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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Mighty God, You shine in glorious brilliance. The world belongs to You and everything in it. Teach us to trust You in turbulent times, striving always to live for Your glory.

Bless our Senators. Make Your completeness surround their incompleteness, Your strength support their weakness, and Your wisdom guide them down paths they cannot see. Give them the insight, the courage, and the faith to escape the repetition of old errors as they seek to embrace Your truth.

Lord, help us all to offer to You the sacrifice of repentant hearts.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). The majority leader is recognized.

TRANSPORTATION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, last week, the Republican-led Senate passed two more appropriations bills by a large bipartisan majority. Both bills passed out of committee with

unanimous support, were subject to hours of debate and deliberation, and included the input of both Democratic and Republican Senators.

The first appropriations measure, for transportation and housing infrastructure, will help ensure air travel is safer and more efficient, invest in important infrastructure, and strengthen America's surface transportation network.

As Senator COLLINS pointed out last week, this bill includes "recommendations from more than 75 Senators from both sides of the aisle" as well as more than three dozen amendments. I thank my friend from Maine for her skilled leadership and hard work with Ranking Member REED of Rhode Island and colleagues from both sides to advance this measure.

The second funding measure, for veterans and military construction, will ensure that veterans receive benefits and health care they have earned while enhancing oversight and accountability at the VA, helping improve quality of life on military bases for soldiers and their families, and advancing critical national security projects like missile defense. As Senator KIRK noted last week, this bill incorporates over two dozen amendments, both from Democrats and Republicans. Senator KIRK is a true champion for veterans. I know he always had the needs of our heroes top of mind as he worked with Democrats, with Republicans, and in particular with Ranking Member TESTER of Montana to move this critical bill forward.

By returning to regular order and working through the appropriations process, we have been able to pass appropriations measures like these that support national priorities in a responsible way.

I also appreciate Senators working toward a compromise approach for Zika. Preventing the spread of Zika is a priority for all of us, and I am pleased the Senate has approved a compromise provision to focus resources on

this important health issue. We have now begun discussions on how best to resolve the differences between the House and the Senate and get a bill to the President.

LEGISLATION COMBATING SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND HELPING ITS VICTIMS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on an important issue the Senate will address today, the Republican-led Senate believes in the importance of combating sexual assault and providing key protections for the victims of these heinous crimes. In less than 18 months, we have already passed many different measures to help victims and to help stop these crimes. We passed the Amy and Vicky act, which will help the victims of child pornography to get restitution from those who profit from their pain. And because we know the pain doesn't end when these images are produced, it can help victims find the closure they need and deserve too.

We passed an important measure championed by Senator TOOMEY, who worked with Senator ALEXANDER to include in the K-12 education reform bill a requirement that States put laws and policies in place to help ensure schools are no longer able to ship child predators to other school districts.

We passed a measure from Senator PORTMAN, who worked with Senator MCCASKILL to hold an infamous child sex-trafficking company in contempt and force it to turn over critical information—information that is needed for their bipartisan human trafficking investigation to continue.

And, of course, we passed the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act. The victims of modern slavery deserve justice, and they deserve a voice, which is why—after years of previous inaction—the new Republican-led Senate made it a priority to pass this important anti-slavery bill. Of course, it is now law.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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This week we have two more opportunities to protect victims. The first, contained in a provision within the National Defense Authorization Act, is the End Modern Slavery Initiative Act. This effort would address human trafficking beyond our borders with tools to help end the scourge of modern slavery worldwide. I thank Senator CORKER for his work on this measure.

The second, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act, will bolster efforts to prevent future sexual assault crimes and help victims receive justice. We will pass that one today.

One group dedicated to combating trafficking noted its strong support for this “vital” legislation, which it calls “essential to the fight against child sex trafficking.” The Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act has also received the support of the Nation’s largest anti-sexual violence organization, RAINN, along with organizations such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

I have been involved with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children since its inception and have had the privilege of working closely with the organization over the years. Protecting children and bringing justice to victims have been top priorities of mine for many years. I have long worked with John Walsh, Adam’s father, to advance efforts to do so. I supported the original Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act in 2006 in order to enhance law enforcement’s ability to track sexual offenders and improve its information-sharing capabilities and to support resources to aid in the apprehension of fugitives who commit these offenses. It is an important law, but the authorization for it expired in 2011.

It was disheartening to watch reauthorization legislation languish in the Senate and in the Judiciary Committee for years, but then Chairman GRASSLEY came along. Not only did he work to reauthorize the bill, he worked to make it stronger, with additional rights and protections for victims of sexual assault and human trafficking crimes.

As he has done with other priorities, Chairman GRASSLEY realized the urgency of moving this reauthorization forward and then worked diligently to advance it. It is just another example of his efforts to put the Judiciary Committee to work for the American people.

Under a new chairman, the Judiciary Committee has reported out some 30 bills and has seen more than a dozen signed into law. Time and again, the committee has taken on important issues and worked toward real solutions for our country. We saw a great example of that recently with Chairman GRASSLEY’s efforts to help combat the heroin and prescription opioid epidemic that is hurting so many communities across our country. States like mine have been especially impacted by this drug crisis. I appreciated the

steadfast commitment of colleagues like Chairman GRASSLEY, along with key Senators like PORTMAN and AYOTTE, to address the issue and ensure Senate passage of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act.

Chairman GRASSLEY has worked hard to pass other pieces of legislation as well, such as a law to protect American innovation in the 21st century, for instance, and the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act that I mentioned earlier. Without Chairman GRASSLEY’s commitment in committee and Senator CORNYN’s relentless efforts on the floor, that important trafficking bill would not have become law. So it is clear that Senator GRASSLEY has led the Judiciary Committee with a renewed focus on providing hope and providing a voice to those in need. We have just the latest examples of his commitment in the bill before us today.

I commend Chairman GRASSLEY for his strong leadership, and I urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN SIMMS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on one final matter, I want to close by saying a few words about Marvin Simms, who will be retiring from the Senate Recording Studio this month after three decades of service.

Marvin was one of about a dozen original staffers brought on to help shoot the first ever live, gavel-to-gavel broadcast of the Senate floor. He has since become a real pro at capturing the best angles of this Chamber. For Marvin, getting there meant studying up on Senate procedure and teaching himself to instantly recognize a rotating cast of 100 different names and faces, an impressive feat in itself. His career includes a number of historical milestones, from Presidential inaugurations and gold medal ceremonies to Supreme Court nominations and the occasional all-night filibuster. I am told he is now looking forward to having a little more time to focus on his family.

On behalf of the entire Senate family, I thank Marvin for his many years of dedicated public service and wish him well in his retirement.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

ZIKA VIRUS

Mr. REID. Madam President, last Friday, as he should, President Obama gave the Nation an update on the fight against Zika, this virus that has become such a difficult issue to face.

Here are the facts, as outlined by President Obama and reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Pre-

vention: As we speak, there are more than 500 confirmed cases of Zika in the continental United States. There are at least 800 confirmed cases of infection in Puerto Rico, and most experts believe the actual number is significantly higher. There are 279 pregnant women in the continental United States and territories who are being monitored for possible Zika infection. We have yet to confirm any local transmission from Zika-carrying mosquitoes in the continental United States.

Remember, we have had an unseasonably cold spring. That means that a mosquito with Zika has not yet infected anyone on the mainland. But the public health experts tell us that is going to change as soon as it warms up, and it is nearing the warmup time now. It is only when the warm weather hits that the mosquitoes become active, and they really become active. These pests are capable of transmitting Zika and are in 39 States. Residents of our Nation’s most populated cities—such as New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston—could be at risk of infection.

This map says it all. There are some places where there is only one type of mosquito, and, of course, the worst is the blue, as shown on the map. But there are places where there is a mixture of mosquitoes.

There are two kinds of mosquitoes that cause a problem. It is spread to people primarily through the body of an infected mosquito. But look where it goes—from Maine to Texas, even reaching into Northern California, Las Vegas, and we see red up there, in Boulder, CO. So it is a concern, a real concern.

For pregnant women, contracting Zika could mean devastating birth defects for their children, as we know, with these tiny little heads and underdeveloped brains and collapsed skulls.

For others, the dangers of Zika range from possible nervous system disorders and potential paralysis to minor symptoms such as rashes and fever like the flu. This is the threat that Republicans in Congress have been ignoring for many months now.

Back in February—we are fast approaching June. In February, President Obama sent an emergency appropriations request to Congress for almost \$2 billion—\$1.9 billion is the exact figure—to fight Zika. It wasn’t some number that he picked out of a hat. This is a figure that researchers, public health experts, and doctors explicitly requested, and \$1.9 billion is what our country needs. That is the number that I support and Democrats support. Anything less than that is simply not enough.

Republicans did nothing in response to the President’s request, letting weeks and weeks go by as the number of infected Americans grew. Because of Republicans’ refusal to allocate Zika funding, President Obama had to act. He did the only thing he could do: He used \$510 million in Ebola money to fight the spread of Zika.

It was 18 months ago that we were first hit with the Ebola scare. It was a scare—and rightfully so. We were panicked about Ebola. Americans had been infected with this awful disease. But the only thing we could do was to do more to find out how we could stop it with a vaccine and with other treatments. It takes money to do that. But to take more than half a billion dollars of Ebola money and fight the spread of Zika is taking from Peter to pay Paul.

What choice did President Obama have? They were ignoring his pleas for help. Now that they can no longer ignore Zika, Republicans in Congress are reluctantly going through the motions of providing funding. As my friend the Republican leader said, we have taken care of Zika here on the floor—how wrong, how misleading. The Senate agreed to provide \$1.1 billion—about half of what President Obama requested. But everyone knows that is not going to do the trick because that money is not going to be coming until sometime this fall.

To make matters worse, the Senate-passed \$1.1 billion package would do nothing to pay back the Ebola money. It would pay back a tiny fraction of the \$510 million in Ebola funds that are so necessary to continue the work on Ebola. The Senate's \$1.1 billion is also wrapped up in the appropriations process.

Appropriations bills take months to get done. By the time it gets to the President's desk, it will be fall. We will know by then how much damage has been done because of the Republicans' inability and refusal to help us with that money. The American people should not have to wait that long. That is why Senate Democrats have repeatedly come to the floor and asked that we move to a Zika funding package as a stand-alone bill, separating from the very slow and tedious appropriations process. But each time, Republican leadership has objected. Senate Republicans don't want to expedite the issue. They would prefer that our response to Zika be wrapped up in a drawn-out appropriations process. Our Nation cannot afford the unnecessary delay.

House Republicans could not even pass a budget. Now we are depending on them to pass an appropriations bill before we do anything on Zika. They don't have a budget. These are the same House Republicans who last week passed legislation to give President Obama a third—\$622 million—of what the President asked. In fact, it is a little less than a third. Guess what. Guess where they are going to get that money. They are going to take it by raiding more Ebola money. Our Nation has spent the last 2 years fighting Ebola. But although we have been successful in responding to Ebola, it remains a threat. We do not have the ability to handle that disease.

Last week, the White House reported that CDC officials in West Africa are processing 10,000 new Ebola samples a month. We can't afford to drop our

guard on Ebola. That is what the Republicans are telling us to do. If we take these funds away from our Nation's response to the Ebola virus and we use them instead to underfund our response to Zika, we are ensuring that our defenses against both are inadequate. That is irresponsible and terribly dangerous.

I don't understand the Republicans' refusal to take Zika seriously. Why do they refuse to listen to the experts who tell us they need the full \$1.9 billion to be able to fight this devastating virus? It is as if the Republicans are betting that Zika will not be a disaster—like the horse race we had in Baltimore on Saturday. This is not a bet. It is as if they are betting against all the experts at the CDC and NIH who say the Zika virus is a real threat to Americans. They are saying it is a real threat to Americans because it is. Instead of gambling with the health and safety of millions of Americans, Republicans should give our Nation the money it needs to fight Zika, and they should do it now—not next month, not in the fall but now.

As the President said on Friday, we in Congress should not leave for the Memorial Day break without having taken care of this issue. He is so right. We have been on record for weeks saying the same thing. We don't need more time off. We already hold the record for working less time. This Senate is working less time than any Congress in the last six or seven decades. We don't need more time off. So next week, rather than taking some time off, let's get the legislation to the White House appropriating that money.

We have time to get out ahead of Zika, but we need to do it now. That window is rapidly closing by the day. Let's work together and do it now—Democrats and Republicans—to give our Nation the tools it needs to keep the American people safe from the virus. Right now, we are not safe.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN SIMMS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I join my friend the Republican leader in congratulating Marvin Simms on his well-deserved retirement next week, after more than 30 years working in the Senate Recording Studio. He has been involved in so many of the things I have done in the last 30 years. We started here about the same time.

When Marvin began, it was then called the Senate television crew. It was a much smaller operation than it is now. As the Senate evolved in the age of 24-hour press and media—and so much going on with the Internet also—so did his job. Over his three decades in the Senate, Marvin gained more and more responsibility, culminating in his position today as the broadcast production director. Marvin has worked on many of my television interviews, and he did a superb job.

I wish Marvin and his family the best in his retirement. He is an avid friend

of NASA, our national agency that does so much in space and all things related to space. He is an avid fan. I hope he will use the extra time he has in retirement “to boldly go where no man has gone before.”

