At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2631, a bill to facilitate the expedited processing of minors entering the United States across the southern border and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2621, a bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Conservation Stamp Act to increase the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2621, a bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps Act of 1986 to increase the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2631, a bill to prevent the expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program unlawfully created by Executive memorandum on August 15, 2012.

At the request of Mrs. KLOBUCAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2621, a bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps Act of 1986 to increase the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2673, a bill to enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Israel.

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2673, a bill to enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Israel.

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2659, a bill to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America.

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 519, a resolution designating August 16, 2014, as “National Airborne Day”.

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCONNELL) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3677 intended to be proposed to S. 2659, a bill to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America.

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 519, a resolution designating August 16, 2014, as “National Airborne Day”.

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 526, a resolution supporting Israel’s right to defend itself against Hamas, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Ms. Ayotte) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2659, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent the extension of the tax collection period merely because the taxpayer is a member of the Armed Forces who is hospitalized as a result of combat zone injuries; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CORNYN. 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. 2659

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 “Wounded Warrior Tax Equity Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. PREVENTION OF EXTENSION OF TAX COLLECTION PERIOD FOR MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7508(e) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) COLLECTION PERIOD AFTER ASSESSMENT NOT EXTENDED AS A RESULT OF HOSPITALIZATION.—With respect to any period of continuous qualified hospitalization described in subsection (a) and the next 180 days thereafter, subsection (a) shall not apply in the application of section 6502.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxes assessed before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

S. 2689

A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify coverage of continuous glucose monitoring devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, as the founder and chair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, I have learned a great deal about this devastating disease affecting nearly 29 million Americans. Fortunately, due to the Special Diabetes Program and increased investments in diabetes research, we have seen some encouraging breakthroughs and are on the threshold of a number of important new discoveries.

This is particularly true for the estimated 3 million Americans living with type 1 diabetes. Advances in technology, like continuous glucose monitors, or CGMs, because the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS, has determined that they do not meet the Medicare definition of durable medical equipment and do not fall under any other Medicare category. As a consequence, we are seeing situations—similar to what we saw with insulin pumps in the late 1990s—where individuals with type 1 diabetes have had coverage for their continuous glucose monitor on their private insurance, only to lose it when they age into Medicare.

A CGM is a physician-prescribed, FDA-approved medical device that can provide real-time readings and data about trends in glucose levels every five minutes, thus enabling someone with insulin-dependent diabetes to eat or take insulin and prevent dangerous low or high glucose levels. As demonstrated by extensive clinical evidence, adults using a CGM have improved overall glucose control and have reduced rates of hypoglycemia or low blood glucose levels. Professional medical societies, including the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and the Endocrine Society, recognize this clinical evidence and have published guidelines recommending CGM be used in appropriate patients with type 1 diabetes. Today, about 95 percent of commercial insurers provide coverage for CGM devices.

The ironic thing is that we are seeing this because of advances in diabetes care like the continuous glucose monitor that people with type 1 diabetes can expect to live long enough to become Medicare beneficiaries. I am particularly concerned given the implications that this coverage decision will have for future decisions regarding artificial pancreas systems, which will combine a continuous glucose monitor, insulin pump, and sophisticated algorithm to control high and low blood sugar around the clock.

I am therefore joining my colleague from New Hampshire and my Co-Chair
of the Senate Diabetes Caucus in introducing the Medicare CGM Access Act of 2014 to create a separate benefit category under Medicare for the continuous glucose monitor and require coverage of the device for individuals meeting specified medical criteria.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HANLEY).

S. 2693. A bill to reauthorize the women’s business center program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today I am joining with my colleagues to introduce legislation to empower women entrepreneurs and to help address the persistent challenges women face when trying to start and grow a business.

It was just 26 years ago that Congress enacted landmark legislation, the Women’s Business Ownership Act of 1988 that eliminated requirements that women obtain the signature of their husband or other man to secure a business loan.

Between 1997 and 2013, the number of women-owned businesses in the United States grew by 59 percent, but significant barriers for women still exist and there is still much more work to do.

Last week, the Small Business Committee released a report entitled “21st Century Barriers to Women’s Entrepreneurship” that assesses the current challenges faced by women-owned businesses. The report also makes policy recommendations to increase economic opportunity for women and help to put them on a level playing field with other business owners.

Our committee report makes four critical findings and includes policy recommendations to help remedy the business climate for women entrepreneurs.

First, women business owners face challenges in getting access to capital. The report highlights a study by the Urban Institute finding that only 4 percent of the total value of all conventional small business loans goes to women entrepreneurs. That means only $1 of every $23 is being loaned to a women-owned business. The report also notes that women are forced to rely on personal savings, loans from family or friends, and high interest credit because they cannot get traditional small business lending from banks.

Second, the report finds that women business owners still face challenges in getting access to loans of the right size. Women-owned businesses have been very successful with the SBA’s Microloan program, under which they can obtain loans of up to $50,000 through intermediaries that also provide assistance in the development of businesses. However, this program has not been updated since 1991.

