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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 10, 2016, at 12 p.m.

Senate

MONDAY, MAY 9, 2016

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.

Eternal God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, we thank You for the life and legacy of former Senator Bob Bennett. Lord, we praise You for his diligence, integrity, intellect, and courage, for he has left exemplary footprints for us to follow. Be with his beloved widow Joyce, comforting her, his loved ones, and friends in their grief.

Lord, we also remember Sergeant Christopher Eney, Officer Jacob Chestnut, Detective John Gibson, and Sergeant Clinton Holtz of the U.S. Capitol Police, who gave the last full measure of devotion. Remind us that Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.

Today, give our lawmakers the singularity of heart to seek, find, and follow Your will so that their legacy will also be exemplary.

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 PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

THE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, we will return to the consideration of the energy security and water infrastructure funding bill today. As we do so, I wish to remind colleagues of the importance of returning to regular order and working through the appropriations process.

A return to regular order means empowering Senators from both sides to make more responsible judgments as to how taxpayer dollars are spent. It means allowing Senators to better represent the voices of their constituents throughout the legislative process. Beginning the process early means giving Senators from both sides more opportunity to debate and offer ideas they think might make these bills even better.

This is the way the appropriations process is supposed to work, and with a little cooperation, we can keep it moving forward this week.

The bill before us will support energy innovation and waterway infrastructure. It will promote commerce and public safety. It will help maintain our nuclear deterrence posture.

These are priorities that should be important to all of us. So let's continue to work today and move this bill forward.

REMEMBERING BOB BENNETT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, tomorrow the Democratic leader and I will have the honor of celebrating Senator Bennett's life at a memorial service, but I also wish to say a few words about this dear friend and colleague now.

Bob Bennett said there are two kinds of Senators in Washington—workhorses and show horses. It is clear to anyone who knew him which path Senator Bennett followed. This former chaplain, entrepreneur, and CEO came to the Senate with a long resume and a formidable work effort. Over his 18 years of service, Bob typified the constructive player with the steady hand, the kind of Senator who preferred the low-key work of legislating to the bright lights of the media.

Bob worked hard to develop relationships in both parties, and he approached everything he did with creativity, with substance, and with honor.

Senator Bennett served as a member of our conference leadership team, sat on important committees, and pressed forward on a range of different issues.

He also shared my interest in the First Amendment. Bob would be the first to tell you that he viewed his most important job as being a husband. I think his wife Joyce felt the same way. In more than 50 years of marriage, the Bennetts worked together to raise six children. They were blessed with 20 grandchildren as well.

Many of us remember the active role Joyce played in the life of the Senate family over the years, and so we are

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



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thinking of her today. We are thinking of the entire Bennett family too.

The Senate honors the memory of Senator Bob Bennett. We will miss him greatly.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARASSO). The Democratic leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING BOB BENNETT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, last Wednesday, the Senate lost one of its Members, our friend and colleague Bob Bennett. He passed away at his home in Arlington, VA.

There is a whole lot I can say about Bob Bennett. He was my friend. Landra and I were close to him and his lovely wife Joyce. As Senator MCCONNELL said, he was a three-term Senator. He was a scholar, author, and celebrated businessman. He took over this company, Franklin Quest—those little books that were so popular a number of years ago. It had four employees. Within 7 years, that company had 1,000 employees, and its income was \$100 million a year. Some of you will remember the little Franklin day planner we all had because of Senator Bennett.

When I think of Senator Bennett, courage comes to mind. He was one of the most courageous Senators with whom I served. He was a conservative Republican from a conservative State, Utah. A majority of the time he voted that way.

But Bob also firmly believed neither political party nor their differing ideologies had a monopoly on good governance, and he spoke about this openly. This is what he said during his farewell speech on the Senate floor:

The Democrats are the party of government. Going back to their roots with Franklin Roosevelt, they come to the conclusion that if there is a problem, government should solve that problem. The Republicans are the party of free markets, and they come to the conclusion that if there is a problem, it should be left to the markets to solve it. And they are both right. That is the thing I have come to understand here. There are some problems where government is the solution—but not always. There are some problems where free markets do provide the solution—but not always.

Bob Bennett practiced what he preached. In the fall of 2008, the global markets were in a free fall. The American economy was reeling. Something needed to be done.

