

Global Positioning System (commonly known as “GPS”);

Whereas the Maritime Safety Office of the NGA, which traces its lineage to 1869, collects, analyzes, and writes the Notices to Mariners that keep government, civilian, and international mariners informed about vital safety and navigational issues;

Whereas the NGA also supports commercial vessels worldwide with navigational products and warning messages;

Whereas, in addition to updating worldwide digital nautical charts that ensure safety of navigation to a broad base of users, the NGA has expanded to provide safety of navigation information to the aeronautical community;

Whereas, in recent years, the NGA has increased its—

(1) worldwide, industry-leading aeronautical safety library to more than 10,000 flight procedures made available to the Department of Defense; and

(2) vertical obstructions database from 4,000,000 features to more than 24,000,000 features;

Whereas the NGA has converted from paper maps to downloadable digital maps, reducing the amount of gear that pilots need to carry while ensuring that those pilots always have the latest information;

Whereas the NGA continues to be a constant source of innovation, aiding the efforts of the Department of Defense in counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations by using new—

(1) intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors and technologies; and

(2) analytic methods, including full-motion video, hyperspectral imagery, overhead persistent infrared, light detection and ranging, and activity-based intelligence;

Whereas the NGA continues to support warfighters and intelligence operators with dedicated efforts in global counterterrorism, counterproliferation, mission readiness, safety of navigation, and future weapons development;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the men and women of the NGA have worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terrorism by providing GEOINT support to United States and coalition forces in support of the Global War on Terror, including Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa, Operation Iraqi Freedom in Iraq, and Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq and Syria;

Whereas the NGA is commendably pursuing new methods of intelligence collection and analysis to inform, complement, and add to the NGA’s support of warfighter requirements by—

(1) embracing innovative cost-sharing and risk-sharing constructs with the commercial electro-optical satellite industry; and

(2) looking to emerging commercial technology providers, including small satellite companies, that hold the promise of rapid technological innovation and potentially significant future cost savings to the taxpayers of the United States; and

Whereas the NGA has been awarded 3 Joint Meritorious Unit Awards reflecting the distinctive accomplishments of the personnel assigned to the NGA: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;

(2) honors the professional men and women, past and present, of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency for their selfless service and dedication to the United States; and

(3) expresses gratitude to all the men and women of the National Geospatial-Intel-

ligence Agency for their past and continued efforts to provide timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence support to deliver overwhelming advantages to warfighters, defense planners, and national security policymakers in the defense and security of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 608—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 17 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 24, 2016, AS “NATIONAL ESTUARIES WEEK”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. COONS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CARPER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 608

Whereas the estuary regions of the United States constitute a significant share of the economy of the United States, with as much as 43 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States generated in coastal shoreline counties;

Whereas the population of coastal shoreline counties in the United States increased by 39 percent from 1970 to 2010 and is projected to continue to increase;

Whereas not fewer than 2,100,000 jobs in the United States are supported by marine tourism and recreation;

Whereas the commercial fishing, recreational fishing, and seafood industries rely on healthy estuaries and directly support 1,839,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas, in 2014—

(1) commercial fish landings generated \$5,500,000,000; and

(2) recreational anglers—

(A) took more than 68,000,000 fishing trips; and

(B) spent \$32,000,000,000;

Whereas estuaries provide vital habitats for countless species of fish and wildlife, including many species that are listed as threatened or endangered species;

Whereas estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety, including water filtration, flood control, shoreline stabilization, erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during hurricanes and storms;

Whereas the United States has lost more than 110,000,000 acres of wetland, or 50 percent of the wetland of the United States, since the first European settlers arrived;

Whereas some bays in the United States that were once filled with fish and oysters have become dead zones filled with excess nutrients, chemical wastes, harmful algae, and marine debris;

Whereas changes in sea level can affect estuarine water quality and estuarine habitats;

Whereas the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.) provides that the policy of the United States is to preserve, protect, develop, and, if possible, restore or enhance the resources of the coastal zone of the United States, including estuaries, for current and future generations;

Whereas 25 coastal and Great Lakes States and territories of the United States operate a National Estuary Program or contain a National Estuarine Research Reserve;

Whereas scientific study leads to a better understanding of the benefits of estuaries to human and ecological communities;

Whereas the Federal Government, State, local, and tribal governments, national and community organizations, and individuals work together to effectively manage the estuaries of the United States;