For all you who don't know what I am saying, if you know anything about Star Trek, you will realize this is a phrase from the show's opening sequence.

Marvin, go boldly where no man has gone before. Thank you very much for your good work.

The floor appears to be empty, Madam President. I ask the Chair to announce what the Senate is going to do the rest of the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 4:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

LABOR DEPARTMENT PENSION RULE

Ms. WARREN. Madam President, 8 years ago reckless bankers on Wall Street sparked a financial meltdown. Their too-big-to-fail banks gambled with our economy, encouraging reckless mortgage lending by funding the slimy subprime lenders who peddled their miserable products to millions of American families. Those same banks then gobbled up those dangerous mortgages, repackaged them, and spread huge risks throughout the financial system.

The consequences were disastrous. Wall Street greed destroyed \$7 trillion in housing wealth and resulted in millions of Americans losing their homes. It killed 8.7 million American jobs. It gutted hundreds of pension funds, leaving millions of retirees hung out to dry.

Thanks to Washington bailouts, Wall Street is once again flying high. Corporate profits are up, and the stock market is soaring. But the real people who were hurt by the financial collapse—the millions of workers who lost their jobs, lost their homes, and lost their retirement savings because of

Wall Street's reckless greed—many of them haven't bounced back. The evidence of this is everywhere, but consider just one recent example. Earlier this month, 400,000 participants in the Central States Pension Fund narrowly escaped having their hard-earned pension benefits slashed by as much as 70 percent. Their benefits were on the chopping block because that fund is in terrible trouble. There are a lot of reasons why, but one reason is beyond dispute: Wall Street greed.

The story is ugly. In the runup to the financial collapse, Goldman Sachs and Northern Trust were in charge of managing the Central States Pension Fund and making its investment decisions. Instead of doing what was best for workers and retirees, these financial giants invested those retirement savings in junk bonds and mortgage bonds issued by firms whose names today would fill a Wall Street Hall of Shame: Bear Stearns, Countrywide, IndyMac, and Lehman Brothers.

The crash of 2008 hit the Central States Pension Fund like a shiv in the ribs. In 15 months in 2008 and early 2009, pension assets managed by Goldman Sachs and Northern Trust dropped by 42 percent. That is more than twice the losses suffered by other multi-employer pension funds. And to add salt to the wound—the part that really twists the knife here—from 2005 to 2009, Goldman Sachs and Northern Trust charged Central States \$41 million for the privilege of managing and wrecking their retirement fund.

Last month the Treasury Department rejected pension cuts to the Central States Pension Fund for the short term and bought these retirees some time. But this story isn't over. Unless the Senate acts, this pension plan will collapse within 10 years. Unless the Senate acts, hundreds of thousands of retirees whose pensions are currently on life support will lose those pensions entirely.

Tomorrow the Republicans, who control the Senate, are ready to act. Tomorrow they will bring a pension bill to the floor. Is it a bill to help save the 400,000 men and women of the Central States Pension Fund whose futures were decimated through no fault of their own? On that topic, the Republicans have nothing to say. Instead, the Republicans are bringing up a bill to make it easier—easier—for giant Wall Street financial institutions to cheat Americans out of their retirement savings.

The Senate will be voting to make it easier for shady financial institutions and unscrupulous financial advisers to mislead investors about the quality of the investments so those advisers can continue pushing lousy products, just like the junk bonds and mortgage funds that tanked the Central States pension plan. The Senate will be voting on whether to overturn the commonsense regulations the Department of Labor completed last month to protect Americans' hard-earned retirement

savings from slick-talking advisers who push complicated products that give great payoffs to the advisers and terrible results for their customers.

Here is the problem: Because of loopholes in the law, it has long been perfectly legal for investment advisers to push products that drain away customer savings while they generate high fees, free vacations, cars, bonuses, and kickbacks for the advisers. These conflicts cost American families an estimated \$17 billion every year. The new commonsense rule would put a stop to these practices. It is a pretty simple rule. It would ensure that financial advisers have to recommend products that are in the customers' best interests. No more pushing products just to generate high fees and payments for the advisers. No more free vacations. No more kickbacks. Why would anyone on Earth vote to overturn a rule designed to protect Americans from financial fraud? Why? Because it is an election year, so Senators and Congressmen have their hands out, willing to take every dime of Wall Street money they can get. Killing this new rule will cost American families \$17 billion a year in lost retirement savings, but it will sure help to fill up the campaign accounts of the Republican Senators who vote for it. In the meantime, the clock keeps ticking for hundreds of thousands of Central States retirees, and the Republicans refuse to do anything.

The Republicans who control the Senate may think that tomorrow's vote will help their fundraising efforts. Even so, I will be voting no because we weren't sent here just to raise money for reelections. We weren't sent here to make money for Wall Street and their armies of lobbyists and lawyers. We weren't sent here to reward the too-big-to-fail banks that tanked our economy and then got billions of dollars in bailouts. We weren't sent here to make it easier for financial institutions to cheat people. The Republicans who run the Senate seem to have forgotten that. If they don't remember it soon, you can bet the American people will remind them in November.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

VIETNAM

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I know President Obama is visiting Vietnam. I want to speak briefly about that, but I also want to comment about the contribution many Vietnamese Americans are making in the United States and particularly back home in

Texas. They demonstrate the vividness and the life of the pursuit of the American dream because these are some of the most accomplished people in our communities back in Texas.

Many people don't realize how big of a Vietnamese community Texas has. Many are surprised when I tell them that Vietnamese is the third most commonly spoken language in Texas. Admittedly, English, even Texas English, is No. 1 and then obviously Spanish, with 38 percent of our population of Hispanic origin—but it is still a sizable, vibrant part of our State and our communities.

I have been particularly impressed by the passion and drive of those from Vietnam who have now made America their home—how passionate they are about things we perhaps take for granted, such as the same freedoms we enjoy here that folks back in Vietnam do not enjoy.

As a matter of fact, it is important to remember, even as President Obama is traveling to Vietnam, that Vietnam is a brutal Communist regime that continues to disregard basic human rights. Sure, our economic relationships could bear fruit—and in fact I am encouraged by that and would encourage that—but we cannot forget that, at bottom, the regime is Communist, and it disregards basic human rights.

I expect a lot of the conversations the President is having with the government will focus on our common threats in the Pacific, particularly the rise and belligerence of China, particularly in the South China Sea. I am sure it will focus on the need for more robust economic relationships and perhaps the benefits of trade agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

I agree economics and trade are important, but we can't let the prospect of greater economic ties dampen our convictions as a democratic nation to encourage greater freedoms for the Vietnamese people. Recently, Reporters Without Borders ranked Vietnam 175th out of 180 countries worldwide when it comes to freedom of the media—175th out of 180.

Unfortunately, the regime does not fare any better when it comes to religious liberty either. The truth is, our two countries will never achieve the kind of close relationship that I know many in Vietnam and many in the United States aspire to until Vietnam releases all political prisoners, demonstrates basic respect for human rights, and embraces self-government ideals that we again take for granted in America.

I believe that until that happens, the United States has no choice but to continue to hold Vietnam at arm's length. That means we must do all we can to put pressure on the regime to strengthen freedoms for the Vietnamese people. I am hopeful, in moving forward, the United States will do a better job of making clear that the Communist regime in Hanoi must improve its human rights record.

Fortunately, we in the Congress can play a role. Earlier this year, I reintroduced a piece of legislation called the Vietnam Human Rights Sanctions Act, legislation that would impose travel restrictions and other sanctions on Vietnamese nationals who are complicit in human rights abuses against their fellow people. I intend to offer this legislation, the Vietnam Human Rights Sanctions Act, as an amendment to the national defense authorization bill we will be debating this week.

The United States simply must do more to support the rights of the Vietnamese people and freedom-loving people everywhere. We simply can't give a pass to the Vietnamese regime and a pass to their oppressive government because, frankly, it is a little inconvenient to bring up during the time we are talking about trade and better economic relationships.

This bill is a step forward in the fight for their civil, religious, and political liberties.

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, shortly the Senate will pass another important piece of legislation, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act. This is legislation that will better equip the States to track sex offenders and prevent abuse. Since the new majority took control of this Chamber, the Senate has prioritized bills that protect victims, that make our communities safer. This latest bill fits that model.

For example, I was proud to introduce the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, which was signed into law by President Obama this last spring. That happened to enjoy a 99-to-0 vote in the Senate, clearly bipartisan legislation directed at helping the victims of human trafficking. I am pleased to report that this law has already begun helping those victims recover and find a path for healing.

In another example, the Senate Judiciary Committee recently approved the Justice for All Reauthorization Act, legislation I introduced with our colleague from Vermont, Senator LEAHY, that will improve the criminal justice system by helping eliminate the backlog of untested rape kits in communities throughout the country and by helping victims find justice faster.

I might add that, thanks to the leadership of Chairman GRASSLEY of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Judiciary Committee has been as active and as productive as any other time I have been in the Senate.

Finally, earlier this year we joined several of our colleagues to introduce Kari's Law, another bipartisan bill that would ensure that people have the ability to directly call 911 without having to dial an extra number, which happens to be particularly important in hotel rooms and other places. Particularly if a young child picks up a phone and dials 911, as they have been in-

structed, it is important that they be able to get through.

This is a simple change but one that will help law enforcement and emergency personnel reach those who need help as soon as possible. I hope we can move this legislation forward soon.

I am proud of the work the Senate has done in these and other areas this year. I hope this afternoon we can add the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act to that list.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 2613, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2613) to reauthorize certain programs established by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

S. 2613

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 "Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE (SOMA) PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 126(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16926(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018, to be available only for—

"(1) the SOMA program; and

"(2) the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program established under section 631.".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 142(b) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16941(b)) is amended by striking "such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2009" and inserting "to the United States Marshals Service \$61,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018".

SEC. 4. ENSURING SUPERVISION OF RELEASED SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS.

(a) PROBATION OFFICERS.—Section 3603 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (8)(A) by striking "or 4246" and inserting ", 4246, or 4248".

(b) PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS.—Section 3154 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (12)(A) by striking "or 4246" and inserting ", 4246, or 4248".

SEC. 5. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 237 the following:

"CHAPTER 238—SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' RIGHTS

"Sec.

"3772. Sexual assault survivors' rights.

"§3772. Sexual assault survivors' rights

"(a) RIGHTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS.—In addition to those rights provided in section 3771, a sexual assault survivor has the following rights:

"(1) The right not to be prevented from, or charged for, receiving a medical forensic examination.

"(2) The right to—

"(A) subject to paragraph (3), have a sexual assault evidence collection kit or its probative contents preserved, without charge, for the duration of the maximum applicable statute of limitations or 20 years, whichever is shorter;

"(B) be informed of any result of a sexual assault evidence collection kit, including a DNA profile match, toxicology report, or other information collected as part of a medical forensic examination, if such disclosure would not impede or compromise an ongoing investigation; and

"(C) be informed in writing of policies governing the collection and preservation of a sexual assault evidence collection kit.

"(3) The right, if the Government intends to destroy or dispose of a sexual assault evidence collection kit or its probative contents before the expiration of the applicable time period under paragraph (2)(A), to—

"(A) upon written request, receive written notification from the appropriate official with custody not later than 60 days before the date of the intended destruction or disposal; and

"(B) upon written request, be granted further preservation of the kit or its probative contents.

"(4) The right to be informed of the rights under this subsection.

"(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (b) through (f) of section 3771 shall apply to sexual assault survivors.

"(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The Attorney General shall by regulation define the term "sexual assault" for purposes of this section.

"(d) FUNDING.—This section, other than paragraphs (2)(A) and (3)(B) of subsection (a), shall be carried out using funds made available under section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)). No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"238. Sexual assault survivors' rights 3772".

(c) AMENDMENT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.—Section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)) is amended by inserting after "section 3771" the following: "or section 3772, as it relates to direct services."

SEC. 6. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 is amended by adding after section 1404E (42 U.S.C. 10603e) the following:

"SEC. 1404F. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants as provided in section 1404(c)(1)(A)

to States to develop and disseminate to entities described in subsection (c)(1) of this section written notice of applicable rights and policies for sexual assault survivors.

“(b) NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall make its best effort to ensure that each entity described in subsection (c)(1) provides individuals who identify as a survivor of a sexual assault, and who consent to receiving such information, with written notice of applicable rights and policies regarding—

“(1) the right not to be charged fees for or otherwise prevented from pursuing a sexual assault evidence collection kit;

“(2) the right to have a sexual assault medical forensic examination regardless of whether the survivor reports to or cooperates with law enforcement;

“(3) the availability of a sexual assault advocate;

“(4) the availability of protective orders and policies related to their enforcement;

“(5) policies regarding the storage, preservation, and disposal of sexual assault evidence collection kits;

“(6) the process, if any, to request preservation of sexual assault evidence collection kits or the probative evidence from such kits; and

“(7) the availability of victim compensation and restitution.

“(c) DISSEMINATION OF WRITTEN NOTICE.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall—

“(1) provide the written notice described in subsection (b) to medical centers, hospitals, forensic examiners, sexual assault service providers, State and local law enforcement agencies, and any other State agency or department reasonably likely to serve sexual assault survivors; and

“(2) make the written notice described in subsection (b) publicly available on the Internet website of the attorney general of the State.

