benefited from the efforts of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and they are well-deserving of our support. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation to honor every mother in our country.

I can think of no better way to celebrate Mother's Day than by helping to promote the health of American mothers and their children.

By Mr. REED:

S. 2312. A bill to amend titles 5, 10, and 32, United States Code, to eliminate inequities in the treatment of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I introduce the National Guard Technician Equity Act to address inconsistencies in the dual-status technician program.

Over 48,000 National Guard dual-status technicians serve our nation. They are a distinct group of workers—as civilians, they work for the reserve components, performing administrative duties, providing training, and maintaining and repairing equipment. However, as a condition of their civilian position, they are also required to maintain military status—attending weekend drills and annual training, deploying overseas, and responding to domestic disasters and emergencies—thereby creating their “dual-status.”

As a result, dual-status technicians are caught between the provisions that govern the Federal civilian workforce and the military in numerous ways. First, under existing law, a dual-status technician who is no longer fit for military duty must be fired from their technician position, even if they are still fully capable of performing their civilian duties. This bill would give technicians the option of remaining in their civilian position if they have 20 years of service as a dual-status technician, so that the experience and skills

of these dedicated employees will not be lost.

Second, dual-status technicians do not have the same appeal rights as most other Federal employees, including those civilians in other Department of Defense positions. Federal employees who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement have the right to file a grievance and proceed to arbitration, or file a case with the Merit Systems Protection Board, MSPB. Currently, dual-status technicians may appeal to the Adjutant General in their state, but not to any neutral third party. This bill would allow them to also appeal to the MSPB for grievances unrelated to their military service.

Third, most reserve component members are able to obtain health care coverage through the TRICARE Reserve Select program. However, dual-status technicians are ineligible, despite their mandatory military status and reserve service, because they can participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, FEHBP. FEHBP plans can be more expensive than TRICARE Reserve Select, thereby adding costs and limiting health care options for these Guard technicians. My legislation simply calls for the Government Accountability Office to study the feasibility of converting the coverage for National Guard dual-status technicians from FEHBP to TRICARE Reserve Select.

The National Guard Technician Equity Act also allows technicians to receive overtime pay and requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the adequacy of leave time provided to Federal employees who are members of the National Guard for required military training.

I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor the National Guard Technician Equity Act, and join me in pressing for inclusion of provisions of this bill in the National Defense Authorization Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 440—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS TO THE CIVIC, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BEGICH (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 440

Whereas education and knowledge are the foundation of the current and future strength of the United States;

Whereas teachers and other educators deserve the respect of their students and communities for their selfless dedication to community service and the future of the children of the United States;

Whereas the purpose of “National Teacher Day”, which will be observed on May 6, 2014, is to raise public awareness of the

unquantifiable contributions teachers make to society and to promote greater respect and understanding for the teaching profession; and

Whereas students, schools, communities, and a number of organizations representing educators are hosting teacher appreciation events in recognition of National Teacher Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions of teachers and other educators to the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States; and

(2) expresses gratitude for the work done by teachers and educators and encourages students, parents, school administrators, and public officials to participate in teacher appreciation events on National Teacher Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 441—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 1 THROUGH MAY 7, 2014, AS “NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT WEEK”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 441

Whereas according to the 2012 Shape of the Nation Report, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States over the last 20 years, and obesity rates are high;

Whereas over 30 percent of children in the United States are overweight or obese;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 48 percent of high school students do not attend physical education classes in an average week;

Whereas according to Department of Health and Human Services Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, children and adolescents between the ages of 6 and 17 should engage in 60 minutes or more of physical activity daily, including aerobic, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening exercises;

Whereas regular physical activity is necessary to support normal and healthy growth in children and is essential to the continued health and well-being of children; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to increase physical activity and participation of children and youth in sports: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 1 through May 7, 2014, as “National Physical Education and Sport Week”;

(2) recognizes National Physical Education and Sport Week and the central role of physical education and sports in creating a healthy lifestyle for all children and youth;

(3) supports the implementation of local school wellness policies (as that term is described in section 9A of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758b)) that include ambitious goals for physical education, physical activity, and other activities that address the childhood obesity epidemic and promote child wellness; and

(4) encourages schools to offer physical education classes to students and work with community partners to provide opportunities and safe spaces for physical activities before and after school and during the summer months for all children and youth.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3045. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3046. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3047. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3048. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3049. Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3050. Mr. COATS (for himself, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. VITTER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3051. Mr. JOHANNIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3052. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KING, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3053. Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3054. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3045. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 78, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 30 . RELEASE OF REPORT ON ENERGY AND COST SAVINGS IN NONBUILDING APPLICATIONS.

Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly publish on a public website and otherwise make available to the public the report on the results of the study of energy and cost savings in nonbuilding applications required under section 518(b) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 121 Stat. 1660).

SA 3046. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the beginning of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5 . REGIONAL HAZE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the disapproval, in whole or in part, by the Administrator of the

Environmental Protection Agency of a State regional haze implementation plan addressing any regional haze regulation of the Environmental Protection Agency (including the regulations described in sections 51.308 and 51.309 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) shall not be valid if—

(1) the Administrator fails to demonstrate using the best available science that a Federal implementation plan governing a specific unit, when compared to the State plan, results in at least a 1.0 deciview improvement over the State plan in any single class I area (as classified under section 162 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7472)); or

(2) implementation of the Federal implementation plan, when compared to the State plan, will result in an economic cost of greater than \$100,000,000 in any fiscal year or \$300,000,000 in the aggregate over the cost of the State plan.

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—This section applies to any disapproval by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of a State regional haze implementation plan that occurs after January 1, 2010.

SA 3047. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. BEGICH, and Ms. HEITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the beginning of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5 . AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORT NATURAL GAS.

(a) DECISION DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Energy shall issue a decision on any application for authorization to export natural gas under section 3 of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b) not later than 90 days after the later of—

(1) the end of the comment period for the decision as set forth in the applicable notice published in the Federal Register; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) JUDICIAL ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the export facility will be located pursuant to an application described in subsection (a) shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over any civil action for the review of—

(A) an order issued by the Secretary of Energy with respect to the application; or

(B) the failure of the Secretary of Energy to issue a decision on the application.

(2) ORDER.—If the Court in a civil action described in paragraph (1) finds that the Secretary of Energy has failed to issue a decision on the application as required under subsection (a), the Court shall order the Secretary of Energy to issue the decision not later than 30 days after the order of the Court.

(3) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Court shall—

(A) set any civil action brought under this subsection for expedited consideration; and

(B) set the matter on the docket as soon as practicable after the filing date of the initial pleading.

SA 3048. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2262, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 501 and insert the following:

SEC. 5 . COMMUNITY ENERGY PROGRAM.

Part D of title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act is amended by inserting after section 364 (42 U.S.C. 6324) the following:

“SEC. 364A. COMMUNITY ENERGY PROGRAM.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting in conjunction with State energy offices, shall establish and carry out a community energy program under which the Secretary shall make grants to eligible entities to support community energy systems improvement projects, including projects involving energy assessments, development of energy system improvement strategies, and implementation of those strategies so as to reduce energy usage and increase energy supplied from renewable resources.

“(b) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

“(1) a municipality (including a town or city or other local unit of government); or

“(2) a nonprofit institutional entity (including an institution of higher education, hospital, or school system).

“(c) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall—

“(1) provide to the Secretary evidence that the entity has a commitment to improving the energy systems of the entity;

“(2) encourage broad citizen participation in the project carried out with the grant;

“(3) submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require; and

“(4) meet such other eligibility criteria as are established by the Secretary.

“(d) TYPES OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall provide to eligible entities under this section—

“(1) planning and assessment grants to support—

“(A) the assessment of current energy types and uses of the eligible entity;

“(B) the identification of potential alternative energy resources to serve the energy needs of the eligible entity, including energy efficiency measures and renewable energy systems; and

“(C) the development of energy improvement project plans that specify energy efficiency measures to be adopted and renewable energy systems to be installed; and

“(2) implementation project grants to support the implementation of energy system improvements, regardless of whether the eligible entities received planning and assessment grants for the improvements under paragraph (1).

“(e) USE OF GRANTS.—

“(1) PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT GRANTS.—An eligible entity may use a planning and assessment grant provided under subsection (d)(1)—

“(A) to assess energy usage across the eligible entity, including energy used in—

“(i) public and private buildings and facilities;

“(ii) commercial and industrial applications; and

“(iii) transportation; and

“(B) to formulate energy improvement plans that describe specific energy efficiency measures to be adopted and specific renewable energy systems to be installed, including identification of funding sources and implementation processes.

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT GRANTS.—An eligible entity may use an implementation grant provided under subsection (d)(2) to implement energy efficiency measures, or install renewable energy systems, in support of energy improvement plans.

“(f) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal cost of carrying out a project under this section