

need to make sure that appropriations are provided for these improvements to be made real.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today the Senate will act to make major improvements to our water infrastructure for commercial and recreational navigation while protecting and maintaining many environmental treasures for future generations.

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act—which the House passed 412 to 4—is one of the few bipartisan accomplishments of this Congress. I wish there were more.

Nevertheless, I would like to thank Chairman BARBARA BOXER and Senator VITTER of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and Chairman BILL SHUSTER and Congressman NICK RAHALL on the House side for their hard work in getting this bill to us today.

I would also like to thank my Illinois delegation colleagues on both sides of the Capitol and on both sides of the aisle for their assistance in advancing Illinois priorities in this bill.

I am pleased that in the final bill there are many provisions that will benefit our home State.

It was just a little over a year ago that we dealt with a major drought in the Midwest that caused record low water levels on the Mississippi River and threatened to disrupt the crucial transport of millions of dollars in goods and commodities on the river.

After the initial threat had passed, thanks to better-than-expected rainfall and quick action by the Army Corps of Engineers at the behest of Congress, Representative BILL ENYART and I introduced the Mississippi River Navigation Sustainment Act. The major provisions of this measure are included in the bill we will pass today.

These provisions will improve water level and river forecasting abilities along the Mississippi and give the Corps greater flexibility to respond to low water events that threaten navigation. The bill also authorizes the Corps to conduct, for the first time, a study of the entire Mississippi River Basin—which spans 40 percent of the continental United States—to determine how we can better manage the system during extreme weather. Finally, we create an environmental management program for the middle Mississippi—recognizing the importance of preserving and restoring fish and wildlife habitats while undertaking important navigation improvements.

River commerce in America's heartland depends on the system of locks and dams on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

I was pleased to work with my colleagues in the 2007 reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act to authorize modernization and expansion of the locks on these important Illinois waterways.

These improvements make commerce more efficient and guard against catastrophic failures of current locks and

dams as most of them reach 80 or so years old. At the same time, with current project delivery schedules and the tight Federal budget, these improvements are not expected to be realized until 2090 by some estimates.

With that in mind, Senator MARK KIRK and I, along with our colleagues Representatives CHERI BUSTOS and RODNEY DAVIS in the House, introduced the Water Infrastructure Now Public Private Partnership Act or WIN-P3. A version of our proposal is included in the final conference report.

It includes a pilot program that would decentralize project planning, design, and construction from the Corps and provide an opportunity for private financing to come to the table. We are hopeful that it will speed project delivery of nationally significant water infrastructure projects like the locks and dams on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.

Along with the economic and recreational benefits of the Mississippi River comes the annual threat of devastating floods for many Illinois communities.

In Illinois' Metro East region the community has stepped up to improve flood protection after their levees were decertified. They have taxed themselves to help pay for this improved protection and have endured a long and often frustrating partnership with the Army Corps.

My hope is that the provisions we secured in this bill will go a long way to improving their situation.

The bill would combine several separately authorized levee projects into one. That means that the money Congress appropriates for these projects will be more flexible and can be used where it is most needed.

Additionally, the bill would allow the Metro East levee projects to qualify for work-in-kind credit with the Army Corps. This will help make the work the locals are doing go farther towards the completion of the final levels of protection.

The conference report will also allow much needed restoration of the Chicago shoreline along Lake Michigan to continue. The project was facing delay as it got closer to hitting its original authorization cap. This bill increased that authorization.

I would like to thank again all those who worked on this bill. I look forward to this bipartisan accomplishment being soon signed into law by President Obama.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF DAVID JEREMIAH BARRON TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIRST CIRCUIT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of David Jeremiah Barron, of Massachusetts, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit?

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) would have voted "nay."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 45, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 162 Ex.]

