

(Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 1926, a bill to delay the implementation of certain provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

S. 1948

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1948, a bill to promote the academic achievement of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian children with the establishment of a Native American language grant program.

S. 1956

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1956, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to review the discharge characterization of former members of the Armed Forces who were discharged by reason of the sexual orientation of the member, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 26

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 26, a concurrent resolution recognizing the need to improve physical access to many federally funded facilities for all people of the United States, particularly people with disabilities.

S. RES. 330

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 330, a resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of "Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States" and the significant progress in reducing the public health burden of tobacco use, and supporting

an end to tobacco-related death and disease.

S. RES. 333

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 333, a resolution strongly recommending that the United States renegotiate the return of the Iraqi Jewish Archive to Iraq.

S. RES. 334

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 334, a resolution recognizing the goals of Catholic Schools Week and honoring the valuable contributions of Catholic schools in the United States.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. KIRK):

S. 1960. A bill to require rulemaking by the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to address considerations in evaluating the need for public and individual disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follow:

S. 1960

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fairness in Federal Disaster Declarations Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. REGULATORY ACTION REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this Act referred to as the "Administrator" and "FEMA", respectively) shall amend the rules of the Administrator under section 206.48 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(b) NEW CRITERIA REQUIRED.—The amended rules issued under subsection (a) shall provide for the following:

(1) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Such rules shall provide that, with respect to the evaluation of the need for public assistance—

(A) specific weighted valuations shall be assigned to each criterion, as follows—

- (i) estimated cost of the assistance, 10 percent;
- (ii) localized impacts, 40 percent;
- (iii) insurance coverage in force, 10 percent;
- (iv) hazard mitigation, 10 percent;
- (v) recent multiple disasters, 10 percent;
- (vi) programs of other Federal assistance, 10 percent; and
- (vii) economic circumstances described in subparagraph (B), 10 percent; and

(B) FEMA shall consider the economic circumstances of—

- (i) the local economy of the affected area, including factors such as the local assessable tax base and local sales tax, the median in-

come as it compares to that of the State, and the poverty rate as it compares to that of the State; and

(ii) the economy of the State, including factors such as the unemployment rate of the State, as compared to the national unemployment rate.

(2) INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Such rules shall provide that, with respect to the evaluation of the severity, magnitude, and impact of the disaster and the evaluation of the need for assistance to individuals—

(A) specific weighted valuations shall be assigned to each criterion, as follows—

- (i) concentration of damages, 20 percent;
- (ii) trauma, 20 percent;
- (iii) special populations, 20 percent;
- (iv) voluntary agency assistance, 10 percent;
- (v) insurance, 20 percent;
- (vi) average amount of individual assistance by State, 5 percent; and
- (vii) economic considerations described in subparagraph (B), 5 percent; and

(B) FEMA shall consider the economic circumstances of the affected area, including factors such as the local assessable tax base and local sales tax, the median income as it compares to that of the State, and the poverty rate as it compares to that of the State.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. KIRK):

S. 1962. A bill to establish the Pullman National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. I rise today to introduce the Pullman National Historical Park Act. This legislation continues our commitment to preserve the unique stories and places that have a special place in our Nation's history.

The Pullman neighborhood has been the site of some major events in U.S. history. The area was first developed in 1880 by George Pullman as the first American industrial town—a mixed-income community where the families of company executives and factory workers could work and live together.

During the economic depression of the 1890s, the Pullman site served as the catalyst for the first industry-wide strike in the United States, which helped lead to the establishment of Labor Day as a national holiday.

The Pullman community then went on to play an important role in African-American and early Civil Rights history through the legacy of the Pullman porters, as well as the development of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—the first Black labor union.

So it is fitting that the area has been recognized as a historical landmark by the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and nationally. But more can be done to showcase Pullman's unique place in America's history.

A study released last year by the National Park Service stated that the Pullman Historical District had undisputed national significance and would make an excellent candidate for addition to the national park system. I agree. I am joined by my colleagues Senator MARK KIRK and Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY today to introduce a bill to designate the Pullman

district as a national park. If created, the Pullman National Historical Park would be an important addition to the current national parks system because it would poignantly highlight stories from communities that are rarely represented in other national parks.

The park's urban location on Chicago's South Side would make it easily accessible to millions of people by public transportation—again, setting Pullman apart from other national parks. The Pullman National Historical Park would also provide an opportunity for tourism and facilitate job creation in the Southeast side of Chicago. More than 3,000 Chicagoans and 110 organizations and businesses—including the AFL-CIO and Chicago Federation of Labor—have signed statements of support calling for its creation.

Studies show that for every dollar that is invested in national park operations, \$10 of economic activity is generated locally. Just last year, national park visitors contributed more than \$30 billion to local economies and support more than a quarter million jobs. The benefits are clear.

Creating the Pullman National Historical Park will allow the National Park Service to better represent America's cultural and ethnic diversity while providing a boost to the local economy and conservation opportunities for the area. I urge my colleagues to support Pullman National Historical Park Act.