Whereas estuary restoration efforts restore natural infrastructure in local communities in a cost-effective manner, helping to create jobs and reestablish the natural functions of estuaries that yield countless benefits; and

Whereas the week of September 17 through September 24, 2016, is recognized as “National Estuaries Week” to increase awareness among all people of the United States, including Federal Government and State and local government officials, about the importance of healthy estuaries and the need to protect and restore estuaries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 17 through September 24, 2016, as “National Estuaries Week”;;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Estuaries Week;

(3) acknowledges the importance of estuaries to sustaining employment in the United States and the economic well-being and prosperity of the United States;

(4) recognizes that persistent threats undermine the health of the estuaries of the United States;

(5) applauds the work of national and community organizations and public partners that promote public awareness, understanding, protection, and restoration of estuaries;

(6) reaffirms the support of the Senate for estuaries, including the scientific study, preservation, protection, and restoration of estuaries; and

(7) expresses the intent of the Senate to continue working to understand, protect, and restore the estuaries of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 609—HONORING THE MEMORIES AND HEROIC ACTIONS OF THOSE KILLED, INJURED, AND AFFECTED BY THE FATAL BUS CRASH IN LAPLACE, LOUISIANA, ON AUGUST 28, 2016

Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 609

Whereas, on August 28, 2016, St. John the Baptist Parish firefighters and Louisiana State troopers were responding to the scene of an accident along I-10 Westbound in Laplace, Louisiana, when an undocumented immigrant driving a passenger bus lost control of the bus and crashed into a nearby vehicle;

Whereas 3 firefighters were thrown over the highway guardrail from the impact of the vehicle, falling more than 30 feet into alligator-infested water;

Whereas fellow firefighters, State troopers, and at least 1 civilian quickly responded to rescue the 3 overthrown firefighters;

Whereas Chief Spencer Chauvin, a 36-year-old who served the St. John the Baptist Parish Fire Department for 12 years and was a beloved husband and father of 2, died in the crash;

Whereas 21-year-old Jermaine Starr and 33-year-old Vontarous Kelly, both of Moss Point, Mississippi, and who were passengers in the vehicle impacted by the bus, were also killed in the crash;

Whereas 2 other firefighters sustained injuries and were taken to the hospital; and

Whereas more than 30 additional individuals were injured: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the tragic loss of Chief Spencer Chauvin, Jermaine Starr, and Vontarous Kelly;

(2) recognizes the bravery, heroism, and dedication of the firefighters, State troopers, and civilians who quickly responded to attempt to save the lives of the injured;

(3) offers sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Chief Spencer Chauvin, Jermaine Starr, and Vontarous Kelly; and

(4) expresses hope that each individual who was injured in the accident makes a full and quick recovery.

SENATE RESOLUTION 610—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE FIRST FRIDAY IN OCTOBER 2016 AS “MANUFACTURING DAY”

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BURR, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. KING, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. THUNE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 610

Whereas according to the most recent data, manufacturers contribute \$2,170,000,000,000 to the United States economy;

Whereas that amount has steadily risen since 2009, when manufacturers contributed \$1,700,000,000,000 to the United States economy;

Whereas the manufacturing sector accounts for 12 percent of the gross domestic product (referred to in this preamble as “GDP”) of the United States;

Whereas for every \$1 spent in the manufacturing sector, another \$1.40 is added to the United States economy, the highest multiplier effect of any economic sector;

Whereas the manufacturing sector supports an estimated 18,500,000 jobs in the United States, approximately 1 in 6 private sector jobs in the United States;

Whereas more than 12,300,000 individuals in the United States, 9 percent of the workforce, are employed directly in the manufacturing sector;

Whereas, in 2014, on average manufacturing workers in the United States earned more than the average worker in all other industries in the United States, including pay and benefits;

Whereas manufacturers in the United States are the most productive manufacturers in the world, far surpassing the worker productivity of any other major manufacturing economy, leading to higher wages and living standards;

Whereas manufacturers in the United States drive innovation more than any other economic sector in the United States, spending \$229,900,000,000 in 2014 on research and development, an 82 percent increase from 5 years earlier;

Whereas measured by GDP, the manufacturing sector in the United States would

rank as the ninth-largest economy in the world; and

Whereas the first Friday in October 2016 would be an appropriate day to designate as “Manufacturing Day”’: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the designation of the first Friday in October 2016 as “Manufacturing Day”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 611—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 8, 2016, AS “40 YEARS OF WOMEN CADETS AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY DAY”