“(d) PROVISION TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.—The Attorney General may provide such technical assistance and guidance as necessary to help recipients meet the requirements of this section.

“(e) INTEGRATION OF SYSTEMS.—Any system developed and implemented under this section may be integrated with an existing case management system operated by the recipient of the grant if the system meets the requirements listed in this section.”

SEC. 7. WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), shall establish a joint working group (referred to in this section as the “Working Group”) to develop, coordinate, and disseminate best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of forensic evidence.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—The Working Group shall consult with—

(1) stakeholders in law enforcement, prosecution, forensic laboratory, counseling, forensic examiner, medical facility, and medical provider communities; and

(2) representatives of not less than 3 entities with demonstrated expertise in sexual assault prevention, sexual assault advocacy, or representation of sexual assault victims, of which not less than 1 representative shall be a sexual assault victim.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall be composed of governmental or nongovernmental agency heads at the discretion of the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary.

(d) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall—

(1) develop recommendations for improving the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault

survivors and the preservation of evidence to hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;

(2) encourage, where appropriate, the adoption and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;

(3) develop recommendations to promote the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence to State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;

(4) develop and implement, where practicable, incentives to encourage the adoption or implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;

(5) collect feedback from stakeholders, practitioners, and leadership throughout the Federal and State law enforcement, victim services, forensic science practitioner, and health care communities to inform development of future best practices or clinical guidelines regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors; and

(6) perform other activities, such as activities relating to development, dissemination, outreach, engagement, or training associated with advancing victim-centered care for sexual assault survivors.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall submit to the Attorney General, the Secretary, and Congress a report containing the findings and recommended actions of the Working Group.

SEC. 8. CIVIL REMEDY FOR SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 2255(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “three years” and inserting “10 years”; and

(2) by inserting “ends” before the period at the end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I rise to discuss the Sexual Assault Survivors’ Rights Act. I am very pleased this legislation has been incorporated into the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act that is before us this afternoon. I thank the chair and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senators GRASSLEY and LEAHY, for their help and support in moving this important legislation forward.

The Sexual Assault Survivors’ Rights Act builds on the legacy of the Crime Victims’ Rights Act by establishing our Nation’s first set of codified, court-enforceable rights to address unique issues faced by sexual assault survivors. These rights, coupled with renewed efforts to educate survivors about available options and resources, will help empower survivors already in the justice system. In addition, this bill will send a powerful message to survivors all across the country: You

do have rights. We do care about you. If you choose to come forward, we are going to be there for you, and we are going to ensure a justice system that treats you with dignity and fairness.

As many of our colleagues know, sexual assault remains one of the most pervasive and complex challenges in our justice system. It affects every segment and demographic of our society, young and old, rich and poor, rural and urban. The immediate physical harm of an attack can result in a lifetime of emotional scars and lingering stigma.

Sexual assault is also one of the most difficult crimes to prosecute. For starters, it is the most underreported crime in our country. The Department of Justice estimates that nearly 70 percent of attacks go unreported and only a small percentage of perpetrators go to prison.

When we ask survivors why other victims don’t come forward and press charges, they tell us our justice system seems to be working against them, not for them. They even say the trauma of an attack can be compounded by the disappointment they feel when our legal system puts so many needless obstacles in the path of justice. For survivors, it is too often a grueling and bewildering process. Many feel intimidated and ultimately choose not to go forward. Some who may initially file charges give up before their case is resolved or they simply slip through the cracks. In many States, sexual assault survivors risk having their untested rape kits destroyed, sometimes without their knowledge.

This issue came to the attention of my office when a 24-year-old young woman, Amanda Nguyen, came to my office and told me about her experience with this very issue. She had the tragic circumstance of having been raped in Massachusetts, and despite the State’s 20-year statute of limitations for sexual assault, Amanda has had to return to the same police station every 6 months just to make sure her rape kit evidence is not destroyed. That means that every 6 months she has to relive the crime that was committed against her. She has to meet with a different person, reexplain her situation, and hope her evidence is not destroyed. What is worse, if Amanda had not been proactive in figuring out all the relevant policies, her evidence could have been destroyed without her even being notified.

Fortunately, Amanda didn’t give up. She decided this was wrong and she was going to do something about it. She visited a number of offices across Capitol Hill, and when she got to ours, we said: You are right. This is wrong. We need to do something about it, and we worked with her and with an organization she started called Rise to put together legislation that could serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Fortunately, the Senate has an opportunity to respond to the issues Amanda raised and so many people have faced across this country. This bill will establish in the Adam Walsh

Reauthorization Act the first set of court-enforceable rights for survivors of sexual assault codified in the U.S. Criminal Code. These rights are specifically designed to address many of the unique challenges faced by survivors of sexual assault. They include common-sense changes, such as ensuring that survivors are not charged for the rape kits, requiring that the relevant evidence be kept for the entire statute of limitations period, the right to be informed of the medical results of a rape forensic examination, and the right to have written notice before a rape kit containing critical evidence is destroyed.

It is important to note that the rights contained in this bill would only apply at the Federal level. However, they are drawn from best practices developed by many States, and we are hopeful they will serve as a model and a catalyst for each of the 50 States to enact or improve their own survivor bill of rights. Already we have heard from several State legislators who intend to introduce bills mirroring the Federal standards in this legislation.

We know the status quo is not acceptable. Currently, inadequate laws work against survivors, against law enforcement, and against prosecutors—serving only the perpetrators who too often remain at large. It is past time for a reform process that ends the silence surrounding sexual assault, brings it out of the shadows, and gives survivors a fair shot at justice. This is exactly what the Sexual Assault Survivors' Rights Act will do.

I am so pleased it has been included in the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act that is before us today. Again, I thank the Judiciary Committee. I thank Amanda Nguyen and Rise. They have been so critical to getting this legislation included in the Adam Walsh Act, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill when it comes to the floor.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COATS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today we will vote on the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016. Passage of this bipartisan bill will send a strong and clear message to the American people about Congress's steadfast commitment to keeping our children safe from sexual predators and other violent criminals.

Many of us supported the original Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act, which is so named for a 6-year-old boy who was abducted and tragically murdered nearly 35 years ago. Adam Walsh was abducted on July

27, 1981, from a mall in Hollywood, FL. In what is every parent's nightmare, Adam's remains were found 2 weeks later, more than 100 miles from his home.

This year marks the 35th anniversary of his disappearance. In the intervening years, his parents, John and Reve Walsh, have dedicated their lives to protecting children from harm and bringing child predators to justice. John Walsh collaborated on the development of the original Adam Walsh Act, and he has continued to provide invaluable insight regarding the reauthorization bill that is before us today.

This bill is yet another bipartisan measure that the Senate Judiciary Committee reported unanimously in the 114th Congress. Senators HATCH, SCHUMER, and FEINSTEIN, who all co-sponsored an early Senate version of the 2006 Adam Walsh Act, have once again joined as original cosponsors of this legislation. I want to also thank our committee's ranking member, Senator LEAHY, as well as Senator AYOTTE and other Members of this Chamber who have joined as cosponsors or contributed in some way to the bill's success.

As a reminder, the Adam Walsh Act originally was enacted in response to notorious cases involving children who had been targeted by adult criminals, many of them repeat sex offenders. The names Johnny Gosch, Eugene Martin, and Jetseta Gage, for example, still bring heartbreak to all Iowans. Johnny Gosch was a 12-year-old paperboy delivering newspapers in West Des Moines, IA, when he disappeared in 1982. Two years later, 13-year-old Eugene Martin disappeared in Des Moines, IA—also while delivering newspapers. And 10-year-old Jetseta Gage was kidnapped, raped, and murdered by a convicted sex offender in rural Johnson County, IA in 2005.

The original Adam Walsh Act was enacted in response to these and many other cases involving missing children. The 2006 law established numerous programs, but their authorization expired some years ago. Several of these programs, for which Congress continues to provide funding in the annual appropriations process, are the centerpiece of the Adam Walsh Act and are key to its successful implementation. This bill would extend the authorization for these pivotal programs.

First, this bill would reauthorize the sex offender management assistance program. It is estimated that there are more than 700,000 registered sex offenders in the United States. This program helps States to meet national notification and registration standards for these sex offenders. It also helps State and local law enforcement agencies improve their sex offender registry systems and information sharing capabilities.

Second, this bill would extend the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program. Who can forget Jessica Lunsford, for whom this program is

named? This 9-year-old Florida girl was abducted and murdered by a registered sex offender who lived nearby. Her story is not unlike that of 10-year-old Jetseta Gage.

The Jessica Lunsford program authorizes grants to State and local governments to help fund programs that verify the residences of registered sex offenders. Having accurate information on where sex offenders live is crucial to ensuring that law enforcement can adequately protect the safety of children and keep the public informed.

Third, this bill authorizes continued funding for the U.S. Marshals Service to support local efforts to track down sex offenders who fail to register as such or who later disappear from the system. These fugitive apprehension activities, authorized under the original Adam Walsh Act, continue to be funded by appropriators, but they need to be reauthorized. Extending the authorization signals Congress's continued commitment to ensuring that these activities continue.

Fourth, during the committee markup of this bill, I offered a substitute amendment that incorporates a package of new rights for sexual assault survivors. It was accepted with the unanimous support of our committee members. Several members worked with me on its development, and I appreciate their contributions. I want to especially thank Ms. Amanda Nguyen, a young woman who has bravely spoken out about her experience of sexual assault. Amanda, who founded a non-profit known as RISE, originated the idea for a survivors' rights package and urged me to incorporate such language in this bill.

The package we adopted in the Judiciary Committee includes new rights, under our Federal Criminal Code, for victims of sexual assault offenses. These rights are in addition to those already available to all victims of crime under the Federal Criminal Code. They include the right not to be prevented from or charged for receiving a medical forensic exam. They include the right to have a sexual assault evidence collection kit preserved without charge for the statutory limitations period or 20 years. They include the right to be informed of the results of that kit's analysis, as well as policies governing the kit's collection and preservation. They include the right to notice when the government intends to dispose of a sexual assault evidence collection kit. RISE endorsed these provisions last July.

The bill reported by our committee also clarifies that the Justice Department can make discretionary grants available, under the crime victims fund, to States that agree to notify sexual assault survivors of any applicable rights under state law. The bill calls for the establishment of a Federal working group to disseminate best practices for the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and for the preservation of forensic evidence. The

bill also would extend the statutory deadline by which child victims of certain human trafficking and child abuse offenses can file suit against their perpetrators.

We also added language to the bill, at the suggestion of the Judicial Conference of the United States, to clarify that courts can supervise sexual offenders after their release from civil confinement. Courts already do this in practice, just as they do with criminal offenders after their release, but this legislation clarifies judges' authority to do so.

Before concluding, I should mention that the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act not only has the bipartisan support of members of this chamber, but also has the support of groups that advocate for child protection and safety, such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. It has been endorsed by two leading antihuman trafficking organizations, Polaris and Shared Hope International. And as already mentioned, the current version has the support of John Walsh and RISE.

Finally, I want to reiterate that the 35th anniversary of the abduction of and murder of young Adam Walsh will take place in July. It is my hope that we can send this legislation to the President's desk before that date passes. As a father and as a grandfather, I cannot stress enough the importance of making this bill's passage a priority for the 114th Congress.

We cannot bring back Adam Walsh, Jetseta Gage, Jessica Lunsford, or the other innocent children we have lost under such terrible circumstances. But we can do our best to honor their memory and to protect America's present and future children by extending these key programs that were authorized under the original Adam Walsh Act.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, soon the Senate will vote on legislation to reauthorize key elements of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. I supported this important law when it was first enacted nearly 10 years ago, and I am proud to be a cosponsor of this reauthorization bill.

Both the original legislation and the reauthorization bill we are voting on today bear the name of Adam Walsh, a young boy who was abducted and murdered nearly 35 years ago. Since that tragic day, Adam's father, John, has been a determined and tireless advocate on behalf of missing and exploited children. I have worked with John Walsh and others over the years to protect the most vulnerable among us. As a Senator and former prosecutor—but most importantly, as a father and a grandfather—I take seriously my duty to protect the children of Vermont and every community throughout the country.

The Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act will reauthorize two important programs that assist State and local law enforcement agencies to monitor

and apprehend sex offenders. Specifically, this legislation authorizes the Attorney General to continue providing grants to State and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to improve sex offender registry systems. The bill also reauthorizes funding for grants to improve information sharing and verification and supports the work of the U.S. Marshals Service in helping State and local law enforcement to locate and apprehend sex offenders who fail to comply with registration requirements.

For more than three decades, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, NCMEC, has served as a national clearinghouse on issues related to missing and exploited children. I know that the center works closely with the marshals and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, and the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act will help further our support for these collaborative efforts. NCMEC has played a vital role in these efforts, which is why last Congress, I helped lead the fight to reauthorize NCMEC, so that it could continue its important work.

The bill also includes an important set of provisions authored by Senator SHAHEEN to protect the rights of sexual assault survivors, particularly with regard to sexual assault and rape kits. I want to thank and applaud Senator SHAHEEN for her hard work and leadership on the Sexual Assault Survivors Rights Act. As an original cosponsor of her bill, I supported the inclusion of her important measure as part of this bill.

