

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applications from local educational agencies that propose to carry out activities that target—

- (A) a rural or urban school;
- (B) a low-performing school or local educational agency; or
- (C) a local educational agency or school that serves low-income students.

(e) USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant funds for any of the following:

(A) STEM EDUCATION AND CAREER ACTIVITIES.—Promotion of STEM education and career activities.

(B) PURCHASE OF PARTS.—The purchase of parts and supplies needed to support participation in non-traditional STEM teaching methods.

(C) TEACHER INCENTIVES AND STIPENDS.—Incentives and stipends for teachers involved in non-traditional STEM teaching methods outside of their regular teaching duties.

(D) SUPPORT AND EXPENSES.—Support and expenses for student participation in regional and national nonprofit STEM competitions.

(E) ADDITIONAL MATERIALS AND SUPPORT.—Additional materials and support, such as equipment, facility use, technology, broadband access, and other expenses, directly associated with non-traditional STEM teaching and mentoring.

(F) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Carrying out other activities that are related to the goals of the grant program, as described in subsection (b).

(2) PROHIBITION.—A local educational agency shall not use grant funds awarded under this section to participate in any STEM competition that is not a nonprofit competition.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section may use not more than 2 percent of the grant funds for costs related to the administration of the grant project.

(f) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall secure, toward the cost of the activities assisted under the grant, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to 50 percent of the grant. The non-Federal contribution may be provided in cash or in-kind.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching requirement described in paragraph (1) for a local educational agency if the Secretary determines that applying the matching requirement would result in a serious financial hardship or a financial inability to carry out the goals of the grant project.

(g) SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT.—Grant funds provided to a local educational agency under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, funds that would otherwise be used for activities authorized under this section.

(h) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish an evaluation program to determine the efficacy of the grant program established by this section, which shall include comparing students participating in a grant project funded under this section to similar students who do not so participate, in order to assess the impact of student participation on—

(1) what courses a student takes in the future; and

(2) a student's postsecondary study.

Subtitle E—Extension of Tax Credit for Research Expenses

SEC. 341. TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF RESEARCH CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 41(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “December 31, 2014” and inserting “December 31, 2019”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2014.

Subtitle F—Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership

SEC. 351. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOLLINGS MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership under sections 25 and 26 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k and 278l)—

(1) for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2021, \$192,450,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2022 and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary.

SA 1364. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, add the following:

SEC. 1 _____. DRUG IMPORTATION.

(a) PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement or trade agreements entered into under section 103(b) until the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgates regulations under section 804(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384(b)), as amended by subsection (b)(2).

(b) AMENDMENTS TO FFDCA.—Section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “pharmacist or wholesaler” and inserting “pharmacist, wholesaler, or the head of a relevant agency of the Federal Government”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “from Canada”;

(3) in subsection (f), by striking “Canada” and inserting “any country that is a party to the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement”;

(4) in subsection (j)—

(A) in the heading of paragraph (3), by striking “CANADA” and inserting “A FOREIGN COUNTRY”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking “from Canada” and inserting “from a country that is a party to the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement”.

(c) PRESCRIPTION DRUG IMPORTATION.—The principal negotiating objective of the United States regarding the importation of prescription drugs is to permit the importation of such drugs from any country that is a party to a trade agreement with the United States, pursuant to section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 384).

SA 1365. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an

amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1221 proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill H.R. 1314, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 106(b), add the following:

(7) FOR AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES THAT CRIMINALIZE HOMOSEXUALITY.—The trade authorities procedures shall not apply to an implementing bill submitted with respect to a trade agreement entered into under section 103(b) with a country the government of which criminalizes homosexuality or persecutes or otherwise punishes individuals on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, as identified by the Secretary of State in the most recent annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices under section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n).

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Finance Committee be allowed on the Senate floor for the remainder of this week: Nikesh Patel and Jennifer Kay.

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

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 1350, S. 1357, and H.R. 2048

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I understand there are three bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1350) to provide a short-term extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 1357) to extend authority relating to roving surveillance, access to business records, and individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 until July 31, 2015, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 2048) to reform the authorities of the Federal Government to require the production of certain business records, conduct electronic surveillance, use pen registers and trap and trace devices, and use other forms of information gathering for foreign intelligence, counterterrorism, and criminal purposes, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANKFORD. In order to place the bills on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bills will be placed on the calendar.

AUTHORIZING USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL, AND EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 43, which is at the desk.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds, the rotunda of the Capitol, and Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for official Congressional events surrounding the visit of His Holiness Pope Francis to the United States Capitol.

