

CORNYN) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 1799, a bill to reauthorize subtitle A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990.

S. 1837

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1837, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit the use of consumer credit checks against prospective and current employees for the purposes of making adverse employment decisions.

S. 1862

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1862, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Monuments Men, in recognition of their heroic role in the preservation, protection, and restitution of monuments, works of art, and artifacts of cultural importance during and following World War II.

S. 1905

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1905, a bill to provide direction to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the establishment of standards for emissions of any greenhouse gas from fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units, and for other purposes.

S. 2035

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2035, a bill to provide funding to the National Institute of Mental Health to support suicide prevention and brain research, including funding for the Brain Research Through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) Initiative.

S. 2043

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2043, a bill to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from asking taxpayers questions regarding religious, political, or social beliefs.

S. 2141

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) were added as cosponsors of S. 2141, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide an alternative process for review of safety and effectiveness of non-prescription sunscreen active ingredients and for other purposes.

S. 2276

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2276, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to mental health services under the TRICARE program.

S. 2292

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2292, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for the refinancing of certain Federal student loans, and for other purposes.

S. 2295

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 2295, a bill to establish the National Commission on the Future of the Army, and for other purposes.

S. 2302

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2302, a bill to provide for a 1-year extension of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2304

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2304, a bill to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

S.J. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 421

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, a resolution expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Senate for the acts of heroism and military achievement by the members of the United States Armed Forces who participated in the June 6, 1944, amphibious landing at Normandy, France, and commending them for leadership and valor in an operation that helped bring an end to World War II.

At the request of Mr. JOHANNIS, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 421, supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 3008

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3008 intended to be proposed to S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3014

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3014 intended to be proposed to S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3041

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3041 intended to be proposed to S. 2262, a bill to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KIRK, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2307. A bill to prevent international violence against women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to join with my colleagues, Senators BOXER, KIRK, MENENDEZ, and SHAHEEN, in introducing the International Violence Against Women Act of 2014. This bill makes ending violence against women and girls a top diplomatic priority. It would permanently authorize the State Department's Office of Global Women's Issues and the position of the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues.

It requires the administration to develop and implement an annual strategy to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls for each of the next 5 years. This legislation will ensure that the efforts begun under President George W. Bush and continued by President Barack Obama to combat gender-based violence will be a priority for future administrations as well.

We have witnessed great strides in women's equality in our own country and in much of the developed world over the past century. Across vast swaths of the globe, however, violence against women and forced marriages are everyday occurrences. One out of three women worldwide will be physically, sexually or otherwise abused during her lifetime, with rates reaching 70 percent in some countries.

This violence ranges from domestic violence to rape and acid burnings, to dowry deaths and so-called honor killings. Such violence is often exacerbated in humanitarian emergencies and conflict settings. Violence against women and girls is a human rights issue, a public health epidemic, and a barrier to solving global challenges such as extreme poverty, HIV/AIDS, and conflict.

The world has just seen an appalling example of women and girls being treated as property and bargaining chips in Nigeria, where the terrorist group Boko Haram kidnapped nearly 300 school girls and is threatening to sell them into sexual slavery and into forced marriages. Tragically, there are reports that some have already been sold into child marriages. Boko Haram's leaders said the girls should get married and never be educated. He has said:

I will marry off a woman at the age of 12. I will marry off a girl at the age of 9.

In fact, the very name of this terrorist group roughly translates to the phrase “Western education is sinful.” Sadly, this is a viewpoint that is not just limited to terrorist leaders, though it is difficult to think of a more egregious example of abuse against girls than what we have just witnessed in Nigeria. The International Center for Research on Women says that one in nine girls around the world is married before the age of 15, a harmful practice that deprives girls of their dignity and often their education, increases their health risks, and perpetuates poverty. The practice of preventing women from attaining their full potential by targeting them for violence and early marriage is still far too common in far too many countries around the world.

The International Violence Against Women Act ensures that our country will take a leadership role in combating these problems. It establishes that it is the policy of the United States to take action to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls around the globe and to integrate and coordinate efforts to address gender-based violence into U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance programs.

Specifically, our bill will foster efforts in four areas. First, it will increase legal and judicial protections by supporting laws and legal structures that prevent and appropriately respond to all forms of violence against women and girls, including honor killings and forced marriages. For example, our bill will support our State Department’s work with other countries to help those nations reform their legal systems by providing technical expertise and model laws and building the capacity of their police and judges.

Second, our bill will increase efforts to build health sector capacity, integrating programs to address violence against women and girls into existing health care programs focused on children’s survival, women’s health, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Third, our legislation will focus on preventing violence by changing community norms and attitudes against the acceptability of violence against women and girls.

