

(3) calls on China to exercise its significant economic and diplomatic leverage over the DPRK, including through the aggressive enforcement of existing United Nations Security Council resolutions, in order to halt North Korea's illegal nuclear and missile programs;

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to defending allies in the region, including through deployment of a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery to the Republic of Korea and joint United States-Japan efforts to develop the next generation of missile defense interceptors, including the Standard Missile 3;

(5) reinforces longstanding United States commitments to provide extended deterrence, guaranteed by the full spectrum of United States defense capabilities, to the Republic of Korea and Japan;

(6) supports ongoing efforts to strengthen the United States-Republic of Korea alliance, to protect the 28,500 members of the United States Armed Forces stationed on the Korean Peninsula, and to defend the alliance against any and all provocations committed by the North Korean regime; and

(7) calls on all members of the United Nations Security Council to take immediate action to pass additional and meaningful new measures under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, including—

(A) stricter measures to eliminate exceptions in current United Nations Security Council resolution sanctions;

(B) further restrictions on imports and exports of such sectoral commodities as coal, iron, and precious metals and the prohibition on fuel oil exports to North Korea;

(C) elimination of access for entities involved in North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs to international financial markets and banking;

(D) restrictions on the use of North Korean subcontractors in global supply chains, particularly in the textile and apparel industry;

(E) restrictions on the supply of aviation fuel and a ban on civilian aviation;

(F) a ban on bulk cash transfers to and from North Korea;

(G) prevention of the use of North Korean labor in third-country projects and agreements; and

(H) a downgrading of North Korean diplomatic representation.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 565—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 12, 2016, AS “NATIONAL HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS WEEK”**

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HELLER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. UDALL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 565

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are degree-granting institutions that have a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of not less than 25 percent Hispanic students;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions play an important role in educating many underprivileged students and helping those students attain their full potential through higher education;

Whereas more than 400 Hispanic-Serving Institutions operate in the United States;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions represent just 13 percent of all non-profit insti-

tutions of higher education, yet serve more than 63 percent of all Hispanic undergraduate students, enrolling more than 1,750,000 Hispanic undergraduate students and more than 86,000 Hispanic graduate students in 2014;

Whereas the number of “emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions”, defined as institutions that do not yet meet the threshold of 25 percent Hispanic enrollment but serve a Hispanic student population of between 15 and 24 percent, grew to more than 300 colleges and universities in 2014;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 18 States and Puerto Rico and emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions are located in 33 States and Washington, DC;

Whereas Hispanic-Serving Institutions are actively involved in stabilizing and improving the communities in which the institutions are located;

Whereas celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic-Serving Institutions to the United States strengthens the culture of the United States; and

Whereas the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements and goals of Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the United States;

(2) designates the week beginning September 12, 2016, as “National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week”; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 566—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, COMMENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM ADVOCATES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS, CRISIS HOTLINE STAFF, AND FIRST RESPONDERS SERVING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FOR THEIR COMPASSIONATE SUPPORT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD CONTINUE TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND HOLD PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCOUNTABLE**

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. AYOTTE, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 566

Whereas domestic violence victim advocates, domestic violence service providers, domestic violence first responders, and other individuals in the United States observe the month of October, 2016, as “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month” in order to increase awareness in the United States about the issue of domestic violence;

Whereas it is estimated that each year approximately 12,673,000 individuals in the United States are victims of intimate partner violence, including—

- (1) physical violence;
- (2) rape; or
- (3) stalking;

Whereas more than 1 in 5 women in the United States and up to 1 in 7 men in the United States have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner;

Whereas, on average, 3 women are killed by a current or former intimate partner every day in the United States, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas personal safety and economic security are often inextricably linked for victims of domestic violence, according to the National Network to End Domestic Violence;

Whereas 1 in 11 women and 1 in 21 men who have experienced sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner missed work or school as a result of the abuse;

Whereas the National Domestic Violence Counts Census found that during 1 day during September 2015, more than 71,828 victims of domestic violence received services, but 12,197 requests for services went unmet due to a lack of funding and resources;

Whereas domestic violence affects women, men, and children of every age and background, but women—

(1) experience more domestic violence than men; and

(2) are significantly more likely than men to be injured during an assault by an intimate partner;

Whereas women aged 18 to 34 typically experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas most female victims of intimate partner violence have been victimized by the same offender previously;

Whereas domestic violence is cited as a significant factor in homelessness among families;

Whereas research shows that households in which children are abused or neglected are likely to have a higher rate of intimate partner violence;

Whereas millions of children are exposed to domestic violence each year;

Whereas victims of domestic violence experience immediate and long-term negative outcomes, including detrimental effects on mental and physical health;

