

program. These grants build much more than buildings. They build up the spirit and morale of people in our small towns and local communities.

**School grants:** Every child in Iowa deserves to be educated in a classroom that is safe, accessible, and modern. That is why, for the past decade and a half, I have secured funding for the innovative Iowa Demonstration Construction Grant Program—better known among educators in Iowa as Harkin grants for public schools construction and renovation. Across 15 years, Harkin grants worth more than \$132 million have helped school districts to fund a range of renovation and repair efforts—everything from updating fire safety systems to building new schools. In many cases, these Federal dollars have served as the needed incentive to leverage local public and private dollars, so it often has a tremendous multiplier effect within a school district. Over the years, Marshall County has received more than \$4.9 million in Harkin grants. Similarly, schools in Marshall County have received funds that I designated for Iowa Star Schools for technology totaling \$64,660.

**Keeping Iowa communities safe:** I also firmly believe that our first responders need to be appropriately trained and equipped, able to respond to both local emergencies and to statewide challenges such as, for instance, the methamphetamine epidemic. Since 2001, Marshall County's fire departments have received over \$1.1 million for firefighter safety and operations equipment, and \$841,737 in Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, as well as \$200,000 for drug free communities through the Department of Justice.

**Wellness and health care:** Improving the health and wellness of all Americans has been something I have been passionate about for decades. That is why I fought to dramatically increase funding for disease prevention, innovative medical research, and a whole range of initiatives to improve the health of individuals and families not only at the doctor's office but also in our communities, schools, and workplaces. I am so proud that Americans have better access to clinical preventive services, nutritious food, smoke-free environments, safe places to engage in physical activity, and information to make healthy decisions for themselves and their families. These efforts not only save lives, they will also save money for generations to come thanks to the prevention of costly chronic diseases, which account for a whopping 75 percent of annual health care costs. I am pleased that Marshall County has recognized this important issue by securing over \$61,000 in wellness grants.

**Disability Rights:** Growing up, I loved and admired my brother Frank, who was deaf. But I was deeply disturbed by the discrimination and obstacles he faced every day. That is why I have always been a passionate advo-

cate for full equality for people with disabilities. As the primary author of the Americans with Disabilities Act, ADA, and the ADA Amendments Act, I have had four guiding goals for our fellow citizens with disabilities: equal opportunity, full participation, independent living and economic self-sufficiency. Nearly a quarter century since passage of the ADA, I see remarkable changes in communities everywhere I go in Iowa—not just in curb cuts or closed captioned television, but in the full participation of people with disabilities in our society and economy, folks who at long last have the opportunity to contribute their talents and to be fully included. These changes have increased economic opportunities for all citizens of Marshall County, both those with and without disabilities. And they make us proud to be a part of a community and country that respects the worth and civil rights of all of our citizens.

This is at least a partial accounting of my work on behalf of Iowa, and specifically Marshall County, during my time in Congress. In every case, this work has been about partnerships, co-operation, and empowering folks at the State and local level, including in Marshall County, to fulfill their own dreams and initiatives. And, of course, this work is never complete. Even after I retire from the Senate, I have no intention of retiring from the fight for a better, fairer, richer Iowa. I will always be profoundly grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of Iowa as their Senator.●

#### LAS VEGAS-CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT

● Mr. HELLER. Madam President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District for receiving the National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the highest community service honor a museum or library can earn. Nevada is proud to have one of its institutions dedicated to the education and betterment of the community be chosen for such a prestigious award.

In its 20th-anniversary year, the National Medal is celebrating institutions that have made a significant impact on individuals, families, and communities across the Nation. Nevada is honored to have the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District selected as one of only 10 institutions to receive this award. The library has long served as a home to community members looking to further their education and entertain themselves through the joys of reading. More recently, recognizing the growing needs within the community, the library has become a haven for those who need a retreat from their homes or as a destination for Internet that they cannot afford.

As Nevada's unemployment rate remains one of highest in the Nation and as our national economy continues to struggle, I recognize the unique role

the Las Vegas-Clark County Library has played in working to address the needs of its local community by carefully crafting a strategic plan to address the unemployment problems in Nevada. By adding more computers so users could fill out job applications online and creating programs about managing stress and dealing with bankruptcy, the library is able to assist Nevadans during this tough time. While our economy continues to recover, vulnerable Nevadan's rely on a variety of resources to help them find employment, especially those provided by the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District.