YEAS—53

Baldwin	Harkin	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rockefeller
Booker	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Boxer	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Levin	Tester
Casey	Markey	Udall (CO)
Coons	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Menendez	Walsh
Durbin	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warren
Franken	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Hagan	Nelson	

NAYS—45

Alexander	Cruz	Johnson (WI)
Ayotte	Enzi	Kirk
Barrasso	Fischer	Landrieu
Blunt	Flake	Lee
Burr	Graham	Manchin
Chambliss	Grassley	McCain
Coburn	Hatch	McConnell
Cochran	Heller	Moran
Collins	Hoeven	Murkowski
Corker	Inhofe	Paul
Cornyn	Isakson	Portman
Crapo	Johanns	Risch

Roberts	Sessions	Toomey
Rubio	Shelby	Vitter
Scott	Thune	Wicker

NOT VOTING—2

Boozman	Coats
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table. The President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

WATER RESOURCES REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2014—CONFERENCE REPORT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3080), to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment and the Senate agree to the same, signed by a majority of the conferees on the part of both Houses.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings in the RECORD of May 15, 2014.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. BOXER. Colleagues, I am going to take 25 seconds. This is a great day for the Senate, for every single Member in this body, and our States, for jobs, for business, for ecosystem restoration, for our oceans. It is a great bill. I hope we will have a great vote on this bill.

Senator VITTER and I agree. I will yield my remaining time to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Madam President, I urge a "yes" vote also. This is a strong bipartisan bill. There were only four "no" votes in the House and a strong positive editorial in the Wall Street Journal. Vote for infrastructure and jobs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the conference report to accompany H.R. 3080.

Mr. CORKER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) would have voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 7, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 163 Leg.]

YEAS—91

Alexander	Grassley	Nelson
Ayotte	Hagan	Paul
Baldwin	Harkin	Portman
Barrasso	Hatch	Pryor
Begich	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Heitkamp	Reid
Blumenthal	Heller	Risch
Blunt	Hirono	Rockefeller
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boxer	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Isakson	Schatz
Cantwell	Johanns	Schumer
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Scott
Carper	Kaine	Sessions
Casey	King	Shaheen
Chambliss	Kirk	Shelby
Cochran	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Collins	Landrieu	Tester
Coons	Leahy	Thune
Corker	Levin	Toomey
Cornyn	Manchin	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Markey	Udall (NM)
Cruz	McCaskill	Vitter
Donnelly	McConnell	Walsh
Durbin	Menendez	Warner
Enzi	Merkley	Warren
Feinstein	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Fischer	Moran	Wicker
Franken	Murkowski	Wyden
Gillibrand	Murphy	
Graham	Murray	

NAYS—7

Burr	Johnson (WI)	Roberts
Coburn	Lee	
Flake	McCain	

NOT VOTING—2

Boozman	Coats
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The conference report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF RICHARD G. FRANK TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Richard G. Frank, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 2 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. COONS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to yield back all remaining time on both sides.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Richard G. Frank, of Massachusetts, to

be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATIONAL HUNTING, FISHING, AND SHOOTING—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I want to speak briefly on three topics this afternoon: human trafficking; the terrorist attack at Fort Hood, TX, in 2009; and finally, the way the Senate has become a killing ground for good ideas because of the practices of the majority leader.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Starting with human trafficking, we know that while slavery was formally abolished in the United States years ago, it continues today in the form of human trafficking. Tragically, too many children are victims of modern-day slavery—literally tens of thousands right here in America. That is why in recent years I have joined with colleagues on both sides of the aisle—obviously, this is not a political or partisan issue—to work together in a bipartisan way to introduce a series of bills aimed at accomplishing three things: No. 1, shedding light on this tragic reality. Most people in their communities around the country are not even aware of the scourge of human trafficking that is happening right under their nose. No. 2, we have tried to do everything we can to save children—minors—from the sex trade. And No. 3, we have tried hard to bring these traffickers to justice.

I was proud to be one of the cosponsors of the 2012 Child Protection Act, which gave law enforcement agencies better tools with which to protect children and apprehend criminals. More recently, I joined with the senior Senator from Oregon, Mr. WYDEN; the senior Senator from Minnesota, Ms. KLOBUCHAR; and the junior Senator from Illinois, Mr. KIRK, to introduce something we call the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act.

Our bill would establish a domestic trafficking victims fund that doesn't come from tax dollars but, rather, from fees and fines paid by people who commit law enforcement offenses. It would allocate tens of millions of dollars to both fight human trafficking and, just as importantly, to help victims get the sorts of services they need in order to heal and to become productive citizens once again. It would also give law enforcement officials more tools to crack