I encourage all Senators to support this bill. I hope that the House will take it up and promptly pass it so that it can be signed into law by the President. There is no need to delay any longer our support for the Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies that work tirelessly to protect the children of our community. But once this bill become law, our job does not end there. It is not sufficient to just pay lip service to this issue and allow Congress to pat itself on the back for passing an authorization bill. Just as we have seen with our efforts to combat the opioid abuse epidemic, a bill that authorizes programs is important and worthy of support, but ultimately an empty promise if it is not backed up with the actual Federal resources that Congress authorizes. I will keep fighting to ensure that Congress puts its money where its mouth is and provides the funding that is necessary to support these important efforts. I will continue fighting to improve our laws so that we protect the most vulnerable in all of our communities.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I support the "Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016," an important bill crafted to protect—and support—victims of sex crimes. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bipartisan legislation introduced by Senators GRASSLEY and SCHUMER.

The bill reauthorizes important programs that assist States in managing sex offenders and reauthorizes the U.S. Marshals Service efforts to locate and apprehend these offenders. The bill also protects the rights of sexual assault survivors. For example, it includes provisions to ensure sexual assault survivors are notified of their rights, such as the right to have a sexual assault medical forensic examination.

For many years, Senator Jon Kyl of Arizona and I pushed to provide victims of crime with basic protections in the criminal justice system. Those efforts culminated with the passage of the Crime Victims' Rights Act of 2004.

This bill similarly recognizes the rights of victims of sexual assault—an important step forward.

Finally, the bill includes a provision that I authored, along with Senator CORNYN, to extend the time for minor victims of sex crimes to pursue justice against their perpetrators.

Across this country, those who were sexually exploited as children are courageously coming forward, many years after the abuse took place.

My office has heard from a number of victims from California who—in the height of their innocence as children—were subjected to untold abuse and sexual exploitation. Many of these victims were not able to come forward until many years later—after they had reached adulthood.

To address this, I authored language to extend the statute of limitations for minor victims of Federal sex crimes. Specifically, section 8 of the bill extends the civil statute of limitations until the age of 28 to allow minor victims of sex offenses, including sexual abuse and child pornography, to sue their perpetrators.

This brings the statute of limitations in line with a similar law that provides a remedy for victims of sex trafficking. This provision is one step in the right direction, but we must do more to reform the statute of limitations for minor victims of Federal sex offenses.

Indeed, Senator CORNYN and I recently introduced legislation called the Extending Justice for Sex Crime Victims Act of 2016. This bill would clarify the law so that the civil statute of limitations for Federal sex crime victims begins to run 10 years after the later of when the victim actually discovers the injury or the violation, or when the victim turns 28 years old. This is important because victims of sex crimes are sometimes abused even before they can remember or understand the abuse—some as young as 3 years old.

I am hopeful that the Senate will take up and pass the bill I have introduced separately with Senator CORNYN to address this issue.

I am pleased to support the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016 today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

HONORING WOMEN AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS

Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, I am pleased to report that last week, bipartisan legislation to restore the rights of the Women Airforce Service Pilots, or WASP, to have their ashes inurned at Arlington National Cemetery was signed into law.

I was proud to have led the Senate's effort, with Senator MIKULSKI, to honor this group of revolutionary women who courageously served our country. I thank Congresswomen MARTHA MCSALLY and SUSAN DAVIS for their leadership and for spearheading this bill in the House.

On the heels of Pearl Harbor, these trailblazing women bucked the status quo and made tremendous sacrifices for this Nation. They joined a groundbreaking flight training program for women, flying noncombat service missions for the Army Air Force to free their male counterparts for combat duty overseas. The WASP willingly put their lives on the line for this country during a time of war. This work wasn't easy and certainly contained peril. In fact, 38 WASP died in service to our great country during World War II. Their sacrifice and love for this Nation deserves to be celebrated and always remembered.

Iowa was at one time or another home to at least 25 courageous WASP. While they were eventually granted veteran status in 1977, it was not until 2002 that the Army allowed these women to have their ashes placed in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. In 2015 that honor was inexplicably and wrongly revoked by the Army.

With less than 100 WASP still living, time was short to do what was right and honor these women for their selfless sacrifice and service to our Nation. They were role models for women in the military, like me, and proved their strength and fortitude in the missions they carried out.

I want to take this time to honor these extraordinary women and thank them for their remarkable military service. As Memorial Day approaches, I am grateful that we can restore a basic honor to them and their families through this law.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 469, S. 2943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 469, S. 2943, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 469, S. 2943, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

John McCain, Thad Cochran, Lindsey Graham, Joni Ernst, James M. Inhofe, Tom Cotton, Kelly Ayotte, Richard Burr, Cory Gardner, Jeff Sessions, Thom Tillis, Mike Rounds, Dan Sullivan, Orrin G. Hatch, Tim Scott, John Cornyn, Mitch McConnell.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

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

The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am sure that all of our colleagues made note of the latest tragedy, which is most likely a terrorist attack, and that is the airliner that disappeared, and now they are finding pieces of that airliner. We don't know positively what happened, but it has all the earmarks of a terrorist attack.

I know that many of my colleagues know that the Director of National Intelligence, General Clapper, testified before our committee and said that there are most likely going to be additional attacks in Europe and in the United States, either the type that took place in San Bernardino or attacks that—Mr. Baghdadi has sent his people into the refugee flow to commit attacks on the United States of America.

We just finished up a couple weeks ago—a few days ago a defense authorization bill. That bill is a very large bill, and it contains reforms and changes in the way we do business. It changes a whole lot of things. It also

takes care of the men and women who are serving in the military. It provides them with greater capability to fight this virus of radical terrorist Islam, which is threatening the United States of America in a way that has been unprecedented in 70 years.

We are subject to attacks like San Bernardino, like what we just saw with the airliner, which is most likely—I am not positive, but it has all the earmarks. I have seen enough to know that this is most likely a terrorist attack. Meanwhile, ISIS is metastasizing Libya. It is committing attacks in Baghdad which are killing hundreds of people. We see the terrible atrocities committed by ISIS or Daesh—which ever one you call it—all over the world, in Africa and other parts.

So we need this legislation. We need this legislation for the men and women who are serving. The former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Dempsey, said that what we are doing now puts us on the "ragged edge" of being able to defend this Nation. The Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps said the same thing. The Chief of Staff of the United States Army said: "We are putting the men and women in the military at greater risk." Those are his exact words. "We are putting the men and women in the military at greater risk."

So what are we doing here? We are not moving forward with the bill. For some reason, the majority leader is having to file cloture, and then we wait a number of days, and then we take up the bill, and then maybe we don't finish the bill while we go into recess. Don't we owe the men and women in the military better than that? Shouldn't we take up this bill and dispense with it, do a conference with the House and send it to the President's desk so that the President of the United States will sign it and the men and women in the military will be better equipped, better trained, better able to defend themselves and this Nation, or are we going to go through some kind of foolishness of having the majority leader having to file cloture and then we wait 48 hours? It is being totally divorced from the reality of what is happening in the world. Just a few days ago, a brave young SEAL was killed in Syria, a young man named Keating. I happen to know his family very well.

The President of the United States still will not say we are in combat, but the fact is, we are dramatically increasing our presence, both in Syria and Iraq and now Libya. These men and women need equipment to fight with. They need to have a military that is the best we can provide them with. So why shouldn't we do it now? Why should we wait a couple of days? There is no justification for not moving to this bill right now.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration—the immediate consideration—of Calendar No. 469, S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Democratic leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as I have stated on the record many times, I have great admiration for the Senator from Arizona. We came together to the House, came together to the Senate. But I have to say, it is obvious my friend has a short memory. These bills take a long time. That is traditionally how it has worked around here. For weeks, we work on these bills.

I understand the bill as reported complies with the budget agreement. I appreciate that. But the Senator from Arizona, I have been told, wants to offer an amendment to expand military spending without doing anything to address the middle class. The fight against terrorism, the fight for security in our country is more than bombs and bullets; it is the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security; it is what we are doing to fight the scourge of drugs. All of those things are important for the security of this Nation.

There is nothing being done in this bill to fight ZIKA. Is that a security issue? Yes, it is. There is nothing being done to fight opioids. Is that a security issue? It sure is. During the time we have had this little exchange, there will be a number of people who will die across America as a result of the overuse of opioids. Flint, MI, has been going on for months. Those poor people have been ravaged with lead in the water.

So I would have to say that my friend, as I have indicated, has a very short memory. I don't know how many times he has voted not to proceed to a piece of legislation. We need to address those issues that I have talked about.

I think the people of Arizona, the people of this country, want us to do our jobs. You would think that one thing we could do is look at this bill. This bill is not 64 pages long, not 164 pages long; it is 1,664 pages long. What makes it even more concerning to me and my colleagues is the fact that it was basically done in secret. It was a closed hearing.

So for heaven's sake, let's be brought back to reality. We have been very clear. We think we should take care of the middle class as we take care of the military. We are obligated to do both. The President will veto any bill that violates that principle.

So before we begin consideration of this bill, it wouldn't be bad if we read it. It wouldn't be bad if we had a chance to study this. It wouldn't be a bad idea if we had our staff give us some information on this bill of 1,664 pages.

So, without any question, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, let me just say, the bill was reported from the committee by a vote of 24 to 3. So what the Democratic leader is saying is that because we don't fund the IRS, we then

should not proceed with defending this Nation. That is a remarkable statement.

If the Democratic leader is interested in money for the FBI, Homeland Security, and others, I would be more than happy to consider that, to authorize some additional funding for those agencies of government that protect the government.

But what my colleagues have just heard is that we will not move forward to provide for the well-being of the men and women who are serving, their ability to defend us, take them out of risk as much as possible by providing them what they need—which, by the way, 95 percent is input and requests from the executive branch, the Defense Department. So we are not going to move forward on this because we don't include the other agencies of government. That is now putting our Nation's security and other functions of government on exactly the same plane and totally disregards the fact that we are being attacked. We are being attacked by cyber. There are plans to attack the United States of America. The Director of National Intelligence said there will be attacks on the United States of America. Where is the Democratic leader? What is he thinking? What could he be thinking?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Arizona has expired.

Mr. MCCAIN. We need to move forward with this legislation. We need to move forward with it now for the sake of the men and women who are serving and defending this Nation and putting their lives on the line. This is disgraceful.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MCCAIN. I will be glad to.

Mr. MCCONNELL. How many Democratic Senators on the Armed Services Committee voted against this bill?

Mr. MCCAIN. None. I am unhappy to say that the three votes against happened to be on this side of the aisle.

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 4078

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up the Grassley amendment No. 4078 and ask unanimous consent that it be reported by number.

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

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 4078.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

On page 5, strike lines 23 through 25 and insert the following:

“(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—In this section, the term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by

Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, amendment No. 4078 is agreed to.

Under the previous order, the committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, is agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted ‘yea.’

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 83 Leg.]

YEAS—89

Alexander	Flake	Murray
Ayotte	Franken	Nelson
Baldwin	Gardner	Paul
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Perdue
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Grassley	Reed
Blunt	Hatch	Reid
Boozman	Heinrich	Risch
Brown	Heitkamp	Roberts
Burr	Heller	Rounds
Cantwell	Hirono	Rubio
Capito	Hoeven	Sasse
Cardin	Inhofe	Schatz
Casey	Isakson	Schumer
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott
Coats	Kaine	Sessions
Cochran	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Shelby
Coons	Lankford	Stabenow
Corker	Leahy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cotton	Manchin	Thune
Crapo	Markey	Tillis
Daines	McCain	Udall
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Merkley	Whitehouse
Ernst	Mikulski	Wicker
Feinstein	Moran	Wyden
Fischer	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—11

Booker	Kirk	Sanders
Boxer	Menendez	Toomey
Carper	Murkowski	Vitter
Cruz	Peters	

This bill (S. 2613), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2613

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 “Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE (SOMA) PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 126(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16926(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018, to be available only for—

- “(1) the SOMA program; and
- “(2) the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program established under section 631.”.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

Section 142(b) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16941(b)) is amended by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2009” and inserting “to the United States Marshals Service \$61,300,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2018”.

SEC. 4. ENSURING SUPERVISION OF RELEASED SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS.

(a) PROBATION OFFICERS.—Section 3603 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (8)(A) by striking “or 4246” and inserting “, 4246, or 4248”.

(b) PRETRIAL SERVICES OFFICERS.—Section 3154 of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (12)(A) by striking “or 4246” and inserting “, 4246, or 4248”.

SEC. 5. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS’ RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after chapter 237 the following:

“CHAPTER 238—SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS’ RIGHTS

“Sec. “3772. Sexual assault survivors’ rights.

“§ 3772. Sexual assault survivors’ rights

“(a) RIGHTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS.—In addition to those rights provided in section 3771, a sexual assault survivor has the following rights:

- “(1) The right not to be prevented from, or charged for, receiving a medical forensic examination.
- “(2) The right to—
 - “(A) subject to paragraph (3), have a sexual assault evidence collection kit or its probative contents preserved, without charge, for the duration of the maximum applicable statute of limitations or 20 years, whichever is shorter;
 - “(B) be informed of any result of a sexual assault evidence collection kit, including a DNA profile match, toxicology report, or other information collected as part of a medical forensic examination, if such disclosure would not impede or compromise an ongoing investigation; and
 - “(C) be informed in writing of policies governing the collection and preservation of a sexual assault evidence collection kit.
- “(3) The right, if the Government intends to destroy or dispose of a sexual assault evi-

dence collection kit or its probative contents before the expiration of the applicable time period under paragraph (2)(A), to—

“(A) upon written request, receive written notification from the appropriate official with custody not later than 60 days before the date of the intended destruction or disposal; and

“(B) upon written request, be granted further preservation of the kit or its probative contents.