The report highlights the importance of reauthorizing the Intermediary Lending Program that expired in 2013 and provided capital for women business owners who were ready to take out loans that exceeded the $50,000 provided by the SBA’s Microloan Program, but were not yet able to take advantage of the SBA’s 7(a) lending program.

Third, women entrepreneurs face challenges obtaining relevant business training and counseling. Women’s Business Centers provide specialized counseling and training designed to address the unique challenges women face in starting a small business. The report shows that the Women’s Business Center program has not been re-authorized since the 1990s and is in need of a 21st century modernization.

Last, the committee report finds that women business owners face challenges getting access to Federal contracts. Despite the growing number of businesses owned by women, the Federal Government has never met its goal of awarding contracts to women-owned small businesses. Our report notes that if the government met this goal, women-owned small businesses would have access to additional market opportunity worth up to $4 billion a year.

That is why we are introducing the Women’s Small Business Ownership Act. This legislation follows the policy recommendations made in the committee report and helps to address the glass ceiling that women entrepreneurs still encounter in the 21st century. While women-owned businesses as a whole continue to grow and succeed, to do so many women must overcome barriers men do not face.

The Women’s Small Business Ownership Act increases the flow of capital to women business owners by modernizing the SBA’s Microloan program and reauthorizing the Intermediary Lending Program. Women have been particularly successful in using microloans, which are loans of under $50,000, and receive about half of all SBA Microloans.

The Microloan program would be modernized by increasing the total amount lenders can loan, as well as allowing lenders to provide flexible terms and improved technical assistance to better suit the needs of borrowers.

The Intermediary Lending Program is also an important program, which this legislation reauthorizes to address a gap in lending options for small businesses, including women-owned small businesses that are unable to obtain financing from traditional lenders. The Intermediary Lending Program offers low-interest loans of between $50,000 and $200,000 and closes the gap that can exist for small businesses that have outgrown the SBA’s Microloan program, but are not yet able to take advantage of SBA’s other lending guarantees.

This legislation removes barriers to the federal contracting marketplace by allowing sole source contracts to be awarded to women-owned small businesses. Every other small business in a unique socioeconomic category, including HUB Zone firms, service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and small disadvantaged businesses, can receive a non-competitive or sole source contract but women’s small businesses cannot.

Women-owned companies deserve parity with other programs and a fair shot to grow their businesses.

The Women’s Small Business Ownership Act ensures that the SBA’s Women’s Business Centers are adequately and effectively meeting the needs of women entrepreneurs in the 21st century. It provides the resources for Women’s Business Centers to provide the technical support and counseling tailored to the unique challenges for women-owned businesses.

Women make up 51 percent of the population and have tremendous potential as business owners and job-creators. We need to empower women to break through the glass ceiling so it will be easier for even more women to succeed in the 21st century, grow the U.S. economy and create more U.S. jobs.

When women have equal opportunity to access capital, obtain the right business counseling, and compete for federal contracts, the economy grows and the country moves forward.

Mr. President, I ask for 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. 2693

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 “Women’s Small Business Ownership Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION.

In this Act—

(1) the terms “Administration” and “Administrator” mean the Small Business Administration and the Administrator thereof, respectively;

(2) the term “disability” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102);

(3) the term “microloan program” means the program established under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m));

(4) the term “rural small business concern” means a small business concern located in a rural area, as that term is defined in section 193(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(5) the terms “small business concern”, “women’s small business concern owned and controlled by veterans”, and “women’s small business concern owned and controlled by women” have the meanings given those terms under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SEC. 3. OFFICE OF WOMEN’S BUSINESS OWNERSHIP.

Section 26(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), in clause (1), by striking “in the areas” and all that follows through the end of subclause (I), and inserting the following: “to
address issues concerning the management, operations, manufacturing, technology, finance, retail and product sales, international trade, Government contracting, and other disciplines.

"(I) starting, operating, and increasing the business of a small business concern;"; and
(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "Women's Business Development Program" each place that term appears and inserting "women's business center program"; and
(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting before the period at the end the following: "the National Women's Business Council, and any association of women's business centers"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
"(3) TRAINING.—The Administrator may provide annual programmatic and financial examination training for women's business ownership representatives and district office technical representatives of the Administrator to enable representatives to carry out their responsibilities.

(4) PROGRAM AND TRANSPARENCY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Administrator shall maximize the transparency of the women's business center financial assistance proposal and process and to ensure programmatic and financial examination process by—
(A) providing public notice of any announcement for financial assistance under subsection (b) or a grant under subsection (l);
(B) in the announcement described in subparagraph (A), outlining award and program evaluation criteria and describing the weighting of the criteria for financial assistance under subsection (b) and grants under subsection (l); and
(C) the latest from 60 days after the completion of a site visit to the women's business center (whether conducted for an audit, performance review, or other reason), when feasible and in each women's business center a copy of any site visit reports or evaluation reports prepared by district office technical representatives or officers or employees of the Administrator.

SEC. 4. WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTER PROGRAM.

