

people studying climate change. How can their State universities have programs and people studying climate change in their home States and then they come to Washington and pretend it is not real? It doesn't make any sense.

How can a New Hampshire Senator not come here and admit it is real when the University of New Hampshire is so active in all of this?

Florida—I will stop with Florida because Florida is probably the worst of all. Florida is getting hugely hurt by sea level rise. One of our great cities floods at high tide in Florida.

I went down on my visit, and I stopped at the Army Corps of Engineers. People may think that the Army Corps of Engineers is some liberal organization colluding with somebody to do improper stuff and that they can't be trusted, but that is not the way people behave around here on any other subject. When the Army Corps wants to build lakes or dam rivers or build levees or anything else, we have 100 percent confidence in them. We have confidence in the Army Corps of Engineers. So you have to take with a grain of salt some of this skepticism about the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Army Corps of Engineers expert in Florida says that as the sea level rises it shoves saltwater by pressure into the limestone southern Florida is made of. You can actually measure the infiltration of saltwater into what used to be freshwater wells, and the line moves back from the coast as the sea level rises and creates hydraulic pressure. As they try to create counter-hydraulic pressure, which they do with freshwater to push back in this hard limestone sponge, they raise the water level for freshwater. They said Florida is in a box. There is no way out. It is either going to flood with sea level or flood with freshwater. There is no way out. This is the Army Corps of Engineers expert in Jacksonville, FL. Why won't our colleague from Florida listen to the Army Corps of Engineers expert from his own State?

We have to get through this, and we will, but it is going take pressure, it is going to take leadership, and it is going to take the kind of leadership Senator KLOBUCHAR showed this evening on the floor. I am immensely grateful to her.

I yield the floor.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING JULIA ALVAREZ

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, at a ceremony at the White House, President Obama awarded the National Medal of Arts to a distinguished author who calls the Green Mountains of Vermont home: Julia Alvarez.

Born in the United States but raised in the Dominican Republic, Julia Alvarez grew up under the brutal dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo. Fearing for their lives after her father became involved in the revolution to overthrow Trujillo, Ms. Alvarez and her family fled to the United States. Just months later, three of the leaders of that underground movement—Patria Mirabal Reyes, Minerva Mirabal Reyes, and Maria Mirabal Reyes—were brutally murdered. It was this series of events that compelled Ms. Alvarez to author, "In the Time of the Butterflies." The fiction novel based on real-life events is a story incorporated into the curriculum of schools around the world, including many Vermont schools. Ms. Alvarez's novel explains the complexities of family and cultural divide, while celebrating strength in the face of oppression.

Julia Alvarez has been a trailblazer in Latino literature. When Julia started writing, Latino literature was only considered an "ethnic interest." Today, her work is well known in America and around the world, thanks to her passion and creativity.

Ms. Alvarez first came to Vermont as a student at Middlebury College. She graduated with a bachelor of arts, summa cum laude. Years later, she has returned to Middlebury College as the author-in-residence. She continues to mentor students and gives back to the institution that nurtured her soul as a writer.

Julia has now spent more time in Vermont than anywhere else in the world, and she calls our great State "the mother of [her] soul." I can think of no more fitting recipient of the National Medal of Arts than Julia Alvarez. Vermonters are proud of the courage that her works display, and the passion with which she weaves her own personal history into compelling novels.

UNITED STATES-ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last year, I cosponsored the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2013. The sponsor of the bill is reintroducing the bill with some modifications. While I am again cosponsoring this new bill, I wanted to remind my colleagues of my concerns related to the visa waiver section of the bill. The Visa Waiver Program is a benefit to other countries, and they are allowed to participate after meeting certain conditions, which are laid out in statute. A section in the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act pro-

vides authority to the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive the requirements and allow Israel to participate in the program. Specifically, under the legislation, Israel would not have to abide by the low nonimmigrant visa refusal rate standard. As I stated previously, I am concerned about this section of the bill because it sets a precedent for other countries not to have to abide by all the terms of the program. Neither Congress or the executive branch should be making exceptions to the rules. I support the bill because it reaffirms the United States' partnership with Israel, however, we need to be cautious in relaxing the rules regarding the Visa Waiver Program.

