

port of entry for 50 percent of the total seafood caught in the United States;

Whereas there is a strong connection between the fishing and shipping industries of the Port of Seattle, and seafood exported out of the Port of Seattle was valued at more than \$997,000,000 in 2012;

Whereas the fishing fleets of Fishermen's Terminal harvest a wide variety of fish including salmon, halibut, Pacific cod, Alaska Pollock, sablefish, rock fish, whiting, yellowfin, sole, albacore, crab, shrimp, and other shellfish;

Whereas the fishing vessels that moor at Fishermen's Terminal include crabbers, longliners, purse seiners, trawlers, and trollers, and often fish in Alaskan waters such as Southeast Alaska, Bristol Bay, and the Bering Sea;

Whereas for the last century, Fishermen's Terminal has played a critical role in the fishing and maritime industry in both Washington and Alaska;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal directly contributes and supports maritime jobs, and is a major driver of the maritime economy of the Pacific Northwest, which generates \$30,000,000,000 annually for the State of Washington;

Whereas annually, the fishing industry at the Port of Seattle creates 15,600 jobs, has a total payroll of \$1,900,000,000 per year, and generates \$814,000,000 in annual revenue for private businesses;

Whereas 34,500 Washington residents are employed by the Alaskan seafood industry;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal contributes to the economic diversity and resilience of the Pacific Northwest due to the many industries it supports, including vessel construction, maintenance, and repair activity that brings vendors and suppliers together with a network of bankers, insurers, and other businesses that support fishing and shipping;

Whereas much of the infrastructure and businesses surrounding Fishermen's Terminal have been in place as long as the Terminal, and make up the most important economic maritime cluster of fish processing, cold storage, vessel fabrication, and barge and tug operations businesses in the United States;

Whereas the shore side support businesses surrounding Fishermen's Terminal employ a wide range of machinists, trade workers, and artisans who are skilled in traditional maritime crafts such as wood-working, fiberglass repair, painting, sail making, brass brightworking, marine engineering, and naval architecture;

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal is more than just a place to moor, repair, and maintain boats, and gives the Seattle community a sense of identity as a place where people work with their hands in industries that help define the region; and

Whereas Fishermen's Terminal is a cultural resource that is always open to the public, is home to the Fishermen's Memorial, a towering bronze sculpture that lists the names of 675 men and women who have lost their lives in their pursuit of the bounty of the sea, hosts thousands of people every September for the Fishermen's Fall Festival to celebrate the homecoming of Washington fishermen after a summer at sea, and is surrounded by lively restaurants, shops, and businesses that support the community and those in the fishing industry: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that May 28, 2014 is the official centennial of Fishermen's Terminal; and
(2) praises the ongoing contributions of Fishermen's Terminal to the welfare of countless individuals, the fishing industry,

the Port of Seattle, the State of Washington, and the United States.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-406 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "NRC's Implementation of the Fukushima Near-Term Task Force Recommendations and other Actions to Enhance and Maintain Nuclear Safety."

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

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled "Evaluating Port Security: Progress Made and Challenges Ahead."

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "Judicial Nominations."

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

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 3 pm in Room 432 of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "From Military Service to Small Business Owners: Supporting America's Veteran Entrepreneurs."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Protection be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled, "Student Loan Servicing: The Borrower's Experience."

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVACY, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE LAW

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 4, 2014, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled, "The Location Privacy Protection Act of 2014."

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

HONORING THE LEGACY OF A.

PHILIP RANDOLPH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 218 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 218) honoring the legacy of A. Philip Randolph and saluting his efforts on behalf of the people of the United States to form "a more perfect union."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 218) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 218

Whereas A. Philip Randolph was born on April 15, 1889, and grew up in Jacksonville, Florida;

Whereas Mr. Randolph attended the Cookman Institute, one of the first high schools for African-Americans in the United States, located in Jacksonville, Florida, and graduated valedictorian of his class in 1907;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was an inspirational person who demonstrated an unyielding struggle for human rights on behalf of marginalized groups in society;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was active in both the civil rights movement and the labor movement in the United States;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was a tireless and highly effective advocate for African-American rights during the 1930s and 1940s, focusing particularly on employment rights;