(a) WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. section 632) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking paragraph (4);
(B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively;
(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:
"(2) the term 'association of women's business centers' means an organization—
(1) that represents not less than 51 percent of the women's business centers that participate in a program under this section; and
(2) whose primary purpose is to represent women's business centers;
(3) the term 'eligible entity' means—
(A) a private nonprofit organization;
(B) a State, regional, or local economic development organization; 
(C) a development, credit, or finance corporation chartered by a State;
(D) a junior or community college, as defined in section 312(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1058(f)); or
(E) any combination of entities listed in subparagraphs (A) through (D)"; and
(2) by adding after paragraph (5), as so redesignated, the following:
"(i) to carry out a project under this section separately from other projects, if any, of the eligible entity; and
(ii) to the extent practicable, as part of the final selection process, conduct a site visit to each women's business center for which financial assistance under subsection (b) is sought.

(b) SELECTION CRITERIA.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—
(i) review each application submitted under paragraph (1), based on the information described in such paragraph and the criteria set forth under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph; and
(ii) to the extent practicable, as part of the final selection process, conduct a site visit to each women's business center for which financial assistance under subsection (b) is sought.

(ii) REQUIRED CRITERIA.—The selection criteria for financial assistance under subsection (b) shall include—
(I) the ability of the applicant to conduct programs or ongoing efforts designed to teach or enhance the business skills of women who are business owners or potential business owners;
(II) the ability of the applicant to begin a project within a minimum amount of time, as established under the program announcement or by regulation of the Administrator.

(III) the ability of the applicant to provide training and services to a representative number of women who are socially and economically disadvantaged.

(c) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR INITIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—
(I) APPLICABLE CRITERIA.—Each eligible entity desiring financial assistance under subsection (b) shall submit to the Administrator an application that contains—
(A) a certification that the eligible entity—
(i) has designated an executive director or program manager, who may be compensated using financial assistance under subsection (b) or other sources, to manage the center; 
(ii) as a condition of receiving financial assistance under subsection (b), agrees—
(D) to receive a site visit at the discretion of the Administrator as part of the final selection process; 
(II) to undergo an annual programmatic and financial examination; and
(III) to remedy any problems identified pursuant to the site visit or examination under clause (I) or (II); and
(iii) meets the financial and reporting requirements established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; 

"(B) information demonstrating that the eligible entity has the ability and resources to meet the needs of the market to be served by the women's business center for which financial assistance under subsection (b) is sought, including the ability to obtain the non-Federal contribution required under subsection (c);

"(C) information demonstrating the experience and effectiveness of the eligible entity in—
(i) conducting financial, management, and marketing assistance programs, as described in subsection (b)(2), which are designed to teach or upgrade the business skills of women who are business owners or potential business owners;
(ii) providing training and services to a representative number of women who are socially and economically disadvantaged;
(iii) working with resource partners of the Administrator and other entities, such as universities; and
(iv) a 5-year plan that describes the ability of the women's business center for which financial assistance is sought to serve women who are also business owners or potential business owners by conducting training and counseling activities; and

(ii) to the extent practicable, as part of the final selection process, conduct a site visit to each women's business center for which financial assistance under subsection (b) is sought.

(B) SELECTION CRITERIA.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—
(i) review each application submitted under paragraph (1), based on the information described in such paragraph and the criteria set forth under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph; and
(ii) to the extent practicable, as part of the final selection process, conduct a site visit to each women's business center for which financial assistance under subsection (b) is sought.

(ii) REQUIRED CRITERIA.—The selection criteria for financial assistance under subsection (b) shall include—
(I) the ability of the applicant to conduct programs or ongoing efforts designed to teach or enhance the business skills of women who are business owners or potential business owners;
(II) the ability of the applicant to begin a project within a minimum amount of time, as established under the program announcement or by regulation of the Administrator.

(III) the ability of the applicant to provide training and services to a representative number of women who are socially and economically disadvantaged.

(IV) the location for the women's business center proposed by the applicant, including whether the applicant is located in a State in which there is not a women's business center receiving funding from the Administrator;
"(C) PROXIMITY.—If the principal place of business of an applicant for financial assistance under subsection (b) is located less than 7 years from the principal place of business of a women's business center that received funds under this section on or before the date of the application, the applicant shall not be eligible for the financial assistance, unless the applicant submits a detailed written justification of the need for an additional center in the area in which the applicant is located.

(D) RECORD RETENTION.—The Administrator shall maintain a copy of each application submitted under this subsection for not less than 7 years.

(E) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended—

(1) by redrafting paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

"(A) PROMPT DISBURSEMENT.—Upon receiving funds to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, promptly reimburse funds to any women's business center unless the applicant submits a detailed written justification of the need for an additional center in the area in which the applicant is located.

(2) by redesignating subsections (m), (n), and (o) as subsections (l), (m), and (n), respectively.