President George W. Bush turned to Congress for help. Where else could he turn? We, the Congress, passed the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP, which prevented the collapse of our Nation's largest financial institutions. Despite the pressure from his own party, Senator Bennett voted for TARP. He voted to save our country and our economy. It was perhaps the most courageous vote ever cast in the Senate.

It didn't sit well with the tea party, which was very strong in Utah. They used the State's Republican primary to remove Senator Bennett from office. It is a very unusual procedure there. If it had been any other State in the Union, Bob Bennett would still be in the Senate.

But in spite of all of that, Bob was blessed with an unshakeable moral compass. He knew what he did was right, and he had no regrets. Time and a resurgent American economy had vindicated Senator Bennett's vote on TARP and other things.

I count myself very fortunate to have served with this good man. I will forever be grateful for him—this honorable, decent person who was my friend.

Today my thoughts are with his family, his wife Joyce, who is an accomplished flutist. She is a professional flute player.

On codels I took with Senator Bennett—I remember one where we left here and went to Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador—over the great lands that we passed and over the waters that we passed, often she would come and entertain us with her flute. She is a marvelous woman. I want her to know that Senator Bennett will be missed by the Senate, the people of Utah, our country, and me.

MAYORAL ELECTION IN LONDON, ENGLAND

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a notable thing happened this weekend across the Atlantic. The people of London, England, elected Sadiq Khan as the first Muslim mayor of their city. The mayor of the city of London is a Muslim, a proud Muslim. That election speaks to the openness and tolerance exhibited by England.

Let us not forget that England is a Protestant nation. According to the Nation's most recent census, the people of London are predominantly Christian. When London voters went to the polls, they refused to allow Mr. Khan's religion to be the deciding factor. They refused to give in to the bigotry and Islamic rhetoric that is plaguing American politics. Instead, Londoners voted for the candidate whom they thought would best represent their interests and who happened to be a Muslim.

The election of Sadiq Khan is an example of how a democracy should operate—independent of fear and prejudice. This is what he said yesterday:

I have spent my entire life encouraging minority communities to get involved in civil society, in mainstream politics. I've been fighting extremism and radicalization all my life. You should conduct politics in a positive way to enthruse people to get involved.

Many of us in the United States would do well to learn from Mayor Khan's example.

DONALD TRUMP AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Donald Trump is the Republican Presidential

nominee. Let's think about that—the party of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and many other Republicans, such as Ronald Reagan and Dwight Eisenhower. The party of these great people nominated a misogynistic, anti-Latino, anti-Muslim, and anti-immigrant xenophobe. The party of Teddy Roosevelt nominated a billionaire con man who scams working people.

Donald Trump represents everything that Americans detest about a system that is rigged for the super-rich. Here is a person who was born into immense wealth, but he uses his father's fortune to rip people off and intimidate those who speak out against his shady business practices.

Here is a person who was gifted with the resources to make a difference in the world. He could be doing many things to improve the lives of working Americans. Instead, he has only worked to build his own celebrity, his own brand. He uses that fame as a bully pulpit to sow hatred and intolerance.

Yet, in spite of all of this, Donald Trump is now the Republican Party's Presidential nominee. He is no accident. His nomination is not some mistake. Donald Trump is the natural evolution of a party that spent 8 years honing a platform that is anti-immigrant, anti-woman, anti-Obama, and anti-working people.

It wasn't all that long ago that Republicans used to engage Democrats on policy. There was a time when we could work together on substantive legislation. I saw it. I felt it. It was wonderful.

But all that ended when President Obama was elected. Senator MCCONNELL ordered a total blockade of any policy proposed by President Obama and any Democrats. Led by Senator MCCONNELL, Republicans have abandoned the marketplace of ideas. They abandoned thoughtful policy for fear and resentment politics.

It didn't matter where these ideas came from. It didn't matter if they came from Republicans. Republican leaders repeated their one big line over and over: "Whatever President Obama proposes, even if it's a Republican idea, it cannot help you and will hurt you."

These are not my ideas. They have been written about and confirmed for years.

For Republicans, it wasn't about helping the American people anymore. It was all about embarrassing and humiliating President Obama and frustrating his agenda no matter the cost.

All the while, Donald Trump was watching as the Republican Party lost its identity and its moral compass. Trump watched as Republican leaders embraced the darkest elements of their party.