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

Mr. LANKFORD. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 43) was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2015

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 19; 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 leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided, with the Democrats controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half; further, that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 1314; finally, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly conference meetings.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator PORTMAN for up to 10 minutes.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

CURRENCY MANIPULATION

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I thank the Presiding Officer for allow-

ing me to speak briefly about an amendment I am offering to the trade promotion authority legislation.

Also, I was not here earlier because I was unavoidably detained. I was on a flight to arrive at National Airport, and because of thunderstorms, they diverted us to Richmond, VA, where I spent about an hour this evening.

If I had been here, I would have voted yes on both the trade adjustment assistance legislation and also the religious freedom legislation that came before this Chamber earlier this evening.

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to speak now about an amendment I am offering to the underlying legislation, the trade promotion authority.

This amendment is regarding currency manipulation, something we have talked a lot about in this Chamber over the last week. Now is the opportunity for us to speak with our votes on behalf of the people we represent, who believe that, yes, we should be trading with other countries. In fact, I strongly believe that we should be expanding our exports and, therefore, I support trade-opening agreements that could be negotiated under a trade promotion authority.

But I also believe that we need to level the playing field, so that while we are expanding trade and increasing our exports and therefore creating more jobs in my home State of Ohio and around the country, at the same time, we are able to tell those workers and farmers that other countries are going to be required to play by the rules.

There are lots of issues that get addressed here in this Chamber regarding leveling that playing field. One is to ensure that countries don't dump their products here in the United States, and we have language in the Customs bill that deals with that, to ensure that companies can indeed seek a remedy and seek help for that.

We also talk about subsidized products that come to the United States, to our shores, to compete unfairly. We have legislation to address that as well.

But there are other issues that need to be addressed to ensure that, again, countries are playing by the rules. One is currency manipulation.

We are in the process now of giving our government the ability to negotiate an agreement that could lower tariffs and nontariff barriers to our products, and that is a good thing, whether it is the agreement with Asia, the so-called TPP Agreement, or the agreement in Europe, the so-called TTIP Agreement and others.

But the reality is that we are also in a situation where, regardless of what agreements we negotiated, many of the benefits of those reductions in tariffs or nontariff barriers could immediately be countered by another country saying: Do you know what? I am going to intervene aggressively in international currency markets to lower the price, to lower the cost of my currency, so that my exports, specifically to United

States, will be less expensive. And, by the way, it also affects other countries in the meantime. So relative to the dollar, their currency is lower, so, therefore, their exports are less expensive to us, and our exports to them are more expensive.

When I walk the shop floors in Ohio and I talk to workers and I talk to management about how this affects us in Ohio, what I hear very directly is: Rob, we are all for trade. We believe we can compete. But we need to be able to compete on a playing field where everybody is agreeing that there will be certain rules of the road.

There are rules of the road. The amendment that we are offering, despite what some people have been saying about it and what I have seen written even today, which is inaccurate—the rules of the road are actually set up by the International Monetary Fund and by the World Trade Organization, by reference to the IMF.

As an example, every single country we are negotiating with right now with regard to Trans-Pacific Partnership—the so-called TPP—is a signatory to this International Monetary Fund and to the WTO. Therefore, they are obliged to live with these rules.

Our amendment is very simple. All it says is that these rules apply just as they are currently provided for by the International Monetary Fund, and that countries, when they are negotiating with us in a trade agreement, need to be consistent with those obligations that they have undertaken and that there is an enforceability measure. In other words, if they don't do it, there will be some consequences. Right now, there is no enforcement penalty. This is one reason we continue to see in some cases currency manipulation, which in turn, again, hurts our workers and our farmers, who just want the chance to be able to compete—and compete fairly.

I would also say there has been some misinformation about this amendment out there regarding whether it would affect monetary policy. We will see under this amendment that we have clarified that—not that it was ever a question in my mind or of others who drafted it. We clarified that to the extent that we have actually said: This does not apply to monetary policy. It doesn't apply to macroeconomic policy, decisions that countries make.

Instead, again, it takes the very specific undertakings that the IMF has established for all these countries, which says: You cannot intervene in purchasing other currencies and doing so in a way to expand your exports unfairly.

So I think this is a very important debate we are having with regard to trade promotion authority. We need to get back in the business of expanding trade for our workers and our farmers.

The Presiding Officer's wheat farmers in Montana are looking forward to a chance to get into some of these markets where they have been essentially