The importance of libraries is exemplified through their community engagement, support for afterschool programs, and ability to act as learning tools for students. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the Las Vegas-Clark County District. As a father of four children who attended Nevada's public schools and the husband of a lifelong teacher, I understand the important role that libraries play in educating Nevada's students. Ensuring that America's youth are prepared to compete in the 21st century is critical for the future of our country. The State of Nevada is fortunate to be home to a library district that offers a large variety of assistance to the members of the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Las Vegas-Clark County Library District and know that they serve as an example for the rest of the Silver State.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:38 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4031. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the removal of Senior Executive Service employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs for performance, and for other purposes.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and

were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-235. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii expressing support for the Troop Talent Act of 2013; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 18

Whereas, members of the United States Armed Forces are dedicated to protecting the many freedoms that we enjoy through discipline, hard work, and self-sacrifice; and

Whereas, for many veterans the transition from military to civilian life is often a difficult one, which is evident in the higher unemployment rates experienced by post September 11th veterans; a rate that is currently 9.4 percent, which is greater than the national average which is 6.7 percent; and

Whereas, even though many veterans leave the military with valuable skills and training, several obstacles such as injuries, lack of civilian work experience, and license and certification issues hamper a smooth transition from military to civilian life; and

Whereas, H.R. 1796, or the Troop Talent Act of 2013, was created to ensure that veterans and members of the Armed Forces are provided with the proper education and training to better assist them in obtaining civilian certifications and licenses, as well as for other purposes to assist veterans in adjusting to civilian life; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 directs the Secretaries of the military departments, to the maximum extent practicable, to make information on civilian credentialing opportunities available to members of the Armed Forces beginning with, and at every stage of, their training for military occupational specialties in order to permit such members to:

(1) Evaluate the extent to which such training correlates with skills and training required for various civilian certifications and licenses; and

(2) Assess the suitability of such training for obtaining or pursuing such civilian certifications and licenses; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 also requires the information be made available to members of the Armed Services to be consistent with the Transition Goals Plans Success Program; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 also requires the inclusion of information on:

(1) The civilian occupational equivalents of military occupational specialties;

(2) Civilian license or certification requirements, including examination requirements; and

(3) The availability and opportunities for use of educational benefits available to members of the Armed Forces, as appropriate, corresponding training, or continuing education that leads to a certification exam in order to provide a pathway to credentialing opportunities; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 requires the Secretaries of the military departments to make available to civilian credentialing agencies, specified information on the content of military training provided to members of the Armed Services; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 allows members of the Armed Services or veterans in pursuit of a civilian certification or license to use educational assistance provided through the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs only if the successful completion of a curriculum fully qualifies the student to take the appropriate examinations and be certified or licensed to meet any other academic conditions required for entry into that occupation or profession; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 requires the military occupational specialties

designated for a military skills to civilian credentialing pilot program under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 to include those specialties relating to the military information technology workforce; and

Whereas, the Troop Talent Act of 2013 directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to re-establish the Professional Certification and Licensure Advisory Committee which was terminated on December 31, 2006, and provides the Committee with additional duties, including the development of:

(1) Guidance for audits of licensure and certification programs in order to ensure high-quality education to members of the Armed Services and veterans; and

(2) A plan to improve outreach to members of the Armed Services and veterans on the importance of licensing and certification and the availability of educational benefits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii*, Regular Session of 2014, that this body supports the Troop Talent Act of 2013 along with its passage; and be it further

*Resolved*, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, and Hawaii's Congressional delegation.

POM-236. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to adopt legislation to ease a transition to a new type of identity theft-resistant credit card; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 32

Whereas, credit card data theft is one of the fastest-growing crimes in the nation, increasing 50 percent from 2005 to 2010, according to a recent report from the United States Department of Justice; and

Whereas, credit card data theft is often included in the general definition of identity theft, a crime that occurs when a thief steals an individual's personal information and uses it without the individual's permission; and

Whereas, identity theft is a serious crime that can devastate an individual's finances, credit history, and reputation, and can take time, money, and patience to resolve; and

Whereas, the number of malicious programs written to steal an individual's personal information has grown exponentially from about 1,000,000 in 2007 to an estimated 130,000,000 in 2013; and

Whereas, identity theft is expected to surpass traditional theft as the leading form of property crime, and security analysts have reported that everyone should prepare to become an identity theft victim at some point; and

Whereas, most Americans have a greater chance of having their personal identity information stolen than being actually held up at gunpoint; and

Whereas, a company has recently introduced a new type of identity theft-resistant credit card that is designed to reduce the chances of consumers being hit with fraudulent credit card debt; and

Whereas, in designing this new type of credit card, the company has developed small, digital, internal components that will allow a consumer to enter a personal unlocking code that will generate a unique credit card number for every transaction, making the card more difficult to use by thieves if it is lost or stolen; and