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 611

Whereas, in September 1972, the United States Air Force Academy (in this preamble referred to as the “Academy”) became the first service academy to prepare for the arrival of female cadets when it issued Operational Plan 36-72, “Integration of Females into the Cadet Wing”;

Whereas, on October 8, 1975, the day after President Ford signed the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976 (Public Law 94-106; 89 Stat. 531), which authorized women to attend military service academies, the Academy announced that the first class of women would be admitted on June 28, 1976;

Whereas, on January 13, 1976, the first woman to enter the Academy Preparatory School arrived;

Whereas, on June 28, 1976, the Academy became the first service academy to admit women when 156 women arrived as part of the class of 1980;

Whereas the first African-American women to attend the Academy arrived in 1976 and graduated in 1980;

Whereas the first Hispanic woman to attend any military service academy arrived at the Academy in 1976 and graduated in 1980;

Whereas, on August 15, 1979, a woman First Class Cadet from the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first Academy woman to complete a solo flight in the T-41 training aircraft;

Whereas, on May 28, 1980, the first 97 women graduated from the Academy;

Whereas, in 1981, 4 women at the Academy were the first Academy women named as All-Americans by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (in this preamble referred to as the “NCAA”);

Whereas, on November 24, 1980, a woman cadet became the Cadet Wing Commander at the Academy for the first time;

Whereas, in 1981, a woman cadet at the Academy was selected as a Rhodes Scholar for the first time;

Whereas, in 1986, a woman cadet at the Academy received the Outstanding Cadet in Order of Graduation Award for the first time;

Whereas, in 1987, a woman graduate from the class of 1980 returned to the Academy as an Air Officer Commanding for the first time;

Whereas, on July 1, 1990, the women’s athletic program of the Academy officially became a member of the Colorado Athletic Conference;

Whereas, on January 13, 1993, a woman from the United States Air Force, and a member of the Academy’s class of 1980, flew into space for the first time aboard the space shuttle Endeavour;

Whereas, on April 14, 1994, a woman graduate of the Academy died in a combat zone

and received the Purple Heart award for the first time;

Whereas, in January 1995, a member of the Academy’s class of 1988 became the first woman to log United States Air Force fighter pilot combat time;

Whereas, in August 1996, women athletes at the Academy began their first year as NCAA Division I members;

Whereas, on June 25, 1998, an Academy graduate from the class of 1982 and a Rhodes Scholar became the first woman graduate of the Academy elected to Congress;

Whereas, in 1999, a member of the Academy’s class of 1998 became the first African-American woman to serve as a combat pilot;

Whereas, in 2004, a 1988 graduate of the Academy took command of the 354th Fighter Squadron, becoming the first woman in the history of the United States to command a combat aviation unit;

Whereas, on October 1, 2004, a member of the Academy’s class of 1983 became the first woman graduate of the Academy promoted to brigadier general and took office as Dean of the Faculty of the Academy;

Whereas, in November 2005, a member of the Academy’s class of 1996 became the first woman member of the United States Air Force’s aerial demonstration team, the Thunderbirds;

Whereas, in December 2005, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 was the first woman Academy graduate to become Commandant of Cadets;

Whereas, on September 7, 2006, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first woman of Japanese descent from any military service to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, on June 19, 2008, a member of the Academy’s class of 1982 became the first woman of Korean descent from any military service to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, in 2009, a member of the Academy’s class of 2006 was the first woman Academy graduate killed by enemy action;

Whereas, on June 21, 2010, the Academy’s first woman Vice Superintendent, and a member of the Academy’s class of 1983, took office;

Whereas, on July 16, 2010, a graduate from the Academy’s class of 1984 became the first woman of Hispanic descent in the United States Air Force to be promoted to flag officer;

Whereas, on June 5, 2012, a member of the Academy’s class of 1980 became the first woman in the United States Air Force to attain the rank of 4-star general;

Whereas, in August 2013, a member of the Academy’s class of 1981 became the first woman Superintendent of the Academy;

Whereas, in August 2014, a member of the Academy’s class of 1993 became the first woman to command a United States Air Force bomb wing; and

Whereas, between 1976 and 2016, 5,381 women were commissioned through the Academy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of October 8, 2016, as “40 Years of Women Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy Day”;

(2) commends the extraordinary accomplishments of the women cadets and graduates of the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the service to the United States of those cadets and graduates; and

(3) honors past, present, and future women who serve in the United States Air Force.