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

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

S. 1962

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Pullman National Historical Park Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in 1970, the Secretary of the Interior designated the Pullman Historic District as a National Historic Landmark District in 1970 because of—

(A) the significance of the District to the labor history, social history, architecture, and urban planning of the United States; and

(B) the pivotal role of events in the District in creating the first national Labor Day holiday in the world;

(2) between 1880 and 1884 George M. Pullman, owner of the Pullman Palace Car Company, built the Pullman community, which was envisioned by Pullman as an industrial town that would provide employees with—

(A) a model community; and

(B) suitable living conditions;

(3) the town developed by George M. Pullman, which consisted of over 1,000 buildings and homes, was awarded “The World's Most Perfect Town” at the International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition in 1896;

(4) the Pullman factory site is a true symbol of the historic struggle in the United States to achieve fair labor practices for the working class, with the original factory serving as the catalyst for the first industry-wide strike in the United States;

(5) in the midst of economic depression in 1894, to protest unsafe conditions and reductions in pay, Pullman factory workers initiated a strike that—

(A) when taken up as a cause by the American Railway Union, crippled the entire rail industry;

(B) continued even in the face of a Federal injunction and a showdown between laborers and Federal troops that turned violent and deadly; and

(C) set a national example for the ability of working people in the United States to change the existing system in favor of more just practices for protecting workers rights and safety;

(6) following the deaths of a number of workers at the hands of the United States military and United States Marshals during the 1894 strike, Congress unanimously voted to approve rush legislation that created a national Labor Day holiday, which was signed into law by President Grover Cleveland 6 days after the end of the strike;

(7) the Pullman Palace Car Company also played an important role in African-American and early civil rights history through the legacy of the Pullman porters, many of whom were ex-slaves were employed in a heavily discriminatory environment immediately following the Civil War;

(8) the Pullman porters, who served diligently between the 1870s and the 1960s, have been commended for—

(A) the level of service and attention to detail of the Pullman porters; and

(B) the contributions of the Pullman porters to the development of the African-American middle class;

(9) the information, ideas, and commerce the Pullman porters carried across the country while traveling on trains helped to bring education and wealth to African-American communities throughout the United States;

(10) the positive role of the Pullman porters in the historical image of the first-class service that was made available on Pullman cars is unmistakable;

(11) the Pullman community was the seminal home to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which—

(A) was the first African-American labor union with a collective bargaining agreement;

(B) was founded by civil rights pioneer A. Philip Randolph in 1925;

(C) fought against discrimination and in support of just labor practices; and

(D) helped lay the groundwork for what became the great Civil Rights Movement of the 20th Century;

(12) the Pullman community is—

(A) a paramount illustration of the work of architect Solon Spencer Beman;

(B) a well-preserved example of 19th Century community planning, architecture, and landscape design; and

(C) comprised of a number of historic structures, including the Administration Clocktower Building, Hotel Florence, Greenstone Church, Market Square, and hundreds of units of rowhouses built for Pullman workers;

(13) the preservation of the Pullman site has been threatened by—

(A) plans for demolition in 1960; and

(B) a fire in 1998, which damaged the iconic clocktower and the rear erecting shops;

(14) the diligent efforts of community organizations, foundations, nonprofits, residents, the State, and units of local government in the restoration and preservation of the District after the 1998 fire were vital to the protection of the Pullman site;

(15) due to the historic and architectural significance of the District, the District is designated as—

(A) a registered National Historic Landmark District;

(B) an Illinois State Landmark; and

(C) a City of Chicago Landmark District; and

(16) the preservation, enhancement, economic, and tourism potential and management of the important historic and architectural resources of the Park requires cooperation and partnerships from among local property owners, the Federal Government, the State, units of local government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the more than 100 civic organizations who have expressed support for community preservation through the establishment of the Pullman National Historical Park.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Pullman National Historical Park established by section 4(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Illinois.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PULLMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—There is established in the State a unit of the National Park System, to be known as the “Pullman National Historical Park”—

(1) to preserve and interpret for the benefit of future generations—

(A) the significant labor, industrial, civil rights, and social history of the Park;

(B) the significant architectural structures in the Park; and

(C) the role of the Pullman community in the creation of the first national Labor Day holiday in the world;

(2) to coordinate preservation, protection, and interpretation efforts of the Park by the Federal Government, the State, units of local government, and private and nonprofit organizations; and

(3) to coordinate appropriate management options necessary to ensure the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the many significant aspects of the Park.

(b) PARK BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be established by the Secretary, but shall not exceed the boundary of the approximately 300-acre Pullman Historic District in Chicago, which is between 103rd Street on the north, 115th Street on the south, Cottage Grove Avenue on the west, and the Norfolk & Western Rail Line on the east.