Now Trump is doing what he learned from Senator MCCONNELL and every other Republican leader for the past 8 years. Trump watched how Republicans in Congress treat American women. He saw Republicans block equal pay for

women and undermine women's health care. "Planned Parenthood" became a swear word. Donald Trump has treated women with disdain. He has called women dogs, pigs, and he defends rape.

Trump watched as congressional Republicans walked away from comprehensive immigration reform. He listened as House Republicans likened DREAMers to drug mules. Is it any surprise that Donald Trump—now the Republican nominee—uses Latinos and immigrants to generate fear, to be a fearmonger? He has called undocumented immigrants criminals and rapists.

Donald Trump has watched Republicans deny the existence of climate change, and he is following in their footsteps. He would rather believe in crackpot conspiracy theories than accept climate change. It is real, but this is what he said about climate change: "The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make United States manufacturing noncompetitive." Try that one on. That is a direct quote. That kind of harebrained thinking has no place in the White House, but sadly it is not far from the anti-science climate change denial that is now Republican Party doctrine.

On nearly every issue, Donald Trump has simply adopted the positions of the modern Republican Party. Through their obstruction and anti-Obama politics, Senator MCCONNELL and Republican leaders constructed Donald Trump's Presidential campaign and his platform piece by piece. He is the nominee of the Republican Party, and he is the nominee the Republican leaders deserve. Now the Republican Party is his.

Republicans want Trump to be their standard bearer. They are scrambling to get behind this hate-spewing nominee. There is no better example of Republicans marching lockstep with Trump than the Supreme Court vacancy. The Republican National Committee is trying to bring their party together by promising this dangerous man will appoint Justices to the Supreme Court. Republicans say they want their misogynistic, anti-women, anti-Latino, anti-middle class billionaire to determine the balance of the Supreme Court for the next generation. Republican Senators say they trust the judgment of a man who mocks our veterans, belittles JOHN MCCAIN as not being a war hero, and mocks Americans with disabilities. They want him to fill the Supreme Court. It is a sad day for this country when the Republican Party trusts the judgment of a vile, swindling billionaire. But anyone who has been paying attention to what Republicans have been doing the past 8 years should not be shocked.

Hillary Clinton is going to be the Democratic nominee. I support Hillary Clinton. I am not hiding from that. Republican Senators need to stop waffling about Donald Trump. Not going to the convention doesn't take away the fact

that he is the Republican nominee. I have heard a number of Republican Senators say: I am not going to the convention. Well, that solves the problem, doesn't it? Republican Senators need to say whether they are going to vote for this guy. The Republican Party's chickens have come home to roost in the form of Donald J. Trump.

Mr. President, I ask the Presiding Officer to announce—I see Senator ALEXANDER, the senior Senator from Tennessee, on the floor—the business 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 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The President pro tempore.

REMEMBERING BOB BENNETT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of the memory of a humble statesman and an adored colleague and a dear friend, Senator Bob Bennett. Bob passed away peacefully in his house last week with his wife and children gathered around him by his bedside. In the wake of his passing, the Bennett family has witnessed an outpouring of love as thousands of individuals from across the country have reached out to pay their respects to a man who served selflessly to the very end of his service here. To the many expressions of love and admiration that have already been offered in Bob's honor, I wish to add a few words of my own.

I had the distinct privilege of serving alongside Bob Bennett for nearly two decades as we jointly represented our beloved State of Utah here in the United States Senate. During the many years of our service together, Bob became more than a respected partner; he was a trusted confidante and a cherished friend.

In this Chamber, Senator Bennett was widely revered as a wise and thoughtful leader committed to finding innovative solutions to the most difficult challenges of the day. But above all else, he was a passionate fighter for the people of Utah, who were always foremost in his mind. I have never met someone so committed to his constituency as Senator Bennett was to the people of Utah.

It is no exaggeration to say that every Utahn has benefited from Bob's public service. You cannot ride the train, take public transportation, or drive on the freeway in our State without seeing the fruits of Bob's labor in the Senate. As Utah faced unprece-

dent expansion and economic growth, Senator Bennett worked tirelessly to ensure that our State's infrastructure kept pace with the demands of a booming population. Were it not for Bob and the indispensable role he played in securing much needed funding for these transportation projects in Utah, our State would not be the prime destination for business, entrepreneurship, and innovation that it is today.