(3) EFFECT ON EXISTING GRANTS.—(A) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Each nonprofit organization receiving a grant under section 29(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(m)), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue to receive the grant under the terms and conditions in effect for the grant on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, except that the nonprofit organization may not apply for a renewal of the grant under section 29(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(m)), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) LENGTH OF RENEWAL GRANT.—The Administrator may award a grant under section 29(l) of the Small Business Act, as so redesignated by subsection (a)(5) of this section, to a nonprofit organization receiving a grant under section 29(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(m)), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, for the period—

(1) beginning on the day after the last day of the grant agreement under such section 29(l) and

(2) ending at the end of the third fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS UNDER WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 29(c) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(c)), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "as a condition" and inserting "Subject to paragraph (6), as a condition"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) WAIVER OF NON-FEDERAL SHARK RELATING TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND COUNSELING.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request by a recipient organization, and in accordance with this paragraph, the Administrator may waive, in whole or in part, the requirement to obtain non-Federal funds under this subsection for the technical assistance and counseling activities of the recipient organization carried out under this section for a fiscal year. The Administrator may not waive the requirement for a recipient organization to obtain non-Federal funds under this paragraph for more than total of 2 consecutive fiscal years.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to waive the requirement to obtain
(i) the economic conditions affecting the recipient organization;
(ii) the capability of the recipient, as determined by the Administrator; and
(iii) the need of the recipient for non-Federal funds; and
(iv) the performance of the recipient organization.

(b) Classification.—The Administrator may not waive the requirement to obtain non-Federal funds under this paragraph if granting the waiver would undermine the credibility of the women's business center program under this section.

(7) Solicitation.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a recipient organization may—

(A) solicit cash and in-kind contributions from private individuals and entities to be used to carry out the activities of the recipient organization under the project conducted under this section; and
(B) use amounts made available by the Administrator under this section for the cost of any solicitation and management of the contributions received.

(b) Regulations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

(A) except as provided in paragraph (2), and not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, publish in the Federal Register rules and regulations by the Administrator to carry out the amendments made to section 29 of the Small Business Act by this Act; and
(B) accept public comments on such proposed regulations for not less than 60 days.

(2) Existing Proposed Regulations.—Paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply to the extent comments by the Administrator have been published on the date of enactment of this Act that are sufficient to carry out the amendments made to section 29 of the Small Business Act by this Act; and

(3) Except public comments on such proposed regulations for not less than 60 days.
SEC. 10. ACCESS TO CAPITAL FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) Microloan program.—Section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking "short-term; "; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking "$5,000,000" and inserting "$7,000,000";

(b) by adding at the end the following: ''(F) REPORT TO COMMERCIAL CREDIT REPORTING AGENCIES.—The Administrator shall establish a process under which an intermediary that makes a loan to a small business concern under this paragraph shall provide to 1 or more of the commercial credit reporting agencies, through the Administration or independently, including through third party intermediaries, information on the small business concern that is relevant to creating, updating, including the payment activity of the small business concern on the loan;'';

(c) in paragraph (7)—

(1) by striking ''Program'' and all that follows through ''Under'' and inserting the following: ''NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS.— Under'' and ''by striking ''short-term;'' and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B);

(d) in paragraph (8), by striking ''such intermediaries'' and all the follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''intermediaries that serve a diversity of geographic areas in the United States to ensure appropriate availability of loans for small business concerns in all industries that are predominately metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, and rural areas;''; and

(7) in paragraph (11)(B), by striking ''short-term;''

(b) GUARANTEE FEE WAIVER.—During fiscal year 2016, the Administrator may not collect a guarantee fee under section 7(a)(18)(A)(i) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18)(A)(i)) with respect to a loan guaranteed under section 7(a) of such Act, unless amounts are made available to the Administrator to cover the cost of guaranteeing such loans for fiscal year 2016.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Office of Capital Access of the Administration shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on assistance provided by the Administration under—

(A) section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a));

(B) the microloan program;

(C) part A of title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681 et seq.); and


(2) REQUIREMENT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include, for the year preceding the date on which the report is submitted—

(A) for each type of assistance described under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) of paragraph (1)—

(i) the number of loans made by the Administration;

(ii) the total amount of loans made by the Administration;

(iii) the percentage of the number and total amount of loans made by the Administration to—

(I) rural small business concerns;

(II) small business concerns owned and controlled by individuals with a disability;

(III) small business concerns owned and controlled by low-income individuals, broken down by each racial or ethnic minority group of which those individuals are members;

(IV) small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans;

(V) small business concerns owned and controlled by women; and

(VI) small business concerns owned and controlled by members of a racial or ethnic minority group, broken down by each such racial or ethnic minority group; and

(iv) the number of jobs created and retained by borrowers as a result of such assistance; and

(B) for assistance described under subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1)—

(i) the number of investments made by small business investment companies;

(ii) the total amount of equity capital provided and loans made by small business investment companies;

(iii) the percentage of the number of investments and loans made and total amount of equity capital provided by small business investment companies to—

(I) rural small business concerns;

(II) small business concerns owned and controlled by low-income individuals, broken down by each racial or ethnic minority group of which those individuals are members;

(IV) small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans;

(V) small business concerns owned and controlled by women; and

(VI) small business concerns owned and controlled by members of a racial or ethnic minority group, broken down by each such racial or ethnic minority group;

(iv) the number of jobs created and retained by small business concerns as a result of investments made by small business investment companies; and

(v) the number of licenses issued by the Administration under section 305 of the Small Business Investment Act (15 U.S.C. 681(c)), including the percentage of licenses issued to entities headed by a woman or a member of a racial or ethnic minority, respectively.