Fourth, our bill will focus on reducing females’ vulnerability to violence by improving their economic status and educational opportunities. Efforts would include ensuring that women have access to job training and employment opportunities and increasing their right to own land and property, allowing them potentially to support themselves and their children.

Our bill will require the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally to identify 5 to 20 eligible low- and middle-income countries for which comprehensive individual country plans would be developed. The bill requires that at least 10 percent of U.S. assistance to prevent

and respond to violence against females be provided to nongovernmental organizations, with priority given to those headed by women.

As the Presiding Officer well knows, violence has a profoundly negative impact on the lives of women and girls. In addition to being a pressing human rights issue, such violence contributes to inequality and political instability, making it a security issue as well as a moral issue for all of us.

I am committed to working with my colleagues to end violence against women and girls and to provide the assistance and resources necessary to achieve this goal, and I am pleased to be the principal cosponsor of Senator BOXER’s bill.

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 2308. A bill to designate Union Station in Washington, DC, as “Harry S. Truman Union Station”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am truly delighted that my colleagues from Missouri, Senators MCCASKILL and BLUNT, have today introduced legislation to name Washington, DC’s Union Station after our 33rd President Harry Truman, legislation of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

It is long overdue that we honor President Truman in this way. While much, in life and in politics, loses its luster as time passes, the Truman Presidency has only grown in stature and historical significance over the decades. There are many reasons for this, but let me focus on just a few.

First, history has shown the significance and wisdom of Truman’s leadership in forging America’s post-war foreign policy consensus. Truman and America understood the hard lesson of World War II: that a failure to engage in the world could have tragic consequences for our Nation, for our friends and allies, and for humanity. He understood the importance of the free world of helping to rebuild our chief enemies in that war, Germany and Japan. He understood the importance of working across party lines to build and maintain a consensus for these policies so that they did not depend on any one President or party to continue.

We in Michigan are especially proud of the role that our Senator Vandenberg, a Republican, played in helping to build this consensus along with a Democratic President. Their hard work resulted in one of our Nation’s most lasting and important achievements, ensuring America’s enduring role in leading a rising tide of freedom around the world.

A second aspect of the Truman legacy is his commitment to open, ethical and responsive government. He achieved public notice in the Senate as chairman of a committee tasked with fighting fraud and waste in defense

contracting during World War II. He was among the earliest Washington politicians to call for lobbying reform. Ever since Truman’s time, any government official who has sought to deflect responsibility or accountability in that time-honored political tradition of buck-passing has suffered in comparison to the Truman policy that “The Buck Stops Here.”

Lastly, I will mention this: Harry Truman was a simple man. He was regularly described as “plain”—and to his detractors, this was no compliment—but he wore it as a badge of honor. He understood that this Nation was built on the hard work, dedication and commitment of ordinary working people—because he came from ordinary working people. He talked straight, often bluntly. He demonstrated that one could rise to the highest office in the land based not on clever rhetoric or by currying favor, but by charting the best course for our Nation and clearly explaining that course to the people we all serve. He proved that wisdom is in the power of our ideas—nothing more and nothing less.

It was a train that carried Harry Truman on his “Give ‘em Hell, Harry!” whistle-stop tour during the 1948 campaign. It was from a train that he held up that famous headline—“Dewey Defeats Truman”—that serves to this day as a rallying cry for the underdog. He rode the train from Union Station a lot, going home to be with his beloved wife Bess. So naming the train station of our Nation’s capital, within sight of the Capitol where he served so well, is a fitting tribute.

I join my Missouri colleagues in urging the Senate to adopt this legislation and pay due honor to President Harry Truman.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 2310. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Mother’s Day; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Mother’s Day Commemorative Coin Act. I am proud to be joined by Senator MANCHIN in this important effort.

Mother’s Day is a special event for all West Virginians because this annual tribute to mothers began in our state. In 1908, a West Virginia woman by the name of Anna Jarvis petitioned her local church to declare May 9th as Mother’s Day. She hoped that this holiday would serve as a day to remember and honor our mothers, and to promote peace and understanding. Within a year, all 46 States celebrated Mother’s Day in some fashion, and in 1914, Congress and the President declared the second Sunday of May “Mother’s Day.” This May 9 will mark the centennial for the national recognition of Mother’s Day, and this bill provides an opportunity to commemorate this important holiday and further recognize the

millions of American mothers whose essential role in all of our lives cannot be overstated.

The legislation I am introducing today would recognize Mother's Day by authorizing the Treasury to mint a commemorative Mother's Day coin. Profits generated from the sale of these coins would be donated to the St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the National Osteoporosis Foundation. St. Jude Children's Research Hospital has advanced cures for catastrophic pediatric diseases through research and treatment; and the National Osteoporosis Foundation is considered our Nation's leading voluntary health organization.