“(4) The right to be informed of the rights under this subsection.

“(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (b) through (f) of section 3771 shall apply to sexual assault survivors.

“(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—In this section, the term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(d) FUNDING.—This section, other than paragraphs (2)(A) and (3)(B) of subsection (a), shall be carried out using funds made available under section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)). No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for part II of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“238. Sexual assault survivors’ rights 3772”.

(c) AMENDMENT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.—Section 1402(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(3)(A)(i)) is amended by inserting after “section 3771” the following: “or section 3772, as it relates to direct services.”.

SEC. 6. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS’ NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 is amended by adding after section 1404E (42 U.S.C. 10603e) the following:

“SEC. 1404F. SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS’ NOTIFICATION GRANTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may make grants as provided in section 1404(c)(1)(A) to States to develop and disseminate to entities described in subsection (c)(1) of this section written notice of applicable rights and policies for sexual assault survivors.

“(b) NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall make its best effort to ensure that each entity described in subsection (c)(1) provides individuals who identify as a survivor of a sexual assault, and who consent to receiving such information, with written notice of applicable rights and policies regarding—

- “(1) the right not to be charged fees for or otherwise prevented from pursuing a sexual assault evidence collection kit;
- “(2) the right to have a sexual assault medical forensic examination regardless of whether the survivor reports to or cooperates with law enforcement;
- “(3) the availability of a sexual assault advocate;
- “(4) the availability of protective orders and policies related to their enforcement;
- “(5) policies regarding the storage, preservation, and disposal of sexual assault evidence collection kits;
- “(6) the process, if any, to request preservation of sexual assault evidence collection kits or the probative evidence from such kits; and
- “(7) the availability of victim compensation and restitution.

“(c) DISSEMINATION OF WRITTEN NOTICE.—Each recipient of a grant awarded under subsection (a) shall—

- “(1) provide the written notice described in subsection (b) to medical centers, hospitals,

forensic examiners, sexual assault service providers, State and local law enforcement agencies, and any other State agency or department reasonably likely to serve sexual assault survivors; and

“(2) make the written notice described in subsection (b) publicly available on the Internet website of the attorney general of the State.

“(d) PROVISION TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE.—The Attorney General may provide such technical assistance and guidance as necessary to help recipients meet the requirements of this section.

“(e) INTEGRATION OF SYSTEMS.—Any system developed and implemented under this section may be integrated with an existing case management system operated by the recipient of the grant if the system meets the requirements listed in this section.”.

SEC. 7. WORKING GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), shall establish a joint working group (referred to in this section as the “Working Group”) to develop, coordinate, and disseminate best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of forensic evidence.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—The Working Group shall consult with—

- (1) stakeholders in law enforcement, prosecution, forensic laboratory, counseling, forensic examiner, medical facility, and medical provider communities; and
- (2) representatives of not less than 3 entities with demonstrated expertise in sexual assault prevention, sexual assault advocacy, or representation of sexual assault victims, of which not less than 1 representative shall be a sexual assault victim.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Working Group shall be composed of governmental or nongovernmental agency heads at the discretion of the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary.

(d) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall—

- (1) develop recommendations for improving the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;
- (2) encourage, where appropriate, the adoption and implementation of best practices and protocols regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among hospital administrators, physicians, forensic examiners, and other medical associations and leaders in the medical community;
- (3) develop recommendations to promote the coordination of the dissemination and implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence to State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;
- (4) develop and implement, where practicable, incentives to encourage the adoption or implementation of best practices regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors and the preservation of evidence among State attorneys general, United States attorneys, heads of State law enforcement agencies, forensic laboratory directors and managers, and other leaders in the law enforcement community;
- (5) collect feedback from stakeholders, practitioners, and leadership throughout the

Federal and State law enforcement, victim services, forensic science practitioner, and health care communities to inform development of future best practices or clinical guidelines regarding the care and treatment of sexual assault survivors; and

(6) perform other activities, such as activities relating to development, dissemination, outreach, engagement, or training associated with advancing victim-centered care for sexual assault survivors.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Working Group shall submit to the Attorney General, the Secretary, and Congress a report containing the findings and recommended actions of the Working Group.

SEC. 8. CIVIL REMEDY FOR SURVIVORS OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

Section 2255(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “three years” and inserting “10 years”; and

(2) by inserting “ends” before the period at the end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

The Senator from Ohio.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL MOTORS LORDSTOWN PLANT

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, on Saturday I visited the General Motors Lordstown plant near Youngstown to celebrate its 50th anniversary. For half a century, this plant has been an anchor of the Mahoning Valley. It has supported good, middle-class union jobs through good times and bad. Seven Ohioans—get this—seven workers at that plant have been there for all 50 of those years. Albert Gifford, Mossco Dubose, John Brincko, Robert Polansky, Thomas Koppel, John Rosa, and Stephen Gazdik have helped build 21 different General Motors models since 1966, starting with the Chevy Impala.

The car they make now is the Chevy Cruze. My wife and I are proud Chevy Cruze owners. I drove to the plant in one. I was proud to be at GM Lordstown in 2010 to see the very first Chevy Cruze roll off the assembly line. The first three Cruzes were painted red, white, and blue. They represented the determination of a community and a country—think about the auto industry and the state of the economy back in 2010. They represented the determination of the country to bounce back and succeed in the face of long odds and national naysayers who wanted to write off this plant and that community.

It has been a rough few years for that industry. Think about where we were

less than a decade ago. Auto sales were down 40 percent, 1 million jobs were at risk of being lost, on top of the 8 million jobs we had already lost as President Obama took office. We heard rightwing politicians on the news calling the American auto industry dead, but what they meant was they didn't believe it was worth saving. They wanted to bet against American companies and against American workers.

The workers at Lordstown and at plants like it across Ohio—in Toledo, in Defiance and Cleveland and Walton Hills and Avon Lake—and across the country proved them wrong. Working together with President Obama, we invested in rescuing the American auto industry. Right now, because of the auto rescue, because of workers in Lordstown, in Parma and Cleveland and across the Midwest, the American auto industry is roaring back to life. GM posted 5 percent gains in sales last year.

Let's be clear. Ohio and much of the Midwest would be close to a depression if the doubters and the naysayers had their way. But we refused to let the auto industry collapse, and history has proven it was the right thing to do. The people of Northeast Ohio know how important it was. So do people across the whole State. So do people across that region. The cars made in Lordstown epitomize how central the auto industry is to Ohio's economy. The Chevy Cruze features components made at plants all across Ohio. The engine blocks are manufactured in Defiance, the transmissions are assembled in Toledo, the wheels for the Chevy Cruze Eco are made by Alcoa in Cleveland, and parts are stamped in Parma and also in Lordstown.

Ever since the first Chevy Impala rolled off the lot in 1966, the Mahoning Valley has depended on Lordstown. This is the industry and the company on which the great American middle class was built.

On Saturday, anyone could see how central this plant is to its community. GM estimates that more than 10,000 people—young and old, families with their children, vintage car buffs, former workers—turned out to watch the parade, stroll through the car show, and tour the plant. The line to get into the plant stretched down the street and around the block. That is what this plant and this auto industry mean to the communities they serve.

I know this community and this State will continue to depend on auto workers for another 50 years and beyond.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

USDA CATFISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, tomorrow, apparently the Senate is going to have an opportunity to weigh in on the issue of whether it is good policy to

allow uninspected, adulterated Vietnamese catfish into the United States. That will be the issue before us in the form of a resolution to disapprove a USDA regulation.

The Senate will vote on whether it is a good idea to expose American consumers to catfish containing illegal antibiotics, heavy metals, and other carcinogens. I think the Senate will once again say that we need to protect American consumers from these harmful contents of imported catfish, and we need to protect them by continuing a new U.S. Department of Agriculture catfish inspection program.

What happened before we had the USDA catfish inspection program? Under previous law, the Food and Drug Administration inspected catfish coming into the United States, principally Vietnamese catfish. What we found out in this program is that only 2 percent of the catfish coming in got inspected. The other 98 percent came through without the Federal Government taking a look at it. What we learned from the information given to us was that some of the catfish coming in did have these harmful chemicals in them. So the farm bill passed by the Congress changed the inspection regime from the FDA to where it is now—the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Under the Department of Agriculture program, almost all of the catfish will be inspected to make sure it is free of these harmful substances.

The people who are trying to go back to the old method of inspection make some claims. They say the new USDA rule is duplicative. They say it is a WTO violation. They say it is costly.

I will tell my colleagues—and I want my colleagues listening in their offices to understand this—there will not be a duplicative program. FDA is out of the catfish inspection business as of March 1 of this year. The only inspections being carried out now are through USDA. So the argument that this new program is duplicative is factually incorrect. You can say it as many times as you want to; that doesn't make it true. There is no duplication.

Furthermore, there is no WTO violation. The equivalent standards are being applied both to imported and domestic fish, so the standards are the same. We just want to make sure they are safe. We are pretty sure about domestic catfish. A lot of it is grown in my State of Mississippi. A lot of it is grown in Missouri, Arkansas, and Alabama. Those catfish farms are inspected. The fish are not caught out in a river somewhere; they are inspected where they are grown and are harvested under very controlled conditions. We just want all fish consumed in the United States to be as safe as domestically produced fish.

Thirdly, they say the new rule is costly. Well, the entire program is going to cost \$1.1 million a year through USDA. I would say \$1 million a year to protect the American consumers is a reasonable price to pay. It is not costly in the scheme of things.

Let me tell you what we found so far in the brief history of this new USDA program. We found that catfish coming in from Vietnam was adulterated. I can hardly pronounce these words, but I have here a publication from Food Chemical News dated today, May 23. It reports that according to the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service, they have already found two shipments that have just come in in recent weeks that were adulterated. This is Vietnamese catfish that the U.S. Department of Agriculture caught that would have been consumed by American consumers in restaurants and would have been bought at supermarkets. They wouldn't let it in. They sent it back. Thank heavens they did because one shipment contained gentian crystal violet, so they didn't allow it to come in. That is the kind of inspection this vote tomorrow will try to stop. I want to keep those inspections. The other shipment that was not allowed in contained malachite green, and it contained enrofloxacin and fluoroquinolone—all chemicals and substances that are prohibited to be consumed in the United States because they are not safe. They contain heavy metals, they contain carcinogens, and they contain illegal antibiotics that we are trying to protect U.S. consumers from.

I will give credit to the authors of this resolution of disapproval: This would somewhat cut the price of fish in restaurants. But I will tell you what. If my colleagues want to foist less expensive catfish that contains heavy metals, antibiotics, and carcinogens off on American consumers, let them have at it. I don't think the majority of the Senate wants to do that in the name of a duplicative program—and it is not duplicative—and in the name of reducing costs when the whole program costs about \$1 million a year.

I want my colleagues to be aware that this vote is going to come up tomorrow. It is a very unusual vote. It is a Congressional Review Act vote. Thirty of my colleagues have signed a petition, so it must come to a vote, and it must come tomorrow afternoon. The vote to proceed will take place tomorrow afternoon. If the motion to proceed is agreed to—and I certainly hope it is not—then we will have 10 hours of debate right here in the middle of the week when we should be talking about national defense and all of the issues that really trouble Americans. We have 10 hours of debate, according to the law, on whether the regulation should go forward.

I hope we will simply vote against the motion to proceed tomorrow. That way, under the Congressional Review Act, that will be the end of the matter and the Department of Agriculture can keep inspecting and keep protecting American consumers.

Americans should be aware this is coming up, and my colleagues and their staff should get schooled in this rather obscure issue.

Should the resolution pass, we will have the very unusual and unworkable situation of the farm bill still being the law of the land, of the Department of Agriculture still being the agency in charge of inspections. That will still be the law; we simply won't have a rule allowing that part of the bill to be implemented. So, in effect, since the FDA inspection regime has ended, according to law, we will have no inspection whatsoever. That is my understanding of the result should the resolution of disapproval be approved. I don't think it will be approved. I think we will stand tomorrow for consumer protection and for applying the laws of consumer safety and food safety evenly and across the board.

So I urge a "no" vote tomorrow on the motion to proceed.

I thank my colleagues for their attention.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am here to thank my colleagues for their strong, overwhelming, bipartisan support for the Sexual Assault Survivors' Bill of Rights, an act that I have been proud to help lead and champion, along with my colleagues, Senators SHAHEEN and LEAHY. It is a cause that I championed as a prosecutor and law enforcer in my State, as the Federal prosecutor, U.S. attorney, and then as our attorney general in the State of Connecticut. It is a cause that deserves this kind of overwhelming, bipartisan support because for too long survivors of sexual assault have been denied the basic care and rights they need and deserve, and for too long they have been victimized twice—first by an assailant who fundamentally violated their rights and then by the court system and a law enforcement system that failed to respect and recognize their need for those rights to be enforced effectively.