(c) INCLUSION OF HISTORIC SITES.—On conveyance by the State to the Secretary, the Park shall include—

(1) the Pullman Factory Complex, including the Clock Tower Building and rear erecting shops; and

(2) the approximately 13 acres of land on which the structures described in paragraph (1) are located.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Park in accordance with—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.); and

(B) the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State or other public and nonpublic entities, under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, and provide assistance for the preservation of non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Park and at sites in close proximity to the Park

but located outside the boundaries of the Park, including providing for placement of directional and interpretive signage, exhibits, and technology-based interpretive devices.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire for inclusion in the Park any land (including interests in land), buildings, or structures owned by the State or any other political, private, or nonprofit entity by donation, transfer, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(d) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall complete a general management plan for the Park in accordance with—

(1) section 12(b) of the National Park System General Authorities Act (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)); and

(2) any other applicable laws.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this Act modifies any authority of the Federal Government to carry out Federal laws on Federal land located in the Park.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 337—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JANUARY 28, 2014, AS “NATIONAL DATA PRIVACY DAY”

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. NELSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 337

Whereas new and innovative technologies enhance our lives by increasing our ability to communicate, learn, share, and produce;

Whereas integration of new and innovative technologies into our everyday lives has the potential to compromise the privacy of individuals if appropriate protection is not taken;

Whereas there is opportunity for governments, corporations, and civil society to work together to protect the privacy of individuals;

Whereas many individuals and companies are not fully aware of the risks to the privacy of individuals posed by new and innovative technologies, of data protection and privacy laws, or of the specific steps they can take to protect the privacy of individuals;

Whereas “National Data Privacy Day” constitutes a nationwide effort to educate and raise awareness about respecting privacy, safeguarding data, and enabling trust;

Whereas the annual recognition of “National Data Privacy Day” by Congress would encourage more people nationwide to be aware of data privacy and to take all necessary steps to prevent data loss and respect privacy;

Whereas government officials and agencies, as well as representatives of businesses and nonprofit organizations, privacy professionals, academic communities, legal scholars, educators, and others with an interest in data privacy are working together on January 28, 2014, to educate and raise awareness about data privacy and about protecting the privacy of individuals;

Whereas on January 28, 2014, privacy professionals and educators are being encouraged to discuss data privacy and security; and

Whereas January 28, 2014, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Data Privacy Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of January 28, 2014, as “National Data Privacy Day”;

(2) encourages State and local governments to observe the day with appropriate activities and initiatives that raise awareness about data privacy and security;

(3) encourages privacy professionals and educators to discuss data privacy and security;

(4) encourages corporations, governments, and other relevant organizations to take steps to protect the privacy and security of individuals and to promote trust in technologies;

(5) encourages individuals across the United States to learn about data privacy and the specific steps they can take to protect the privacy of information they possess about themselves and others; and

(6) encourages everyone to respect privacy, safeguard data they possess, and enable trust.

SENATE RESOLUTION 338—DESIGNATING DIANE K. SKVARLA AS CURATOR EMERITUS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 338

Whereas Diane K. Skvarla will retire from the Senate after 18 years as Senate Curator, and more than 30 years of Senate service;

Whereas she has diligently cared for and greatly enhanced the material history and historic spaces of the Senate as a legacy for future generations;

Whereas she has educated and inspired the Senate community, visitors to the Capitol, and the people of the United States with numerous exhibits, publications, and educational programs;

Whereas her vision and leadership resulted in significant improvements to the restoration and historic interpretation of the Old Senate Chamber and other historic rooms of the Capitol;

Whereas she has caused to be published significant catalogues of the fine and graphic art collections of the Senate for the benefit of the people of the United States;

Whereas she has upheld the highest standards and traditions of the Senate with unwavering dedication; and

Whereas she has earned the respect, affection, and esteem of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, effective January 27, 2014, as a token of the appreciation of the Senate for her long and faithful service, Diane K. Skvarla is hereby designated as Curator Emeritus of the United States Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 339—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAYO CLINIC

Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. RUBIO, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 339

Whereas Dr. William Worrall Mayo first announced his plans to establish a medical practice in Rochester, Minnesota on January 27, 1864;

Whereas 2014 marks 150 years of Mayo Clinic providing continuous, quality service to patients;

Whereas the Mayo Clinic model of integrated, high-quality health care has become an international model for providing health care;

Whereas the many historic achievements of Mayo Clinic include—

(1) developing the first integrated, multi-specialty practice of medicine;

(2) creating the first anti-blackout suits for military pilots during World War II;

(3) winning the Nobel Prize in 1950 for discovering cortisone;

(4) developing a DNA test that detects anthrax in less than 1 hour; and

(5) continuing a tradition of helping individuals in the most need of help, including by deploying medical teams to earthquake-stricken Haiti;

Whereas Mayo Clinic continues to value compassion, integrity, quality, and innovation in its leadership around the world; and

Whereas Mayo Clinic is considered a premiere global center of health and healing dedicated to medical care, research, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commemorates the 150th anniversary of Mayo Clinic.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, January 28, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 1600, the Critical Minerals Policy Act of 2013.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 304 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC, 20510-6150, or by email to Dave_Berick@energy.senate.gov.

For further information please contact David Berick at (202) 224-2209, Megan Brewster (202) 224-6689, or Brian Hughes, (202) 224-7555.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions will meet in executive session on Wednesday, January 29, 2014, at 10 a.m. in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to markup the nominations of David Weil, of Massachusetts, to serve as Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor; France A. Cordova, of New Mexico, to serve as Director of the National Science Foundation; Nomination of Steven Joel Anthony, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Railroad