SEC. 11. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) access to capital for small business concerns owned and controlled by women comes from a variety of sources, including important contributions and early investments from angel capital and other venture capital investors; and

(2) those investors should continue to work to develop small business concerns owned and controlled by women to expand the rate at which women receive venture investment.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REED):

S. 2704. A bill to prohibit the award of Federal Government contracts to inverted domestic corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, earlier today I, along with Senator DICK DURBIN and Senator JACK REED, introduced the No Federal Contracts for Corporate Deserters Act. Our bill will put a stop to contracts that renounce their U.S. citizenship but come back to try to seek taxpayer funded government contracts. There is an existing law on the books that is supposed to ban Federal contracts with inverted corporations, but just like with the tax code, after about a decade of lawyers looking for loopholes in the law, a number of corporations have found them. This bill would bring that ban up-to-date.

Over the last few months, there has been a growing rush of U.S. corporations seeking to swear off their U.S. citizenship and move their mailboxes, for tax purposes, to a low-tax jurisdiction. It doesn’t have to be Ireland, and it is time we put a stop to it, which we can do by passing the Stop Corporate Inversions Act I introduced 2 months ago with 22 cosponsors.

Most Americans agree with us that taxpayer dollars shouldn’t be used for contracts with companies that move their tax haven abroad to dodge U.S. laws. And because of that, Congress has passed a series of restrictions on contracting with inverted corporations over the last decade. We passed one in 2002, and another in 2006 and 2007. Since then, in May 2010, a wide provision has been included in every annual appropriations bill banning contracts with inverted corporations.

Our bill would strengthen that ban by closing a number of loopholes in the current law. Those loopholes have allowed some inverted corporations to continue to collect millions from American taxpayers, while at the same time, shifting their tax burden onto those same American taxpayers. Our bill also makes the existing ban, which has been included in annual appropriations bills, permanent.

Some may say that the real reason for inversions is that our tax rate is too high. It is true the top corporate rate is 35 percent. But the effective tax rate—what corporations really pay—is about 12 percent. When companies can go to places like Ireland or the Caribbean to negotiate sweetheart deals to pay little or no taxes, there will always be tax incentives for companies to abandon their country instead of paying their tax bill, no matter what our tax rate is.

Some may say that we should wait for tax reform to address this issue. They are wrong because we shouldn’t. First, if it happens at all, tax reform is months or years away; these inversions are happening now. Second, this is a bill about contracting. This bill doesn’t amend the tax code. I expect it will be referred to the Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee, not to the Finance Committee. So even Senators who believe that fixing the tax inversions problem should wait until comprehensive tax reform should be able to support this bill.

In the past, in similar circumstances, Congress has chosen to act—overwhelmingly, and in a bipartisan fashion. This should not be a partisan
issue. This is about fairness. It is simply unfair to businesses who don't in-
vert to have to compete with compa-
nies that do invert. This is about put-
ning American families who work hard
and pay their share. We shouldn't sac-
crifice the interests of those families.
We shouldn't ask them to send their
hard-earned tax dollars to contractors
who skip out on their tax obligations.
I look forward to working with my col-
leagues to move this bill forward.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2711. A bill to reauthorize the United States Commission on Inter-
national Religious Freedom, USCIRF, Reform and Reau-
thorization Act of 2014.

This legislation would reauthorize
the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, also known as
USCIRF, while making important re-
forms to the Commission to encourage
bipartisanship, enhance coordination
with the administration, and im-
prove Congressional oversight.

I strongly support USCIRF's mission
of promoting and protecting inter-
national religious freedom. My legisla-
tion will help USCIRF to more effect-
ively pursue this mission.

In 2011, I authored a number of re-
forms in the previous USCIRF reau-
thorization legislation, including term
limits for Commissioners; a prohibition
on employee discrimination; a require-
ment that Commissioners follow fed-
eral travel regulations; and maintain-
ing nine Commissioners, rather than
five Commissioners, as called for by
the House-passed reauthorization. I
have heard from USCIRF that these re-
forms improved the Commission's
functioning, and the legislation I am intro-
ducing today will build on these re-
forms.

The USCIRF Reform and Reauthor-
ization Act is supported by a broad
swath of religious and civic leaders and
faith organizations, including Catho-
lics in Alliance for the Common Good;
the Evangelical Lutheran Church of
America; United Methodist Church,
General Board of Church and Society;
HIAS; Muslim Public Affairs Council;
Cardinal W. John Cardinal McCarrick; Arch-
bishop Emeritus of Washington and
former USCIRF Commissioner; Dr. Wil-
liam J. Shaw, Immediate Past Presi-
dent of the National Baptist Conven-
tion, USA, Inc. and former USCIRF
Commissioner; former Congressman
and USCIRF Commissioner Sam
Gejdenson; Sister Simone Campbell,
Executive Director of NETWORK; A Na-
cional Catholic Social Justice Lobby;
Rateb Rabie, President of the Holy
Land Christian Ecumenical Founda-
tion; and this afternoon, former
USCIRF Commissioner and Founder
and Chair of KARAMAH: Muslim
Women Lawyers for Human Rights;
Rev. Drew Christiansen, S.J., Disting-
guished Professor of Ethics and Global
Development at Georgetown Univer-
dity; Dr. Alfred Rondot, Senior Fel-
low at the Center for American
Progress; Dr. Laila Al-Marayati,
former USCIRF Commissioner; and
Benjamin Palumbo, Board of Trustees,
Catholics United.