BRING JOBS HOME ACT

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Bring Jobs Home Act.

I am a blue-collar Senator. I grew up in a blue-collar neighborhood in Baltimore during World War II where my father had a small neighborhood grocery store.

We were the neighborhood of mom-and-pop businesses and factories. We made liberty ships. We put out turbo steel to make the tanks. Glenn L. Martin made the seaplanes that helped win the battle of the Pacific. We were in the manufacturing business. But the blue-collar Baltimore of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam just isn't what it used to be.

In the last decade, 2.4 million American jobs were shipped overseas. Where did those jobs go? Those jobs are on a slow boat to China and a fast track to Mexico. And why did they go?

In some cases, they went because of tax breaks that rewarded corporations for moving manufacturing overseas. It is wrong to give companies incentives to send jobs to other countries, especially when millions of Americans are looking for work.

The current Tax Code is putting companies that keep their business here, hire their workers at home, pay their share of taxes, and provide health care to their employees, at a disadvantage.

We should be rewarding these companies with "good guy" tax breaks for hiring and building their businesses right here in the United States.

I have been on a jobs tour of Maryland. I visited bakeries, microbreweries, and factories of small machine tool companies. I visited Main Street, small streets, and rural communities.

I talked with business owners and their employees. These are "good guy" businesses. They work hard and play by the rules. They have jobs right here in the United States. They want to expand. They want to hire. They need a government on their side and at their side.

That is why I am a proud cosponsor of the Bring Jobs Home Act. This bill ends the loophole that gives companies a tax break for sending jobs overseas.

The Bring Jobs Home Act tells companies: If you want to export jobs out of America, you can't file a deduction

for doing it. And it ensures the Tax Code can't be used to boost corporate rewards at the expense of American workers.

Economic patriotism means bringing our jobs back home, bringing our money back home, and standing up for America. So let's pass the Bring Jobs Home Act and take an important step toward economic patriotism.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this past Friday, July 25, marked the 40th anniversary of the Legal Services Corporation, LSC. In 1974, Congress enacted legislation with the signature of President Nixon that established LSC with bipartisan support. LSC is a private, nonprofit corporation, funded by Congress, with the mission to ensure equal access to justice under law for all Americans by providing civil legal assistance to those who otherwise would be unable to afford it. LSC distributes almost all of its annual Federal appropriations to 134 local legal aid programs, serving communities in every State.

In Maryland, according to the Maryland Legal Services Corporation, MLSC, services to clients in fiscal year 2013 increased 5 percent from the prior year, with MLSC grantees opening nearly 168,000 new cases, a record high, and benefiting almost 252,000 individuals and families. Family cases, about one-third of all cases, involved domestic violence, child custody, child support, and other matters and benefited nearly 80,000 people. Foreclosures, evictions, and other housing cases, also almost one-third of cases, benefited approximately 94,000 individuals and families. Debt collection, bankruptcy, and other consumer cases, which are one-fifth of all cases, directly benefited 23,000 individuals and families. The private bar handled almost 8,000 cases through MLSC-funded organizations. Pro bono attorneys gave nearly 69,000 hours, representing almost \$19 million in donated legal services.

And finally, helping to leverage pro bono, the *judicare* project referred about 1,000 *judicare* cases to nearly 500 reduced-fee attorneys that provided 22,000 hours of services, including at least 2,000 pro bono hours, which benefited 2,700 individuals and families.

Let me just give a few examples of the excellent work done by MLSC grantees over the last year as a result of the grants given by LSC. "Shirley" was thrilled to move into her new house in Baltimore County after nearly 3 years in a nursing facility with help from the Maryland Disability Law Center, MDLC. Shirley had a special voucher for non elderly persons with disabilities who are transitioning from nursing homes to the community, but ran into obstacles finding the right place and location to meet her needs. MDLC's Sun shine Folk, a group of advocates with disabilities who were for-

merly institutionalized, and MDLC's housing lawyers helped Shirley get an extension of her voucher and a professional housing transition team, ensuring that her rights to reasonable accommodations were protected.