Whereas, at least one major bank is testing this new type of credit card in a number of

small pilot programs, and more lenders may adopt the technology in the near future: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii*, Regular Session of 2014, the Senate concurring, that the Congress of the United States, Hawaii financial institutions, and Hawaii businesses are urged to adopt legislation, policies, and procedures to use identity theft-resistant credit cards; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States is urged to adopt legislation that would ease a transition to a new type of identity theft-resistant credit card; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Hawaii financial institutions and Hawaii businesses that offer credit cards are urged to use the new identity theft-resistant credit card technology to reduce the chances of consumers being victimized by identity thieves; and be it further

*Resolved*, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, the President of the Hawaii Bankers Association, the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, and the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Retail Merchants of Hawaii.

POM-237. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania urging the Congress of the United States to pass and the President of the United States to sign the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2013; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 663

Whereas, During the Vietnam Conflict, the United States military sprayed more than 19 million gallons of Agent Orange and other herbicides over Vietnam to reduce forest cover and crops used by the enemy; these herbicides contained dioxin, which has since been identified as carcinogenic and has been linked with a number of serious and disabling illnesses now affecting thousands of veterans; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed the Agent Orange Act of 1991 to address the plight of veterans exposed to herbicides while serving in Vietnam; and

Whereas, The act amended Title 38 of the United States Code to presumptively recognize as service-connected, certain diseases among military personnel who served in the Vietnam Conflict between 1962 and 1975; and

Whereas, This presumption has provided access to appropriate disability compensation and medical care for Vietnam veterans diagnosed with such illnesses as Type II diabetes, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myeloma, prostate cancer, respiratory cancers and soft-tissue sarcomas; and

Whereas, Pursuant to a 2001 directive, the Department of Veterans Affairs policy has denied the presumption of a service connection for herbicide-related illnesses to Vietnam veterans who could not furnish written documentation that they had "boots on the ground" in-country, making it virtually impossible for countless United States Navy and Air Force veterans to pursue their claims for benefits; and

Whereas, Many who had landed on Vietnamese soil could not produce proof due to incomplete or missing military records, moreover, personnel who had served on ships in the "Blue Water Navy" in Vietnamese territorial waters were, in fact, exposed to dangerous airborne toxins, which not only drifted offshore but also washed into streams and

rivers draining into the South China Sea; and

Whereas, Warships positioned off the Vietnamese shore routinely distilled seawater to obtain potable water; and

Whereas, A 2002 Australian study found that the distillation process, rather than removing toxins, in fact, concentrated dioxin in water used for drinking, cooking and washing; and

Whereas, This study was conducted by the Australian Department of Veteran Affairs after it found that Vietnam veterans of the Royal Australian Navy had a higher rate of mortality from Agent Orange-associated diseases than did Vietnam veterans from other branches of the military; and

Whereas, When the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention studied specific cancers among Vietnam veterans, it found a higher risk of cancer among Navy veterans; and

Whereas, Agent Orange did not discriminate between soldiers on the ground and sailors on ships offshore, and legislation to recognize this tragic fact and restore eligibility for compensation and medical care to Navy and Air Force veterans who sacrificed their health for their country is critical; and

Whereas, When the Agent Orange Act passed in 1991 with no dissenting votes, Congressional leaders stressed the importance of responding to the health concerns of Vietnam veterans and ending the bitterness and anxiety that had surrounded the issue of herbicide exposure; and

Whereas, Congress should reaffirm the nation's commitment to the well-being of all of its veterans and direct the Department of Veterans Affairs to administer the Agent Orange Act under the presumption that herbicide exposure in Vietnam includes the country's inland waterways, offshore waters and airspace; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives respectfully urge the Congress and President of the United States to restore the presumption of a service connection for Agent Orange exposure for United States Navy and Air Force veterans who served on the inland waterways, territorial waters and in the airspace of Vietnam, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania forward official copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to all the members of the Pennsylvania delegation to the 113th Congress urging the members of the delegation to support and fund the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2013 and with the request that this resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

POM-238. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to support the authorization of the issuance of general obligation bonds for the construction of a long-term care facility for veterans contingent upon the receipt of federal funds; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 68

Whereas, Hawaii's acute shortage of long-term care beds has the potential to directly impact the growing number of our veterans who are reaching a point in their lives where long-term care may become necessary; and

Whereas, the shortage of long-term care facilities will be felt in communities across Hawaii; and

Whereas, veterans have stood up for America in times of need, thereby earning the

highest degree of respect and support the nation is able to give; and

Whereas, the men and women who have served our country are owed a special duty; and

Whereas, veterans of the armed services deserve safety, comfort, and dignified care in their later years; and

Whereas, providing safe and reliable care falls squarely within our commitment as a state and a nation; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii*, Regular Session of 2014, the Senate concurring, that the President of the United States and the United States Congress are urged to support House Bill No. 2074, Regular Session of 2014, which authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds for the construction of a long-term care facility for veterans contingent upon the receipt of federal funds; and be it further

*Resolved*, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, and Speaker of the House of the United States House of Representatives.