There is bipartisan agreement about
the need for our government to pro-
mote and preserve international reli-
gious freedom. USCIRF, by design, a
bipartisan organization, with Commis-
sioners appointed by the President and
Congressional leaders, and USCIRF can
most effectively promote religious freedom by doing so on a bipartisan basis.
This issue is too important to be stymied by the excessive partisanship
which too often leads to political grid-
lock in Washington.

It is to be expected that the members
of a bipartisan commission will not al-
ways reach consensus. However, I am
troubled that some Commissioners
have on occasion engaged in partisan
rhetoric that is not conducive to
USCIRF's bipartisan mission and does
not represent the views of a majority
of the membership.

For example, one Commissioner re-
cently appeared on Fox News' Hannity
program, and, after identifying himself
as a member of USCIRF, claimed that
former Secretary of State Hillary Clin-
ton had failed to take steps to combat
Boko Haram in Nigeria and accused the
Obama Administration of having "no
strategy" for combating terrorism.
Mother Commissioner testified in Con-
grress on behalf of USCIRF and said
that the Obama Administration "sends
a message to other countries that we
don't care" about religious freedom.

The USCIRF Reform and Reauthor-
ization Act will facilitate bipartisanship
by bringing a number of changes. First,
the legislation will codify USCIRF's
existing procedures for the election of
a Chair and Vice Chair so that these
positions rotate annually between
Commissioners appointed by elected of-
ficials of each political party. This will
help ensure continued bipartisan lead-
ership at the Commission.

Second, this bill will establish a dedi-
cated bipartisan staff as a complement
to nonpartisan professional staff. The
legislation permits Commissioners ap-
pointed by elected officials of each po-
litical party to appoint designated
Staff Directors and three designated
staff members. This will help foster a
dedicated approach to the mission of
USCIRF.

Third, the bill will codify procedures
for publishing the views of the Com-
mission. The bill encourages Commis-
sioners to reach consensus on state-
ments on behalf of the Commission.

When consensus cannot be reached,
the bill requires a statement to be approved by
at least six of the nine Commissioners.
This supermajority requirement is cur-
rent USCIRF policy for the approval of
statements. Codifying this policy will
ensure that at least one Commissioner of
each political party supports every
Commission statement.

USCIRF has noted that it is the only
organization of its kind in the world.
The Government Accountability Office,
GAO, recently issued a report on
USCIRF which highlights some of the
challenges inherent to USCIRF's
unique mission. The GAO notes that there are two
governmental entities charged with
promoting international religious free-
dom: USCIRF and the State Depart-
ment's Office of International Reli-
gious Freedom. The GAO notes that
these overlapping missions and "the lack of a definition regarding how
State and the Commission are to inter-
act has sometimes created foreign pol-
icy tensions that State has had to
mitigate." The GAO notes that State
Department officials highlighted se-
veral instances "when the Commission's
approach with foreign government offi-
cials created bilateral tensions.'

The GAO's concerns about the over-
lap between State and USCIRF have se-
ven enough that this legislation will codify
USCIRF in its annual duplication report. As my colleagues know, Senator COBURN au-
thorized legislation requiring GAO to
issue this report to identify unneces-
sary duplication in the federal govern-
ment.

I am concerned that the lack of co-
ordination between the State Depart-
ment and USCIRF may undermine our
government's efforts to promote inter-
national religious freedom by sending
mixed messages to foreign govern-
ments and human-rights activists who
are fighting to defend religious free-
dom in their countries.

Consider another example. The State
Department and USCIRF both produce
an annual report on international reli-
gious freedom. Under current law,
USCIRF is required to publish its re-
port "[n]ot later than May 1 of each
year," but the State Department's re-
port is often completed before May 1.
This report dates USCIRF in this re-
port prior to publication of the State
Department report, which leads to un-
necessary duplication of efforts, says
USCIRF's limited staff resources, and
prevents USCIRF from opining on the
State Department report.

The USCIRF Reform and Reauthor-
ization Act will enhance cooperation
between USCIRF and the State Depart-
mort with two measures. First, it
clarifies that the Ambassador at Large
on International Religious Freedom,
as an ex officio member of USCIRF,
is permitted to attend all Commission
meetings. GAO's duplication report
specifically highlights the failure to
define the role of the Ambassador at
Large as an ex officio member of
USCIRF.

Second this legislation requires
USCIRF to publish its annual report
after reviewing the State Department's
annual report on International Reli-
gious Freedom. This division of labor
takes advantage of the State Depart-
mort's worldwide presence and much
larger staff to draft a comprehensive
report. It also takes advantage of
USCIRF’s unique role to provide an independent and bipartisan commentary on the State Department report.