When a survivor of sexual assault engages the criminal justice system, she must be secure, absolutely confident and trusting in her rights and empowered to make informed decisions. Reporting sexual assault requires incredible courage, bravery beyond the imagination of many who fail to understand how much courage is required, and too often the system fails to respect those rights. She deserves a system that is worthy of that bravery.

Too often, survivors are simply uninformed about what is happening, not told about basic evidence and proceedings, and they find that vital evidence was destroyed without their consent or encounter Byzantine procedural barriers to justice. That is wrong.

This bill represents important steps toward a system that mirrors unsparing prosecution of people who commit these heinous offenses with sensitive and fair treatment of survivors.

Currently, depending on the jurisdiction, there are a wide array of different practices and procedures. Sexual assault victims often experience a complex and cryptic maze of policies that deter those survivors from pursuing justice.

This legislation will address unique challenges faced by sexual assault survivors, particularly regarding notice, access, and preservation of evidence. The preservation of evidence is particularly important because the sexual assault evidence collection kits are absolutely vital to justice and successful prosecution.

This bill would empower survivors to make more informed decisions throughout the criminal justice process by supporting State efforts to better notify survivors of available resources as well as applicable State rights and policies.

Finally, the bill will establish a joint Department of Justice and Health and Human Services working group to more effectively implement best practices regarding the care and treatment of survivors across the country—a beacon of information and leadership from the Federal Government to assure that sexual assault survivors are treated with the respect they need and deserve. It is that simple.

This legislation does not address every barrier faced by victims of sexual assault. There is no question that more action is needed. To achieve that, State and local governments must follow suit and must create a culture, a changed culture of compassion for people who have experienced this heinous crime. It is a crime, and it should be treated as one of the most serious and outrageous crimes that anyone can commit. Today the Senate has sent a message that we side with survivors. We are on their side. We will do everything in our power to lighten the burden and pain they bear and help them seek both justice and healing, which they truly deserve.

I thank my great friends and colleagues Senator SHAHEEN and Senator LEAHY for their leadership on this issue. I have been proud to join with them. I thank the Connecticut groups CONNSACS, the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women, and the many leaders in Connecticut who have made our State such an important engineer of progress in this area.

Again, it is a journey that must be continued. The Permanent Commission on the Status of Women has done great work and provided important leadership in this area. I thank Amanda Nguyen for her courage and hard work to make this day a reality. All of my colleagues who joined today in supporting this measure can be proud of the work we have done, the leadership we have shown, and the bipartisanship it took.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as the Senate continues to debate funding priorities for the American people in the coming year, I want to take a moment to recognize the importance of supporting our Nation's seniors. May is Older Americans Month. This is a time to recognize our responsibility to expand resources for the elderly and a moment to acknowledge the important role older Americans play in contributing to our country's livelihood and development.

Older Americans Month has been recognized annually since 1963, when President Kennedy designated May as Senior Citizens Month to honor the dedication of seniors to our communities. At that time, just 17 million Americans had reached their 65th birthday, with over one-third of all seniors living in poverty. With few programs to support their needs, President Kennedy pledged to highlight elderly contributions to society in order to strengthen such services.

This year's Older American's Month theme is "Blaze a Trail," aimed at raising awareness about the many issues facing seniors today. From high health care costs, to the availability of healthy foods in vulnerable communities, our Nation's seniors deserve the resources they need to enjoy these richer years.

Last month, the President signed the Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act into law, marking the end of a 5-year long debate on how to reauthorize crucial programs for seniors in underserved communities. For decades, the Older Americans Act has strengthened community assistance for seniors, including through transportation, caregiver support, nutrition, and home-based aid. I am pleased the reauthorization remains steadfast in supporting these initiatives, and includes stronger protections for elder rights, while expanding disability and long-term care programs.

But we cannot stop there. We must take this as an opportunity to underscore the importance of promoting senior services across all sectors. That means coming together as a Congress to produce solutions for long-term sustainability in Social Security and Medicare. It means expanding access to healthy foods across communities, including in hospitals and senior-care facilities. This means supporting caregivers and families who take time out of their lives to provide for their loved ones. And it means ensuring that cost of living adjustments are fairly calculated to account for senior expenses year after year.

We all have a stake in promoting the livelihood of our Nation's elderly, whether it be for our own families or for the children of future generations. Let us be reminded this May that supporting older Americans is not just a matter of fairness, but a commonsense solution to promoting the wellbeing of our Nation at large.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

ADAM WALSH REAUTHORIZATION BILL

• Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, today the Senate voted on S. 2613, the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act. This legislation would extend two key programs that Congress established a decade ago to standardize and strengthen registration and monitoring of sex offenders nationwide. I support this bill because it has critical provisions that law enforcement officers need in order to protect our children from harm, and I would have voted in favor of it if I were present for the vote.

In 2006, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act. The Adam Walsh Act, which was named for a 6-year old who was tragically murdered in 1981, established nationwide notification and registration standards for those convicted of sex offenses. The Adam Walsh Act created a Federal grant program to assist State and local law enforcement to implement registration systems and locate those who fail abide by registration requirements.

The Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act would reauthorize the Sex Offender Management Assistance Program, a Federal program that assists State and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to improve sex offender registry systems and information-sharing capabilities. The bill would also reauthorize the Jessica Lunsford Address Verification Grant Program, a Federal program that assists States and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to verify the residence of all or some registered sex offenders. The reauthorization of these critical programs would provide law enforcement with the tools they need to keep our communities safe.

I would have voted in favor this legislation today because it helps combat child predators by giving law enforcement officials the tools they need to catch these dangerous individuals and convict them. It takes a comprehensive network of law enforcement agencies on the Federal, State, and local levels working together to ensure compliance and locate sex offenders, and that is what this bill would do. I also support this legislation because it would tighten our sex offender registration system and better track registered sex offenders, which helps to protect our children from harm. I also recognize that this legislation has the support of the Na-

tional Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the Nation's foremost missing children's clearinghouse.

Despite my support for this legislation, I do have concerns with some sex offender registration systems. First, more research is needed to assess whether or not sex offender registries actually improve the safety of the public. Some research has concluded that sex registries have no demonstrable effect in reducing sex re-offenses and often registered sex offenders have higher rates of recidivism. While our men and women in uniform believe they need this tool to combat sex offenses, Congress should not rubber-stamp Federal programs in the absence of hard data that demonstrates their effectiveness in keeping us safe.

I am also concerned that sex offender programs undermine rehabilitation because they present significant barriers to reintegration into the community. Requiring youth who are adjudicated in juvenile court of sex offenses to register as a sex offender is counter-productive to the goal of the juvenile justice system, which is designed to protect youth from lifelong penalties carried by the adult criminal justice system. The top priority of our government must be to protect the public; but one-size-fits-all solutions do not achieve that end.

Despite my concerns, I would have voted in favor of the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act today because I believe it provides law enforcement with the tools they need to keep people safe. I am committed to working with law enforcement to make sure they receive the support they need from Congress to effectively do their jobs. However, Congress must do its job by ensuring that the programs we endorse have the research to support them. That effort is critical to both keeping the public safe and to ensuring that our justice system is fair for all Americans.●

NATIONAL MARITIME DAY

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, yesterday, May 22, 2016, our Nation celebrated National Maritime Day. The United States has always been and will always be a great maritime nation. My home State of Louisiana ranks first in the Nation in economic impact from America's domestic maritime industry. The American Maritime Partnership shows Louisiana's 54,850 maritime jobs pump more than \$11.3 billion annually into our economy. America's robust domestic maritime industry includes vessel operators, marine terminals, shipyards, and workers engaged in the movement of cargo exclusively within the United States.

According to a study commissioned by the Transportation Institute and conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers, PwC, Louisiana also ranks first in the country in maritime jobs per capita, with 1 in every 83 jobs connected to the State's domestic maritime industry, nearly twice that of any other State.

Louisiana also ranks third in the Nation in shipbuilding. According to the U.S. Maritime Administration shipbuilding accounts for 29,250 jobs and more than \$2.23 billion in annual economic impact for our State.

However, Congress has the responsibility for ensuring that our Nation's maritime infrastructure is adequately maintained in order for this industry to flourish. There is no greater maritime asset in the United States than the Mississippi River and its tributaries. They connect over 350 million acres of farmland to world markets via international trade through the 12,500 miles of inland navigational channels. Much of the commodities and goods produced in the heartland brought to world markets via the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and beyond to foreign nations around the globe.

The Mississippi River Basin includes 41 percent of the continental United States, and the value of the agricultural products and the large agribusiness industry in the Mississippi River Basin produces 92 percent of the Nation's agricultural exports and 78 percent of the world's exports in feed grains and soybeans, while 60 percent of all grain exported from the United States is shipped via the Mississippi River from ports throughout the region, including the Port of New Orleans, the Port of South Louisiana, and the Port of Greater Baton Rouge. Barge traffic and navigation on the Mississippi River also carries a vast array of coal, fertilizer, cement, chemicals, and petroleum products, so any significant disruption to this navigational channel has huge consequences for the entire U.S. economy.

Unfortunately, the recent winter and spring floods in the Mississippi River Valley have severely impeded navigational traffic along significant stretches along the Mississippi River ship channel. For example, at Southwest Pass along the lower Mississippi River ship channel, the authorized draft is 47 feet, but due to the excess sand and silt washing downstream from the flooding, the ship channel had draft restrictions of 41 feet for a month earlier this year. Economically, for each foot of draft loss a vessel either on the inbound or outbound voyage must leave behind approximately \$1 million, per foot, in cargo behind. This is particularly problematic because the last foot of draft is often where a vessel makes any profits. So during a month timeframe, each vessel traveling along the Mississippi River at Southwest Pass could potentially have had to leave behind \$6 million in cargo, an average of 30 vessels per day moving through the channel. An unreliable ship channel threatens the viability of barge traffic along the entire Mississippi River system by raising the transportation costs to move cargo.

Navigation along the Mississippi River system is just one example of many maritime infrastructure challenges our Nation faces. Congress has

the responsibility for providing the resources necessary to keep America's infrastructure open for business. Inaction is not an option if we want to keep United States competitive in the global marketplace. Across America, the domestic maritime industry includes approximately 40,000 vessels, supports 478,440 jobs, and has an annual economic impact of \$92.5 billion. The industry also generates approximately \$92.5 billion in wages and \$10 billion in tax revenues. In honor of this quintessentially American industry and National Maritime Day, I look forward to working with my colleagues to find solutions for America's maritime infrastructure challenges.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER ROBERT DONNELL

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize LCDR Robert Donnell of the U.S. Coast Guard on his upcoming promotion to commander and for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and other members of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee over the past several years.

An aviator by training, Lieutenant Commander Donnell has ably contributed to the committee's work and has been an invaluable asset in the passage of two U.S. Coast Guard Reauthorization bills, the Port Performance Act, and a number of key freight rail issues. He has made himself available to my staff and other members to help with all matters pertaining to the committee.

On behalf of the committee, I would like to congratulate and thank him and his family for their selfless and dedicated service to our Nation. This well-deserved promotion recognizes his leadership and commitment to serving others. He is a valued member of my Commerce Committee staff who will be truly missed. At the same time, we wish him every success in his new position as operations officer, U.S. Coast Guard Air Station Traverse City, MI.

DISCHARGE PETITION—S.J. RES. 28

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, hereby direct that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture relating to inspection of fish of the order Siluriformes, and further, that the resolution be placed upon the Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

Kelly Ayotte, John McCain, Patrick J. Toomey, Marco Rubio, Mike Lee, Michael B. Enzi, Chuck Grassley, Jeanne Shaheen, Sheldon Whitehouse, Robert Menendez, Maria Cantwell, Bill Nelson, Jack Reed, Dianne Feinstein, Jeff Flake, Richard Burr, Ted Cruz, Daniel Coats, James E. Risch, Joni Ernst, Thom Tillis, James Lankford, Ron Johnson, Al Franken, Cory A. Booker, Elizabeth Warren, Angus King, Jr., Ed-

ward J. Markey, Mark R. Warner, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tim Kaine, Ron Wyden, Mike Crapo.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING LEX "BUTCH" EDWARD DAVIS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to remember the life of Lex "Butch" Edward Davis, who passed away on April 11, 2016.

Butch Davis called Sherwood, AR, home. He was born in Des Arc, AR, on August 8, 1944. When he was 16, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. His service from 1961 to 1969 included two tours in Korea and one in Vietnam, before receiving an honorable medical discharge from injuries he received.

Butch was awarded the Bronze Star, Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the Purple Heart.

His service resulted in severe wounds that left him with very limited use of his legs and arms and a 100 percent VA disability rating. Despite these setbacks, Butch continued an active role in his community and among veteran organizations.

He served as a VFW commander at Post 395 in Sherwood. He was a member of both the Camp Robinson/Camp Pike and Little Rock Air Force Base community councils. He launched the community's Veterans Day parade and was the caretaker of the Sherwood Rotary Club Veterans Memorial. Butch could always be counted on to help at every air show and many other activities at Little Rock Air Force Base. His commitment earned him the recognition of "honorary commander" at Little Rock Air Force Base. In 2011, he was honored as one of 15 inductees into the Arkansas Military Veterans Hall of Fame.

He also gave back to his community in other ways, including serving as an alderman in Sherwood from 1998 until 2010 and was even named Sherwood Volunteer of the Year. He served as co-organizer of the Wheel Chair Olympics and played an active role in his community and the greater central Arkansas area for many years.