In the U.S. alone, 10 million people have osteoporosis, and 80 percent of those who suffer from this disease are women. This legislation not only honors our nation's mothers, but also helps to raise funds to fight a serious disease that disproportionately impacts women. Thousands of mothers and their children have benefited from the efforts of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and they are well-deserving of our support. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation to honor every mother in our country.

I can think of no better way to celebrate Mother's Day than by helping to promote the health of American mothers and their children.

By Mr. REED:

S. 2312. A bill to amend titles 5, 10, and 32, United States Code, to eliminate inequities in the treatment of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I introduce the National Guard Technician Equity Act to address inconsistencies in the dual-status technician program.

Over 48,000 National Guard dual-status technicians serve our nation. They are a distinct group of workers—as civilians, they work for the reserve components, performing administrative duties, providing training, and maintaining and repairing equipment. However, as a condition of their civilian position, they are also required to maintain military status—attending weekend drills and annual training, deploying overseas, and responding to domestic disasters and emergencies—thereby creating their “dual-status.”

As a result, dual-status technicians are caught between the provisions that govern the Federal civilian workforce and the military in numerous ways. First, under existing law, a dual-status technician who is no longer fit for military duty must be fired from their technician position, even if they are still fully capable of performing their civilian duties. This bill would give technicians the option of remaining in their civilian position if they have 20 years of service as a dual-status technician, so that the experience and skills

of these dedicated employees will not be lost.

Second, dual-status technicians do not have the same appeal rights as most other Federal employees, including those civilians in other Department of Defense positions. Federal employees who are covered by a collective bargaining agreement have the right to file a grievance and proceed to arbitration, or file a case with the Merit Systems Protection Board, MSPB. Currently, dual-status technicians may appeal to the Adjutant General in their state, but not to any neutral third party. This bill would allow them to also appeal to the MSPB for grievances unrelated to their military service.

Third, most reserve component members are able to obtain health care coverage through the TRICARE Reserve Select program. However, dual-status technicians are ineligible, despite their mandatory military status and reserve service, because they can participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program, FEHBP. FEHBP plans can be more expensive than TRICARE Reserve Select, thereby adding costs and limiting health care options for these Guard technicians. My legislation simply calls for the Government Accountability Office to study the feasibility of converting the coverage for National Guard dual-status technicians from FEHBP to TRICARE Reserve Select.

The National Guard Technician Equity Act also allows technicians to receive overtime pay and requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on the adequacy of leave time provided to Federal employees who are members of the National Guard for required military training.

I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor the National Guard Technician Equity Act, and join me in pressing for inclusion of provisions of this bill in the National Defense Authorization Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 440—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TEACHERS TO THE CIVIC, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BEGICH (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 440

Whereas education and knowledge are the foundation of the current and future strength of the United States;

Whereas teachers and other educators deserve the respect of their students and communities for their selfless dedication to community service and the future of the children of the United States;

Whereas the purpose of “National Teacher Day”, which will be observed on May 6, 2014, is to raise public awareness of the

unquantifiable contributions teachers make to society and to promote greater respect and understanding for the teaching profession; and

Whereas students, schools, communities, and a number of organizations representing educators are hosting teacher appreciation events in recognition of National Teacher Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions of teachers and other educators to the civic, cultural, and economic well-being of the United States; and

(2) expresses gratitude for the work done by teachers and educators and encourages students, parents, school administrators, and public officials to participate in teacher appreciation events on National Teacher Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 441—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 1 THROUGH MAY 7, 2014, AS “NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT WEEK”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 441

Whereas according to the 2012 Shape of the Nation Report, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States over the last 20 years, and obesity rates are high;

Whereas over 30 percent of children in the United States are overweight or obese;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, over 48 percent of high school students do not attend physical education classes in an average week;

Whereas according to Department of Health and Human Services Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, children and adolescents between the ages of 6 and 17 should engage in 60 minutes or more of physical activity daily, including aerobic, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening exercises;

Whereas regular physical activity is necessary to support normal and healthy growth in children and is essential to the continued health and well-being of children; and

Whereas Congress strongly supports efforts to increase physical activity and participation of children and youth in sports: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 1 through May 7, 2014, as “National Physical Education and Sport Week”;

(2) recognizes National Physical Education and Sport Week and the central role of physical education and sports in creating a healthy lifestyle for all children and youth;

(3) supports the implementation of local school wellness policies (as that term is described in section 9A of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758b)) that include ambitious goals for physical education, physical activity, and other activities that address the childhood obesity epidemic and promote child wellness; and

(4) encourages schools to offer physical education classes to students and work with community partners to provide opportunities and safe spaces for physical activities before and after school and during the summer months for all children and youth.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3045. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him