Whereas crisis hotlines serving domestic violence operate 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, and offer important—

- (1) crisis intervention;
- (2) support;
- (3) information; and
- (4) referrals for victims;

Whereas staff and volunteers of domestic violence shelters and programs in the United States, in cooperation with 56 State and territorial coalitions against domestic violence, serve—

- (1) thousands of adults and children each day; and
- (2) at least 1,000,000 adults and children each year;

Whereas law enforcement officers in the United States put their lives at risk each day by responding to incidents of domestic violence, which can be among the most volatile and deadly disturbance calls;

Whereas Congress first demonstrated a significant commitment to supporting victims of domestic violence through the landmark enactment of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.);

Whereas Congress has remained committed to protecting survivors of all forms of domestic violence and sexual abuse by making Federal funding available to support the activities that are authorized under—

- (1) the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.); and
- (2) the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925 et seq.);

Whereas there is a need to continue to support programs and activities aimed at domestic violence intervention and domestic violence prevention in the United States; and

Whereas individuals and organizations that are dedicated to preventing and ending domestic violence should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) the Senate supports the goals and ideals of “National Domestic Violence Awareness Month”; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should—

(A) continue to raise awareness of domestic violence in the United States and the corresponding devastating effects of domestic violence on survivors, families, and communities; and

(B) pledge continued support for programs designed—

(i) to assist survivors;

(ii) to hold perpetrators accountable; and

(iii) to bring an end to domestic violence.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 567—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 16, 2016, AS “NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK”**

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 567

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry of good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent, as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of a democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those that have an interest in the education and training of the young people of the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of “National Character Counts Week”, during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) designates the week beginning October 16, 2016, as “National Character Counts Week”; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 568—RECOGNIZING THE INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TOWING AND RECOVERY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, THE INTERNATIONAL TOWING & RECOVERY HALL OF FAME & MUSEUM, TOWING ASSOCIATIONS AROUND THE WORLD, AND THE MEMBERS OF THOSE TOWING ASSOCIATIONS AND DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9 THROUGH 15, 2016, AS “NATIONAL TOWING INDUSTRY AWARENESS WEEK”**

Mr. CORKER (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 568

Whereas, in 1916, Ernest Holmes built the first twin boom wrecker in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for use in his own garage and later agreed to build and sell the units to others;

Whereas the first production wreckers were known as “680’s” because they cost \$680;

Whereas, in service to the United States, the Ernest Holmes Company supplied the W-45 military wrecker for use during World War II;

Whereas, in 1959, the Ernest Holmes Company patented its first tow sling and car dolly;

Whereas, in the early 1970’s, Gerald Holmes built the first hydraulic towing equipment, an advancement in the industry;

Whereas, in 1995, the International Towing & Recovery Hall of Fame & Museum (referred to in this preamble as the “Museum”) was established in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the birthplace of the tow truck;

Whereas, in 2003, the Museum, having outgrown its original home, moved to 3315 Broad Street in Chattanooga;

Whereas, in 2006, the Museum officially dedicated the Wall of the Fallen, the first monument in the industry to honor towing operators killed in the line of service;

Whereas, in the United States, there are more than 35,000 tow companies and hundreds of thousands of individuals employed in the towing industry, including tow truck operators, dispatchers, safety advisors, and owners;

Whereas more than 1 tow truck operator is killed every 6 days assisting motorists on the roadways of the United States;

Whereas tow truck operators respond to nearly 15,000,000 accidents per year across the United States;

Whereas tow truck operators are an indispensable part of keeping the United States moving by keeping the highways of the United States clear and open for travel;

Whereas most highway crashes require assistance from tow truck operators; and

Whereas the people of the United States have a duty to drive safely and be courteous toward fellow motorists on the roadways as the people of the United States work together toward the common goal of reducing fatal accidents: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) recognizes the 100th anniversary of the tow truck;

(2) designates the week of September 9 through 15, 2016, as “National Towing Industry Awareness Week”, to be held in conjunction with the International Towing & Recovery Hall of Fame & Museum Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony and the Wall of the Fallen ceremony, each of which is held annually at the International Towing & Recovery Hall of Fame & Museum in Chattanooga, Tennessee; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States—

(A) to observe the move over and slow down laws in the United States; and

(B) to join in the worthy observance of National Towing Industry Awareness Week.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 569—RECOGNIZING NOVEMBER 26, 2016, AS “SMALL BUSINESS SATURDAY” AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TO INCREASE AWARENESS OF THE VALUE OF LOCALLY OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES**

Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KING, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. COONS, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ENZI, and Mrs. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 569

Whereas there are 28,773,992 small businesses in the United States;

Whereas small businesses represent 99.7 percent of all businesses with employees in the United States;