A true family man and dear friend, Butch leaves behind many loved ones, including his wife, Judy, three children, and many other friends. I want to offer my prayers and sincere condolences to his loved ones on their loss. Butch's service and sacrifice speak for themselves, but I would like to take this time to recognize him and join with his family and friends in expressing my immense pride in his life and legacy. ●

MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following joint resolution was discharged by petition, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 802(c), and placed on the calendar:

S.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture relating to inspection of fish of the order Siluriformes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THUNE, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, without amendment:

S. 1143. A bill to make the authority of States of Washington, Oregon, and California to manage Dungeness crab fishery permanent and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-260).

By Mr. THUNE, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1732. A bill to authorize elements of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PORTMAN:

S. 2965. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 229 West Main Cross Street in Findlay, Ohio, as the "Michael Garver Oxley Memorial Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2966. A bill to update the financial disclosure requirements for judges of the District of Columbia courts, and to make other improvements to the District of Columbia courts; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mrs. ERNST):

S. 2967. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Office of Management and Budget to execute a national biodefense strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2968. A bill to reauthorize the Office of Special Counsel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 2969. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to conduct a comprehensive study relating to disaster costs and losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Ms. HEITKAMP, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 2970. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to expand law enforcement availability pay to employees of the Air and Marine Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 2971. A bill to authorize the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System;

to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

S. 2972. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide transparency and require certain standards in the award of Federal grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

S. 2973. A bill to increase the micro-purchase threshold for universities, independent research institutes, and non-profit research organizations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2974. A bill to ensure funding for the National Human Trafficking Hotline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. ERNST:

S. 2975. A bill to provide agencies with discretion in securing information technology and information systems; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself and Mr. CARPER):

S. 2976. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform, streamline, and make improvements to the Department of Homeland Security and support the Department's efforts to implement better policy, planning, management, and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 137

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 137, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate tax return preparers.

S. 236

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 236, a bill to amend the Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 to create an expedited procedure to enact recommendations of the Government Accountability Office for consolidation and elimination to reduce duplication.

S. 313

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 586

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 586, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to foster more effective implementation and coordination of clinical care for people with pre-diabetes, diabetes, and the chronic diseases and conditions that result from diabetes.

S. 681

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr.

PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 681, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

S. 772

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 772, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 804

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 804, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify coverage of continuous glucose monitoring devices, and for other purposes.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1562, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 1679

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1679, a bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1982

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1982, a bill to authorize a Wall of Remembrance as part of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and to allow certain private contributions to fund the Wall of Remembrance.

S. 2031

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2031, a bill to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2067, a bill to establish EUREKA Prize Competitions to accelerate discovery and development of disease-modifying, preventive, or curative treatments for Alzheimer's disease and related dementia, to encourage efforts to enhance detection and diagnosis of such diseases, or to enhance the quality and efficiency of care of individuals with such diseases.

S. 2216

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2216, a bill to provide immunity from suit for certain individuals who disclose potential examples of financial exploitation of senior citizens, and for other purposes.

S. 2373

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2373, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 2597

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of clinical psychologists as physicians for purposes of furnishing clinical psychologist services under the Medicare program.

S. 2611

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2611, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to replace the Federal Election Commission with the Federal Election Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2659

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2659, a bill to reaffirm that the Environmental Protection Agency cannot regulate vehicles used solely for competition, and for other purposes.

S. 2707

At the request of Mr. SCOTT, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2707, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to nullify the proposed rule regarding defining and delimiting the exemptions for executive, administrative, professional, outside sales, and computer employees, to require the Secretary of Labor to conduct a full and complete economic analysis with improved economic data on small businesses, nonprofit employers, Medicare or Medicaid dependent health care providers, and small governmental jurisdictions, and all other employers, and minimize the impact on such employers, before promulgating any substantially similar rule, and to provide a rule of construction regarding the salary threshold exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes.

S. 2785

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2785, a bill to protect Native children and promote public safety in Indian country.

S. 2864

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2864, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent cata-

strophic out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

S. 2870

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2870, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prevent retaliation in the military, and for other purposes.

S. 2892

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) were added as cosponsors of S. 2892, a bill to accelerate the use of wood in buildings, especially tall wood buildings, and for other purposes.

S. 2895

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2895, a bill to extend the civil statute of limitations for victims of Federal sex offenses.

S. 2904

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2904, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, a bill to authorize the use of unapproved medical products by patients diagnosed with a terminal illness in accordance with State law, and for other purposes.

S. 2934

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2934, a bill to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale.

S. 2941

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2941, a bill to require a study on women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 28

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by

the Secretary of Agriculture relating to inspection of fish of the order Siluriformes.

S. CON. RES. 36

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 36, a concurrent resolution expressing support of the goal of ensuring that all Holocaust victims live with dignity, comfort, and security in their remaining years, and urging the Federal Republic of Germany to reaffirm its commitment to that goal through a financial commitment to comprehensively address the unique health and welfare needs of vulnerable Holocaust victims, including home care and other medically prescribed needs.

S. RES. 375

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 375, a resolution raising awareness of modern slavery.

S. RES. 465

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 465, a resolution supporting the United States solar energy industry in its effort to bring low-cost, clean, 21st-century solar technology into homes and businesses across the United States.

S. RES. 466

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 466, a resolution recognizing National Foster Care Month as an opportunity to raise awareness about the challenges of children in the foster-care system, and encouraging Congress to implement policy to improve the lives of children in the foster-care system.

AMENDMENT NO. 4066

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4066 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4067

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4067 intended to be proposed to S. 2943, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military

construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4068. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4069. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4070. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4071. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LEE, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4072. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4073. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4074. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4075. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4076. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4077. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4078. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2613, to reauthorize certain programs established by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

SA 4079. Ms. HEITKAMP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4080. Ms. HEITKAMP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4081. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4068. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 1023.

SA 4069. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 402. REVISION IN PERMANENT ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTH MINIMUM LEVELS.

Section 691(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (4) and inserting the following:

“(1) For the Army, 480,000.

“(2) For the Navy, 324,615.

“(3) For the Marine Corps, 185,000.

“(4) For the Air Force, 321,000.”

SEC. 403. SUPERSEDING FISCAL YEAR 2017 END STRENGTHS FOR CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE.

(a) **INEFFECTIVENESS OF CERTAIN END STRENGTHS.**—Paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 411(a) shall have no force or effect.

(b) **SUPERSEDING END STRENGTHS.**—The Armed Forces specified are authorized strengths for Selected Reserve personnel of the reserve components as of September 30, 2017, as follows:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 350,000.

(2) The Army Reserve, 205,000.

(3) The Navy Reserve, 58,000.

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 38,500.

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 105,700.

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 69,000.

(c) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES.**—Subsections (b) and (c) of section 411 shall apply in the calculation of end strengths under subsection (b) of this section.

SA 4070. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HATCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 1027, insert the following:

SEC. 1027A. STRENGTHENING OF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OR RELEASE OF DETAINEES AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) **CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT GENERALLY.**—Subsection (a) of section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92; 129 Stat. 969; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “PRIOR”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph (1):

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no amount authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense or any other department, agency, or element of the United States Government may be used after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release of any individual detained at Guantanamo to the custody or control of any foreign country or other foreign entity unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate committees of Congress that the individual no longer poses a continuing threat to the security of the United States, its citizens, and its interests as described in subsection (b). The certification with respect to an individual shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes the determination that the individual no longer poses a continuing threat to the security of the United States, its citizens, and its interests.”

(b) **CERTIFICATION ELEMENTS.**—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (4) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the following new paragraph (1):

“(1) the individual to be transferred or released no longer poses a continuing threat to the security of the United States, its citizens, and its interests;”

(3) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated, by inserting “or release” after “transfer”;

(4) by inserting “or released” after “transferred” each place it appears; and

(5) in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4), as so redesignated, by striking “paragraph (2)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (3)(C)”.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTIFICATIONS.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (f) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

“(c) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTIFICATIONS.**—

“(1) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—In determining whether to make a certification described in subsection (b) on an individual, the Secretary shall take into account, and include with the certification, the recommendations and military value analyses of the following: “(A) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

“(B) The Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, with respect to the effects of the transfer or release on military personnel with a residence for their permanent duty station in the geographic area, or forward deployed forces, in the foreign country concerned.

“(C) The commander of the geographic combatant command having the foreign country or entity to which the individual will be transferred or released within its area of operational responsibility.

“(D) The Commander of the United States Southern Command.

“(2) PROVISION TO INDIVIDUALS.—Each individual covered by a certification described in subsection (b) shall be provided an unclassified written summary of the certification, in a language the individual understands, not earlier than 30 days after the Secretary submits the certification to the appropriate committees of Congress pursuant to subsection (a). The summary shall also be provided to the personal representative and private counsel of the individual.”

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Paragraph (3) of subsection (f) of such section, as redesignated by subsection(c)(1) of this section, is amended—

(1) by striking “subsection (b)(2)(C)” and inserting “subsection (b)(3)(C)”; and

(2) by striking “subsection (b)(3)” and inserting “subsection (b)(4)”.

SA 4071. Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LEE, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title IX, insert the following:

SEC. 949. REDESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR ACQUISITION AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE FOR ACQUISITION, TECHNOLOGY, AND LOGISTICS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 8016(b)(4)(A) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition” and inserting “Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics”; and

(2) by inserting “, technology, and logistics” after “acquisition”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics.

SA 4072. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1097. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION, TREATMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND USE, FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 449 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of the following:

“§4781. Natural gas production, treatment, management, and use, Fort Knox, Kentucky

“(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Army (referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’) may provide, by contract or otherwise, for the production, treatment, management, and use of natural gas located under Fort Knox, Kentucky, without regard to sec-

tion 3 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (30 U.S.C. 352).

“(b) LIMITATION ON USES.—Any natural gas produced pursuant to subsection (a)—

“(1) may only be used to support activities and operations at Fort Knox; and

“(2) may not be sold for use elsewhere.

“(c) OWNERSHIP OF FACILITIES.—The Secretary may take ownership of any gas production and treatment equipment and facilities and associated infrastructure from a contractor in accordance with the terms of a contract or other agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a).

“(d) NO APPLICATION ELSEWHERE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided by this section applies only with respect to Fort Knox, Kentucky.

“(2) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section authorizes the production, treatment, management, or use of natural gas resources underlying any Department of Defense installation other than Fort Knox.

“(e) APPLICABILITY.—The authority of the Secretary under this section is effective beginning on August 2, 2007.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 449 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“4781. Natural gas production, treatment, management, and use, Fort Knox, Kentucky.”

SA 4073. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1097. IMPROVED ENUMERATION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN ANY TABULATION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 141 of title 13, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) Effective beginning with the 2020 decennial census of population, in taking any tabulation of total population by States, the Secretary shall take appropriate measures to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that all members of the Armed Forces deployed abroad on the date of taking such tabulation are—

“(1) fully and accurately counted; and

“(2) properly attributed to the State in which their residence at their permanent duty station or homeport is located on such date.”

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not be construed to affect the residency status of any member of the Armed Forces under any provision of law other than title 13, United States Code.

SA 4074. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe mili-

tary personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 591 and insert the following:
SEC. 591. REPEAL OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) TRANSFERS IN CONNECTION WITH REPEAL.—Notwithstanding the proviso in section 10(a)(4) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3809(a)(4)), the Office of Selective Service Records shall not be reestablished after the repeal of the Military Selective Service Act. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the assets, contracts, property, and records held by the Selective Service System, and the unexpended balances of any appropriations available to the Selective Service System, shall be transferred to the Administrator of General Services. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall assist officers and employees of the Selective Service System to transfer to other positions in the executive branch.

(c) EFFECT ON EXISTING SANCTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may not be denied a right, privilege, benefit, or employment position under Federal law on the grounds that the person failed to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3802) before the repeal of that Act by subsection (a).

SA 4075. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—SERVICEMEMBER SELF-DEFENSE

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Servicemembers Self-Defense Act of 2016”.

SEC. 1702. FIREARMS PERMITTED ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROPERTY.

Section 930(g)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The term ‘Federal facility’ means” and inserting the following: “The term ‘Federal facility’—

“(A) means”; and

(2) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) with respect to a qualified member of the Armed Forces, as defined in section 926D(a), does not include any land, a building, or any part thereof owned or leased by the Department of Defense.”

SEC. 1703. LAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) MODIFICATION OF GENERAL ARTICLE.—Section 934 of title 10, United States Code (article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “Though not specifically mentioned”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) POSSESSION OF A FIREARM.—The possession of a concealed or open carry firearm by a member of the armed forces subject to this chapter on a military installation, if

lawful under the laws of the State in which the installation is located, is not an offense under this section.”.

(b) MODIFICATION OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall amend Department of Defense Directive number 5210.56 to provide that members of the Armed Forces may possess firearms for defensive purposes on facilities and installations of the Department of Defense in a manner consistent with the laws of the State in which the facility or installation concerned is located.