POM-239. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to grant veterans benefits to Filipino veterans who fought in World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 22

Whereas, during World War II, the Philippines was a United States commonwealth; and

Whereas, Filipino soldiers volunteered their services after being promised full veterans benefits to volunteer to fight for the United States against the potential threat of Japan; and

Whereas, thousands of Filipino men and women risked their lives against the invading Japanese forces and assisted our nation in its efforts to liberate the Philippines; and

Whereas, Filipino soldiers fought bravely beside American troops to restore liberty and democracy to their homeland; and

Whereas, exhibiting great courage at the battles of Corregidor and Bataan, Filipino soldiers contributed to the Allied victory that ended World War II; and

Whereas, in 1941, by executive order, Filipinos who volunteered for the Philippine Commonwealth Army and Philippine Scouts were made eligible for full United States veterans benefits for their active service during the war; and

Whereas, in 1946, by congressional act and upon the independence of the Philippines, these same Filipino veterans were denied eligibility for United States veterans benefits, such as health care, disability pensions, and burial expenses; and

Whereas, over the years, Congress has considered legislation to restore the benefits denied to Filipino veterans; and

Whereas, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 included a provision that called for the release of funding for lump sum payments to Filipino veterans in lieu of pensions; and

Whereas, restoring benefits denied to Filipino veterans and fulfilling and expediting any claims that are still pending honors those Filipino veterans who served our nation so courageously; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii*, Regular Session of 2014, that the President of the United States and the United States Congress are urged to grant veterans benefits to Filipino veterans who

fought in World War II but were subsequently denied the benefits to which they were entitled; and be it further

*Resolved*, That providing these benefits does not correct the injustice and discrimination done over 60 years ago, but is a small step in making reparations; and be it further

*Resolved*, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Hawaii's Congressional delegation, Secretary of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Director of the Hawaii Office of Veterans Services, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Philippine Consul General in Hawaii.

POM-240. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to restore the presumption of a service connection for Agent Orange exposure to the United States veterans who served in the waters defined by the Combat Zone and in the airspace over the Combat Zone in Vietnam; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 19

Whereas, during the Vietnam War, the United States military sprayed 22,000,000 gallons of Agent Orange and other herbicides over Vietnam to reduce forest cover and crops used by the enemy; and

Whereas, these herbicides contained dioxin, which has since been identified as carcinogenic and has been linked with a number of serious and disabling illnesses affecting thousands of veterans; and

Whereas, the United States Congress passed the Agent Orange Act of 1991 to address the plight of veterans exposed to herbicides while serving the Republic of Vietnam; and

Whereas, the Agent Orange Act of 1991 amended Title 38 of the United States Code to presumptively recognize as service-connected certain diseases among military personnel who served in Vietnam between 1962 and 1975; and

Whereas, this presumption has provided access to appropriate disability compensation and medical care for Vietnam veterans diagnosed with illnesses, such as Type II diabetes, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, prostate cancer, Parkinson's disease, multiple myeloma, peripheral neuropathy, AL Amyloidosis respiratory cancers, soft-tissue sarcomas, and other illnesses yet to be identified; and

Whereas, pursuant to a directive in 2001, it has been the policy of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to deny the presumption of a service connection for herbicide-related illnesses to Vietnam veterans who cannot furnish written documentation that they had "boots on the ground" in-country, making it virtually impossible for countless United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force veterans to pursue their claims for benefits; and

Whereas, personnel who served on ships in the "Blue Water Navy" in Vietnamese territorial waters were, in fact, exposed to dangerous airborne toxins, which not only drifted offshore but also washed into streams and rivers draining into the South China Sea; and

Whereas, Agent Orange has been verified, through various studies and reports, as a wide-spreading chemical that was able to reach United States Navy ships through the air and waterborne distribution routes; and

Whereas, warships positioned off the Vietnamese shore routinely distilled seawater to obtain potable water; and