Several years ago, Kenneth Brown's mother learned that her landlord was in foreclosure and that Fannie Mae wanted to evict her from her long-time Baltimore home. But through the Brown family's persistence, Public Justice Center's, PJC legal advocacy, and the support of community organizing partners, Kenneth and his brother Berveyn were able to buy the home this year. Together, PJC and the Browns challenged multiple eviction attempts in court and demanded needed repairs. PJC community organizing partners also secured a meeting with Fannie Mae executives. The Browns avoided eviction and ultimately bought the house from Fannie Mae.

After visiting Baltimore Catholic Charities Immigration Legal Services years ago for getting help obtaining her legal permanent residence green card, "Jeannette" returned to apply for naturalization with the help of a volunteer attorney during one of ILS's regular naturalization clinics, and was sworn in as a U.S. citizen.

I remain concerned about the access to justice gap that still exists today. We must do better than turn away more than 50 percent of eligible clients who seek assistance because of the lack of LSC program resources. I support full funding of LSC's budget request for fiscal year 2015. I strongly support lifting unnecessary, burdensome, and counterproductive congressional restrictions, such as restrictions on filing class action lawsuits and recovering attorneys' fees. Congress should also remove restrictions on the use of non-LSC funds by LSC grantees.

I commend the LSC, MLSC, and the many LSC-funded attorneys and private sector lawyers who have donated pro bono hours and who strive to live up to the commitment of our legal system to provide equal justice under law. Last week I attended a Federal judicial investiture ceremony in Maryland, and the judge swore to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich." Congress needs to live up to the same commitment that we require our Federal judges to make before sitting on the bench and deciding cases. Let us make sure that millions of Americans who need access to legal assistance are provided that critical help in cases that will have a profound impact on their lives, their family, and their community.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARC REYNOLDS, RETIRED

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am saddened to report to my Senate col-

leagues the passing of a true American hero and defender of our great Nation, Lt. Gen. Marc C. Reynolds, Retired, who passed away with his family by his side on Monday, July 21, 2014.

Marc was born in Chamberlain, a small town in south central South Dakota, to the late Morris and Ione Reynolds, in 1928, and graduated from Chamberlain High School in 1946. After high school, he moved on to Colorado where he worked at Estes Park, Montgomery Wards, and attended the University of Denver before entering the Air Force as an aviation cadet in January 1951. He was commissioned upon graduation from pilot training in February 1952.

Marc flew F-94B, F-94C, and F-101B air defense assignments between 1952 and 1961 that included rotations to Air Force bases in California, Washington, Okinawa, and Massachusetts. He transitioned to reconnaissance missions in 1961 with an assignment to the Royal Air Force Station in Bruntingthorpe, England, flying RB-66s. After completing Air Command and Staff College in 1966, Marc moved to the 460th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, and flew 230 combat missions in RF-4C's over North Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam.

Following his Southeast Asia tour of duty, Marc continued with air reconnaissance assignments in Japan and South Carolina. He graduated from the Naval War College in August 1973 and transitioned out of flying assignments and into logistics, where he was assigned to the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT, initially as the director of distribution and later as director of maintenance.

In July 1976, he transferred to McClellan Air Force Base, CA, as the director of materiel management, Sacramento Air Logistics Center. In March 1978, he became the center's vice commander. Marc moved to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, in May 1980 as vice commander of the Air Force Acquisition Logistics Division and took command of the division in October 1981. In July 1983, he was appointed commander of the Ogden Air Logistics Center, UT.

In Marc's last assignment, he served as the vice commander, Air Force Logistics Command, with headquarters at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. In this assignment, he provided worldwide technical logistics support to all Air Force active and reserve force activities, military assistance program countries and designated U.S. government agencies.

Marc was a command pilot with more than 5,200 flying hours, including 475 combat hours. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal with 15 oak leaf clusters and the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.