USCIRF is a part of the legislative branch and it is ultimately the responsibility of the President to oversee USCIRF’s work and ensure that it is effectively pursuing its mission. The need for greater Congressional oversight of USCIRF has been highlighted by concerns about USCIRF’s practices, including, for example, the work environment for religious minorities, particularly prior to the 2011 reauthorization.

In the past, human rights advocates made allegations about financial improprieties at USCIRF, particularly that USCIRF Commissioners had made lavish travel arrangements. As a result, in 2011 I authored a provision clarifying that USCIRF Commissioners are subject to Federal travel regulations.

I was troubled to learn about more allegations of financial irregularities at USCIRF only a few weeks after the last reauthorization. In early 2012, USCIRF staff notified my office that USCIRF’s office manager had been involved in fraudulent behavior for several years. The office manager subsequently pled guilty and was sentenced to 20 months in prison for embezzling $217,000 from 2007–2011. This is a significant amount of taxpayer money in any circumstance, but particularly for a small organization like USCIRF.

I am also concerned about unresolved claims that USCIRF, an organization charged with protecting religious freedom, discriminated against a former employee on the basis of her religion.

In 2011, I included language in the last USCIRF reauthorization providing anti-discrimination protections to USCIRF employees and allowing pending civil rights claims to proceed. I believe the reforms in my legislation will help USCIRF more effectively pursue its mission while Congress closely monitors its work and ensures that it is effectively pursuing its mission.

As Christianity Today said, “the trial will be one of the most ironic in religious freedom history.” I urge my colleagues to support the USCIRF Reform and Reauthorization Act so that USCIRF can quickly be reauthorized with these important reforms.

I am concerned about unresolved claims that USCIRF, an organization charged with protecting religious freedom, discriminated against a former employee on the basis of her religion.

Unfortunately, the lawsuit is still pending. I understand that USCIRF’s lawyers have refused to enter into settlement negotiations with the Commission’s former employee and instead are aggressively litigating the case.

As Christianity Today said, “the trial will be one of the most ironic in religious freedom history.” I urge my colleagues to support the USCIRF Reform and Reauthorization Act so that USCIRF can quickly be reauthorized with these important reforms.

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

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,"
SEC. 5. REPORT OF COMMISSION.

(a) REPORT PUBLICATION DATE.—Section 205(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6439(a)) is amended by striking “the end of the fiscal year” and inserting “each year” and inserting “Each year, not earlier than 30 days after, and not later than 90 days after, the publication of the Department of State’s Annual Report on International Religious Freedom”.

(b) CONSENSUS ON REPORTS.—Section 205(c) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6439(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) INDIVIDUAL OR DISSENTING VIEWS.—Each Member of the Commission shall make every effort to reach consensus on the report. When a report supported by all Commissioners is not possible, the report shall be approved by an affirmative vote of at least six of the nine Members of the Commission and each Member of the Commission may include the individual or dissenting views of the Member on such report.”

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 207(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6439(a)) is amended by striking “2014” and inserting “2016”.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION.


By Mr. DURBIN.

S. 2712. A bill to amend section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to allow adjunct faculty members to qualify for public service loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I introduced the Adjunct Faculty Loan Fairness Act, a bill that would make adjunct professors eligible to participate in the Public Service Student Loan Forgiveness Program.

Contingent faculty members are like full-time instructors. They have advanced degrees. They teach classes and spend many hours outside the classroom preparing for class. They hold office hours, grade papers and give feedback to students. They provide advice and write letters of recommendation. Students rely on them. Since most adjuncts have advanced degrees and, as almost 75 percent of graduate degree recipients have an average of $61,000 in student loans, they are also among the 40 million Americans with student debt.

The Public Service Loan Forgiveness program is meant to encourage graduates to go into public service by offering student loan forgiveness for eligible federal loans after ten years of full-time work in government or the nonprofit sector. Public service fields like nursing, military service, and public health qualify. And many education jobs qualify, including full-time work at public universities and part-time work at community colleges in high-needs subject areas or areas of shortage. But other faculty members who work part-time are not eligible for loan forgiveness because the law requires an annual average of 30 hours per week to qualify for the program. For adjunct faculty working at several schools on a contingent basis, this requirement can be difficult or impossible to meet, even when they are putting in more than 30 hours of work each week.

The number of faculty hours given for each class can vary at different schools. Some give one hour per hour in the classroom while others actually take into consideration the time required outside the classroom. So, even as these faculty members are working hard and as their options for teaching full-time positions become slimmer, more of them are overworked and undervalued for their work in public service.

The Adjunct Faculty Loan Fairness Act of 2014 would solve this by amending the Higher Education Act to expand the definition of a “public service job” to include a part-time faculty member who teaches at least one course at an eligible institution of higher education. They would still have to meet other requirements to qualify for the program, including making 120 on-time payments while employed at a qualifying institution, and they could not be employed full-time elsewhere at the same time.