Whereas, an Australian study in 2002 found that the distillation process, instead of removing toxins, actually concentrated dioxin

in water used for drinking, cooking, and washing; and

Whereas, this study was conducted by the Australian Department of Veterans Affairs after it found that Vietnam veterans of the Royal Australian Navy suffered from a higher rate of mortality from Agent Orange-associated diseases than did Vietnam veterans from other branches of the military; and

Whereas, when the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention studied specific cancers among Vietnam veterans, it found a higher risk of cancer among United States Navy veterans; and

Whereas, herbicides containing tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD), a contaminant in Agent Orange, did not discriminate between soldiers on the ground and sailors on ships offshore; and

Whereas, more than 30 veterans' service organizations support the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2013 (H.R. 543); and

Whereas, by not passing H.R. 543, a precedent could be set to selectively provide certain categories of veterans with injury-related medical care while denying such care to other categories of veterans, without any financial, scientific, or consistent reasoning; and

Whereas, when the Agent Orange Act passed in 1991 with no dissenting votes, congressional leaders stressed the importance of responding to the health concerns of Vietnam veterans and ending the bitterness and anxiety that had surrounded the issue of herbicide exposure; and

Whereas, the federal government has also demonstrated its awareness of the hazards of Agent Orange exposure through its involvement in the identification, containment, and mitigation of dioxin "hot spots" in Vietnam; and

Whereas, the United States Congress should reaffirm the nation's commitment to the well-being of all of its veterans and direct the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to administer the Agent Orange Act under the presumption that herbicide exposure in the Republic of Vietnam includes the country's inland waterways, offshore waters, and airspace, encompassing the entire Combat Zone: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2014, that the United States Congress is respectfully urged to restore the presumption of a service connection for Agent Orange exposure to United States veterans who served in the waters defined by the Combat Zone and in the airspace over the Combat Zone in Vietnam; and be it further*

*Resolved, That the United States Congress is respectfully urged to enter this Resolution into the Congressional Record as an official memorial to the Congress; and be it further*

*Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation.*

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. MIKULSKI, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2015" (Rept. No. 113-163).

By Mr. PRYOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 2389. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development,

Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-164).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 37. A bill to sustain the economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land and other public land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to release certain wilderness study areas, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-165).

S. 258. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to improve the management of grazing leases and permits, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-166).

S. 715. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use designated funding to pay for construction of authorized rural water projects, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-167).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

S. 782. A bill to amend Public Law 101-377 to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-168).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 995. A bill to authorize the National Desert Storm Memorial Association to establish the National Desert Storm and Desert Shield Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-169).

S. 1252. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Missisquoi River and the Trout River in the State of Vermont, as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Rept. No. 113-170).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 1341. A bill to modify the Forest Service Recreation Residence Program as the program applies to units of the National Forest System derived from the public domain by implementing a simple, equitable, and predictable procedure for determining cabin user fees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-171).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment:

H.R. 1033. A bill to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program (Rept. No. 113-172).

By Ms. LANDRIEU, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 2337. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Forest Service Lake Hill Administrative Site in Summit County, Colorado (Rept. No. 113-173).

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, from the Committee on Appropriations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 4486. A bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-174).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

S. 2142. A bill to impose targeted sanctions on persons responsible for violations of human rights of antigovernment protesters

in Venezuela, to strengthen civil society in Venezuela, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113-175).

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HELLER (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2381. A bill to clarify that any private flood insurance policy accepted by a State shall satisfy the mandatory purchase requirement under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY:

S. 2382. A bill to establish the Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers for purposes of determining cost-of-living increases under the Social Security Act, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to apply payroll taxes to remuneration and earnings from self-employment up to the contribution and benefit base and to remuneration in excess of \$250,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

S. 2383. A bill to direct the Office of the Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and the Comptroller General of the United States to study the impact of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on small businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. COBURN):

S. 2384. A bill to require the President to develop a watch list and a priority watch list of foreign countries that engage in economic or industrial espionage in cyberspace with respect to United States trade secrets or proprietary information, to provide for the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that knowingly benefit from such espionage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2385. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Truth in Lending Act to provide for disclosure and codes of conduct with respect to consumer financial products or services and institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY):

S. 2386. A bill to establish a grant program to help State and local law enforcement agencies reduce the risk of injury and death relating to the wandering characteristics of some children with autism and other disabilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2387. A bill to amend the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with eligible Indian tribes to manage land buy-back programs, to require that certain amounts be deposited into interest bearing accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. HELLER):

S. 2388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the depreciation recovery period for energy-efficient cool roof systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PRYOR:

S. 2389. An original bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development,