SEC. 1704. CARRYING OF CONCEALED FIREARMS BY QUALIFIED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 926C the following

“§926D. Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified members of the Armed Forces

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘firearm’—

“(A) except as provided in this paragraph, has the same meaning as in section 921;

“(B) includes ammunition not expressly prohibited by Federal law or subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act; and

“(C) does not include—

“(i) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);

“(ii) any firearm silencer; or

“(iii) any destructive device; and

“(2) the term ‘qualified member of the Armed Forces’ means an individual who—

“(A) is a member of the Armed Forces on active duty status, as defined in section 101(d)(1) of title 10;

“(B) is not the subject of disciplinary action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice;

“(C) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

“(D) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified member of the Armed Forces and who is carry identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (c).

“(c) LIMITATIONS.—This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

“(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

“(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

“(d) IDENTIFICATION.—The identification required by this subsection is the photographic identification issued by the Department of Defense for the qualified member of the Armed Forces.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 926C the following:

“926D. Carrying of concealed firearms by qualified members of the Armed Forces.”.

SA 4076. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1097. DECLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE OF CERTAIN REDACTED PORTIONS OF THE JOINT INQUIRY INTO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES BEFORE AND AFTER THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 2001.

(a) DECLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE OF THE JOINT INQUIRY INTO INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES BEFORE AND AFTER THE TERRORIST ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 2001.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and subject to subsection (b), the President shall declassify and release to the public the previously redacted portions of the report on the Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 2001, filed in the Senate and the House of Representatives on December 20, 2002, including all the material under the heading “Part Four—Findings, Discussion and Narrative Regarding Certain Sensitive National Security Matters”.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR NAMES AND INFORMATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND CERTAIN METHODOLOGIES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the President is not required to declassify and release to the public the names and identifying information of individuals or specific methodologies described in the report referred to in subsection (a) if such declassification and release would result in imminent lawless action or compromise presently on-going national security operations.

SA 4077. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle J—Protecting Gun Rights and Due Process

SEC. 1099A. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Protecting Gun Rights and Due Process Act”.

SEC. 1099B. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) TITLE 18 DEFINITIONS.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the following:

“(36)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the term ‘has been adjudicated mentally incompetent or has been committed to a psychiatric hospital’, with respect to a person—

“(i) means the person is the subject of an order or finding by a judicial officer or court—

“(I) that was issued after a hearing—

“(aa) of which the person received actual notice; and

“(bb) at which the person had an opportunity to participate with counsel; and

“(II) that found that the person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, mental impairment, mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease—

“(aa) was guilty but mentally ill in a criminal case, in a jurisdiction that provides for such a verdict;

“(bb) was not guilty in a criminal case by reason of insanity or mental disease or defect;

“(cc) was incompetent to stand trial in a criminal case; or

“(dd) was not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility under section 850a of title 10 (article 50a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice); and

“(ii) does not include—

“(I) an admission to a psychiatric hospital for observation; or

“(II) a voluntary admission to a psychiatric hospital.

“(B) In this paragraph, the term ‘order or finding’ does not include—

“(i) an order or finding that has expired or has been set aside or expunged;

“(ii) an order or finding that is no longer applicable because a judicial officer or court has found that the person who is the subject of the order or finding—

“(I) does not present a danger to himself or herself or to others;

“(II) has been restored to sanity or cured of mental disease or defect;

“(III) has been restored to competency; or

“(IV) no longer requires involuntary inpatient or outpatient treatment by a psychiatric hospital; or

“(iii) an order or finding with respect to which the person who is subject to the order or finding has been granted relief from disabilities under section 925(c), under a program described in section 101(c)(2)(A) or 105 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note), or under any other State-authorized relief from disabilities program of the State in which the original commitment or adjudication occurred.

“(37) The term ‘psychiatric hospital’ includes a mental health facility, a mental hospital, a sanitarium, or a psychiatric facility, including a psychiatric ward in a general hospital.”; and

(2) in section 922—

(A) in subsection (d)(4)—

(i) by striking “as a mental defective” and inserting “mentally incompetent”; and

(ii) by striking “any mental institution” and inserting “a psychiatric hospital”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(4)—

(i) by striking “as a mental defective or who has” and inserting “mentally incompetent or has”; and

(ii) by striking “mental institution” and inserting “psychiatric hospital”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “as a mental defective” each place that term appears and inserting “mentally incompetent”;

(2) by striking “mental institution” each place that term appears and inserting “psychiatric hospital”;

(3) in section 101(c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(4) in section 102(c)(3)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “AS A MENTAL DEFECTIVE OR COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION” and inserting “AS MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OR COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION”; and

(B) by striking “mental institutions” and inserting “psychiatric hospitals”.

SEC. 1099C. PROTECTING THE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF VETERANS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered veteran” means a person who, on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, is considered to have been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental institution under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, as a result of having been found by the Department of Veterans Affairs to be mentally incompetent.

(b) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, conduct a review relating to each covered veteran to determine whether the proceedings for the adjudication or commitment of the covered veteran were conducted in accordance with, and resulted in an order or finding described in, section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act; and

(2) unless the Secretary certifies that the proceedings were conducted in accordance with, and resulted in an order or finding described in, section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, ensure that the records of the covered veteran used for purposes of any determination of whether the covered veteran is disqualified from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, are modified to indicate that the covered veteran has not been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a psychiatric hospital.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF INACCURATE RECORDS.—Not later than January 1 of each year, the Attorney General shall—

(A) review the record of each person who is considered to have been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a psychiatric hospital under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, as a result of having been found by the Department of Veterans Affairs to be mentally incompetent;

(B) identify each such record that does not include documentation indicating that the proceedings for the adjudication or commitment were conducted in accordance with, and resulted in an order or finding described in, section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act; and

(C) submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress a report providing the number of records identified under subparagraph (B).

(2) RESCISSION.—Effective on the date on which the Attorney General submits a report under paragraph (1)(C), there is rescinded from the unobligated balances in the appropriations account appropriated under the heading “GENERAL ADMINISTRATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS” the amount equal to the product of—

(A) the number of records that the report states were identified by the Attorney General under paragraph (1)(B); and

(B) \$10,000.

(d) APPOINTMENT OF FIDUCIARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5511. Use of determinations to appoint fiduciaries

“No determination by the Secretary that benefits under this title to which an individual is entitled shall be paid to a fiduciary shall be considered to be a determination that the individual has been adjudicated

mentally incompetent for purposes of subsections (d)(4) and (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 55 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5511. Use of determinations to appoint fiduciaries.”

SEC. 1099D. USE OF DETERMINATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) TITLE II.—Section 205(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(11) No determination by the Commissioner of Social Security with respect to an individual, including a determination that benefits under this title to which such individual is entitled shall be paid to a representative payee, shall be considered to be a determination that the individual has been adjudicated mentally incompetent for purposes of subsections (d)(4) and (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.”

(b) TITLE XVI.—Section 1631(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1383(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(J) No determination by the Commissioner of Social Security with respect to an individual, including a determination that benefits under this title to which such individual is entitled shall be paid to a representative payee, shall be considered to be a determination that the individual has been adjudicated mentally incompetent for purposes of subsections (d)(4) and (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.”

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF INACCURATE RECORDS.—Not later than January 1 of each year, the Attorney General shall—

(A) review the record of each person who is considered to have been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a psychiatric hospital under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, as a result of a determination by the Commissioner of Social Security;

(B) identify each such record that does not include documentation indicating that the proceedings for the adjudication or commitment were conducted in accordance with, and resulted in an order or finding described in, section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act; and

(C) submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress a report providing the number of records identified under subparagraph (B).

(2) RESCISSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date on which the Attorney General submits a report under paragraph (1)(C), there is rescinded from the unobligated balances in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, on a pro rata basis, the amount equal to the product of—

(i) the number of records that the report states were identified by the Attorney General under paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) \$10,000.

(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts rescinded under subparagraph (A) shall be deemed to have been expended for costs described in section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401(g)(1)).

SEC. 1099E. STATE HEALTH REPORTS.

Section 102(c)(3) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A report made available by a State indicating that a person has been adjudicated as mentally incompetent or com-

mitted to a mental institution shall not be used for purposes of any determination of whether a person is disqualified from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, unless the Attorney General determines that the proceedings for the adjudication or commitment were conducted in accordance with, and resulted in an order or finding described in, section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code and that the State has provided clear and convincing evidence that the person poses a significant danger.”

SEC. 1099F. APPLICABILITY OF AMENDMENTS.

With respect to any record of a person prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (d)(4) or (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, before the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall remove such a record from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System—

(1) upon being made aware that the person is no longer considered as adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a psychiatric hospital according to the criteria under paragraph (36)(A)(i)(II) of section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code (as added by this Act), and is therefore no longer prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm;

(2) upon being made aware that any order or finding that the record is based on is an order or finding described in paragraph (36)(B) of section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code (as added by this Act); or

(3) upon being made aware that the person has been found competent to possess a firearm after an administrative or judicial review under subsection (c) or (d) of section 5511 of title 38, United States Code (as added by this Act).

SA 4078. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2613, to reauthorize certain programs established by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006; as follows:

On page 5, strike lines 23 through 25 and insert the following:

“(c) DEFINITION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.—In this section, the term ‘sexual assault’ means any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

SA 4079. Ms. HEITKAMP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 556, line 2, insert “, including the modernization investments required to ensure that B-1, B-2, or B-52 aircraft can carry out the full range of long-range bomber aircraft missions anticipated in operational plans of the Armed Forces” after “program”.

SA 4080. Ms. HEITKAMP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 764. STUDY ON ELIMINATING STIGMA AND IMPROVING TREATMENT OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly conduct a study on eliminating the stigma and improving the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder among members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall consult with individuals with relevant experience relating to post-traumatic stress disorder, the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder, and the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder on members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families, including the following individuals:

(A) Representatives of military service organizations.

(B) Representatives of veterans service organizations.

(C) Health professionals with experience in treating members of the Armed Forces and veterans with mental illness, including those health professionals who work for the Federal Government and those who do not.

(3) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall assess the following:

(A) The feasibility and advisability of strategies to improve the treatment of the full spectrum of post-traumatic stress disorder among members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(B) The feasibility and advisability of strategies to eliminate the stigma attached to post-traumatic stress disorder among members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and the public in general.

(C) The impact of the term “disorder” on the stigma attached to post-traumatic stress disorder among members of the Armed Forces and veterans, including the impact of dropping the term “disorder” or replacing it with the term “injury”, when medically appropriate, when referring to post-traumatic stress disorder.

(D) Whether using the term “disorder” is the most accurate way to describe post-traumatic stress disorder in instances in which members of the Armed Forces and veterans have experienced traumatic events but have not been formally diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

(E) Whether there is a need to update the VA/DOD Clinical Practice Guideline for Management of Post-Traumatic Stress published by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(F) Whether there is a need to encourage commanders in the Armed Forces to support appropriate treatment for members of the Armed Forces who are diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder.

(G) Whether there is a need to update information provided to members of the Armed Forces and veterans, including information on Internet websites of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs, on post-traumatic stress disorder to eliminate the stigma and more accurately describe the medical conditions for which members of the Armed Forces and veterans are receiving treatment.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study required by subsection (a), including recommendations for any actions that the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs can take to eliminate the stigma and improve the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder among members of the Armed Forces and veterans.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION.—The term “veterans service organization” means an organization recognized by the Secretary for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

SA 4081. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2943, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military 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 ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1097. NORTHERN BORDER THREAT ANALYSIS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) NORTHERN BORDER.—The term “Northern Border” means the land and maritime borders between the United States and Canada.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a Northern Border threat analysis that includes—

(1) current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organized groups seeking—

(A) to enter the United States through the Northern Border; or

(B) to exploit border vulnerabilities on the Northern Border;

(2) improvements needed at and between ports of entry along the Northern Border—

(A) to prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States; and

(B) to reduce criminal activity, as measured by the total flow of illegal goods, illicit

drugs, and smuggled and trafficked persons moved in either direction across to the Northern Border;

(3) gaps in law, policy, cooperation between State, tribal, and local law enforcement, international agreements, or tribal agreements that hinder effective and efficient border security, counter-terrorism, anti-human smuggling and trafficking efforts, and the flow of legitimate trade along the Northern Border; and

(4) whether additional U.S. Customs and Border Protection preclearance and preinspection operations at ports of entry along the Northern Border could help prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the United States.

(c) ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS.—For the threat analysis required under subsection (b), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider and examine—

(1) technology needs and challenges;

(2) personnel needs and challenges;

(3) the role of State, tribal, and local law enforcement in general border security activities;

(4) the need for cooperation among Federal, State, tribal, local, and Canadian law enforcement entities relating to border security;

(5) the terrain, population density, and climate along the Northern Border; and

(6) the needs and challenges of Department of Homeland Security facilities, including the physical approaches to such facilities.

(d) CLASSIFIED THREAT ANALYSIS.—To the extent possible, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the threat analysis required under subsection (b) in unclassified form. The Secretary may submit a portion of the threat analysis in classified form if the Secretary determines that such form is appropriate for that portion.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mrs. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 23, 2016, at 5:30 p.m., to conduct a classified briefing entitled “The Open Skies Treaty: Managing Russia’s Request to Upgrade Sensors.”

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

RAISING AWARENESS OF MODERN SLAVERY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 398, S. Res. 375.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 375) raising awareness of modern slavery.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 375) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of February 25, 2016, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 24,
2016

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

adjourn until 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate vote on adoption of the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 88.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:38 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 24, 2016, at 10 a.m.