Whereas Mr. Randolph led the effort to organize the porters of the Pullman Company, one of the largest railroad car companies in the United States at that time;

Whereas Mr. Randolph founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an organization that advanced the rights of African-American workers to dignity, respect, and a decent livelihood;

Whereas Mr. Randolph urged President Franklin Roosevelt to end employment discrimination against African-Americans in the Federal Government;

Whereas, after the urging of Mr. Randolph, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 (6 Fed. Reg. 3109) on June 25, 1941, declaring that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries and in government because

of race, creed, color, or national origin" and established the Fair Employment Practices Commission to oversee that order;

Whereas Mr. Randolph urged President Harry Truman to end segregation in the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas, after the urging of Mr. Randolph, President Truman issued Executive Order 9981 (13 Fed. Reg. 4313) on July 26, 1948, declaring that "[T]here shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale." and closed the segregated Marine Corps boot camp at Montford Point in Jacksonville, North Carolina;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was actively involved in the planning and organization of many civil rights efforts, including the prayer pilgrimage for freedom in 1957, the marches for school integration in 1958 and 1959, and the March on Washington in 1963;

Whereas Mr. Randolph was the first speaker of the day at the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, during which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech;

Whereas the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352; 78 Stat. 241), the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-110; 79 Stat. 437), and the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-284; 82 Stat. 73) are the fruits of the seeds that Mr. Randolph and others like him sowed many years before;

Whereas Mr. Randolph helped to found the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights;

Whereas Amtrak named one of its luxury sleeping cars, the Superliner II Deluxe Sleeper 32503, the "A. Philip Randolph" in honor of Mr. Randolph;

Whereas a bust in the likeness of Mr. Randolph stands in Union Station in Washington, DC, as a tribute to his work on behalf of African-American rail workers;

Whereas, in 1964, Mr. Randolph was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon Johnson;

Whereas the civil rights revolution was launched, in no small part, based on the efforts of Mr. Randolph and the work of statesmen like him; and

Whereas, upon the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington in 2013, it is fitting to honor the work of Mr. Randolph and his commitment to a better United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the legacy of A. Philip Randolph and salutes his efforts on behalf of the people of the United States to form "a more perfect union".

HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF BILLY FRANK, JR.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 463.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 463) honoring the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Billy Frank, Jr., and expressing condolences on his passing.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 463) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of Thursday, May 22, 2014, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FISHERMEN'S TERMINAL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 467.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 467) recognizing the 100th Anniversary of Fishermen's Terminal in the Port of Seattle and celebrating Seattle's rich maritime heritage and its importance to the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 467) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2432

Mr. REID. Mr. President, S. 2432, it is my understanding, was introduced earlier today and is due for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2432) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I ask for a second reading and object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will receive a second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 2014

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow, June 5, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 1:45 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and the Republicans controlling the second 30 minutes and that the final 20 minutes be equally divided and controlled between Senators WYDEN and HATCH or their designees, with Senator WYDEN controlling the final 10 minutes; and that at 1:45 p.m. the Senate proceed to executive session under the previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there will be up to, as I mentioned, two rollcall votes at 1:45 p.m. tomorrow.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order, following the remarks of the distinguished junior Senator from Wyoming, and that he be recognized for up to 7 minutes.

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

The Senator from Wyoming.

RECALLING TIANANMEN SQUARE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today marks the 25th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The violent suppression and forcible dispersion in Tiananmen Square by the Government of China resulted in the death and injury of peaceful demonstrators.

I have worked with Members of the Senate from both sides of the aisle, through the Foreign Relations Committee, on a resolution expressing sympathy to the families of those killed, those tortured, and those imprisoned due to their participation in the peaceful democracy movement in Tiananmen Square.

Our resolution also calls out the Government of China for subjecting its citizens to physical attacks, harassment, and detention for attempting to discuss or commemorate the events of June 1989.

The Chinese authorities to this day continue to block and censor public discussions and events marking the anniversary of Tiananmen Square.

The resolution also condemns the ongoing human rights abuses by the Government of China.