This bill would benefit someone like David Weiss, an adjunct professor from St. Paul, Minnesota, who graduated with $48,000 in student debt and, after 12 years of on-time payments, has $35,000 left. Like most adjuncts, David has dealt with uncertain job security. In good years, he is able to teach 5 to 7 courses a year, but recently he has only been offered two to three courses. He supplements his income from teaching with other part-time work. This bill would ensure that David and many thousands like him, could obtain credit towards PSLF for payments made while teaching whether or not he was teaching one course or 7.

Unfortunately, for all their contributions to the college programs and the students they work with, adjunct faculty don’t have the same employment benefits or job security as their colleagues. The number of classes they teach every semester varies. To make ends meet, these professors often end up teaching classes at more than one school in the same semester, getting paid about $3,000 per class and making an average annual income that hovers around minimum wage. This also means that many of the country, they spend as much time commuting as they do teaching.

Nationally, 3% of all higher education faculty work on a contingent basis, with low pay and little or no benefits or job security. In the past, these were a minority of professors who were hired to teach an occasional class because they could bring experience to the classroom in a specific field or industry. Over time, as university budgets have tightened and it has gotten more expensive to hire full-time, tenure-track professors, higher education institutions have increasingly hired adjuncts.

From 1991 to 2011, the number of part-time faculty in the U.S. increased two and a half times from 291,000 to over 760,000. At the same time, the percentage of professors holding tenure-track positions has been steadily declining—from 45 percent of all instructors in 1975 to 24 percent in 2011. The number of full-time instructors, tenured and non-tenured, now makes up only about 50 percent of professors on U.S. campuses. The other 50 percent of the 1.5 million faculty employed at public nonprofit colleges and universities in the U.S. work on a part-time, contingent basis.

Illinois colleges rely heavily on adjuncts. In 2012, 53 percent of all faculty at public and not-for-profit colleges and universities in the State, more than 30,400 faculty employees, worked on a part-time basis. This is a 5.2 percent increase in part-time faculty in Illinois compared to a 13 percent increase in full-time faculty since 2002.

Not surprisingly, in Illinois, 69 percent of all part-time faculty work in the nonprofit sector, where the average weekly salary is 16 percent higher than the U.S. average. Based on an average payment of $3,000 per class an adjunct professor must teach between seventeen and thirty classes a year to pay for rent and utilities in Chicago.

They would have to teach up to 7 classes to afford groceries for a family of four and two to four classes per year just to cover student loan payments. Because they are part-time, they are not eligible for vacation time, paid sick days, or group health-care. So they would have to teach an additional two to three classes to afford family coverage from the lowest priced health insurance offered on Get Covered Illinois, the official health marketplace.

Even though these professors are working in a relatively low-paying field, teaching our students, their part-time status also means they aren’t eligible for the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program.

This bill does not completely fix this growing reliance on part-time professors who are underpaid and under-valued. But it would ensure that members of the contingent faculty workforce are no longer excluded from the loan forgiveness program for public servants. I hope my colleagues will join me in the effort to provide this benefit to faculty members who provide our students with a quality education.

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. 2712

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 “Adjunct Faculty Loan Fairness Act of 2014”.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S5145

July 30, 2014

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. CARTER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. KIN, Ms. KLO- BUCHAR, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. LEE, Mr. LEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MORA, Mr. RISCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANCHEZ, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. STABE- NOW, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VITTER, and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted the following resolution:

Whereas over 1,000,000 people have been dis- placed of targeted harassment, persecution, and killings of Iraqi religious minori- ties by the Islamic State with little to no protection from the Government of Iraq and other security forces, hampered by a lack of commitment to protect the rights of reli- gious minorities;

Whereas the United States Government has provided over $73,000,000 of cumulative assistance to Iraq’s minority populations since 2003 through economic development, humanitarian services, and capacity develop- ment;

Whereas 84,902 Iraqis have resettled to the United States between 2007 and 2013 and over 300,000 Chaldeans and Assyrians currently re- side throughout the country, particularly in Michigan, California, Arizona, Illinois, and Ohio; and

Whereas President Barack Obama recently declared on Religious Freedom Day, “Fore- most among the rights Americans hold sacred is the freedom to worship as we choose. We also remember that religious liberty is not just an American right; it is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe. This freedom is an essential part of human dignity, and without it our world cannot know lasting peace”:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to promoting and protecting religious freedom around the world and providing relief to minority groups fleeing persecution;

(2) urges the Department of State to work with the Kurdistan Regional Government, the Government of Iraq, neighboring countries, the diaspora community in the United States, and other key stakeholders to help secure safe havens for those seeking safety and protection from religious persecu- tion in Iraq;

(3) respectfully requests the addition of a Special Representative for Religious Minorities to be included in Iraq’s government; and

(4) urges the President to ensure the timely processing of visas for Iraqi religious minorities fleeing religious persecution, in ac- cordance with existing United States immi- gration law and national security screening procedures.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3706. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, to authorize approopia- tions for fiscal year 2015 for military activi- ties of the Department of Defense, for mili- tary construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was or- dered to lie on the table.

SA 3707. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3708. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3709. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2410, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3710. Mrs. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her