I need not rehearse all of Senator Bennett's accomplishments in the Senate because his public legacy speaks for itself. The TRAX and FrontRunner public transportation systems in Utah are perhaps the most tangible symbols of that legacy, but there are plenty more. I join all Utahns in thanking Senator Bennett for his many years of loyal service to the Beehive State. We love him, and we will miss him dearly.

In addition to fighting tirelessly for the people of Utah, Senator Bennett exercised remarkable prudence as an appropriator and provided principal leadership on the Banking Committee and as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. He was a talented lawmaker, skilled at forging consensus and reaching compromise without sacrificing his core conservative values.

Over the 18 years that Senator Bennett served in this Chamber, he consistently demonstrated sound judgment and strong leadership. In a short time, he gained the trust of his Republican colleagues, who considered him a trusted resource on matters of strategy and policy. After seeing Bob's rapport with other legislators, then-Senate majority leader Bill Frist asked him to serve on the leadership team. Senator Bennett also served in leadership positions alongside Majority Leader MCCONNELL, with whom he shared a deep and meaningful friendship.

While Senator Bennett was well known for his quiet, contemplative demeanor, he was also regarded as an orator—a good one. He came frequently to the floor to engage his colleagues on the most complex issues of the day. He was exceptionally articulate, speaking with an eloquence and ease that reflected the brilliance of a well-cultivated mind. Whether he was giving a public address or holding a private conversation, Bob could explain even the most complicated policies in simple, understandable terms. He was a preeminent communicator whose talents will be sorely missed.

Mr. President, up to this point, I have spoken at length about how Senator Bennett will be remembered as a public figure, but I also wish to speak about how I will remember him as a personal friend.

Bob Bennett was one of the most humble men I have ever met. In a Chamber teeming with outsized egos and rampant self-importance, Bob stood apart. He always eschewed the spotlight and never esteemed himself above anyone else. On some days, you could even find him riding the Metro in to work. When a staffer asked him why

we opted for public transportation instead of a personal driver, Bob simply said: "Because the Metro is more convenient." This anecdote is indicative of Bob's character. He resisted the trappings of public office and truly saw himself as a servant of the people.

Perhaps more importantly, he never let the office of Senator define him. Maybe that is because he came to Congress with such a rich and varied background. Prior to his work here, Bob had already served as a Mormon military chaplain, a congressional liaison with the Nixon administration, a public relations director for billionaire Howard Hughes, and as the chief executive officer of FranklinCovey. For Bob, being a Senator was never something that was central to his personal identity; it was merely a job title that allowed him to serve others in a greater capacity.

Allow me to share a simple story that illustrates Bob's humility and willingness to serve. Many years ago, Bob befriended a blind couple in his local Mormon congregation. Every single Sunday, Bob would pay the couple a personal visit, drive them to church, and stay by their side for the duration of meetings—always ready and always eager to help. For Bob, faithfully serving this elderly couple was just as important as fulfilling his duties in the Senate. That, Mr. President, is heart-felt humility and love unfeigned.

I often wondered what it was that enabled Bob to serve so selflessly. I believe the answer is simple: It was his faith in and love for Jesus Christ, whom he looked to as a model of servant leadership. Bob believed in the Christian teaching that when you are in the service of your fellow men and women, you are only in the service of your God. This belief animated his service until the very end.

For as long as Bob was physically able, he was an active volunteer in his church congregation. In fact, just 3 weeks ago he hosted a doctrinal discussion with dozens of Latter-day Saints seeking to build their faith. In this meeting, Bob bore testimony of Jesus Christ and his perfect example of love and sacrifice. The next day, Bob suffered a stroke and was admitted to the hospital for the last time.

Both in public office and in private life, Bob Bennett was a model of selfless service. We were blessed by his work in the Senate and will continue to benefit from his example of humble leadership. I pray that we might always remember Bob's humility and kindness and seek to emulate these qualities ourselves as we work together to overcome the challenges facing our country.

Mr. President, having said all of that, Bob was very fortunate to have Joyce as his companion. She is a terrific human being, very talented—a flute instructor, a tremendous flutist. He has wonderful children, each one of whom has made contributions in our society that are exemplary. His friends will always remember Bob as somebody who

really accomplished a lot in his life as well as the lives of many thousands of people around him.

I personally am deeply grateful for the kindness he showed to me, the friendship we had together, and the privilege I had of serving with him. I will miss Bob very much, and I think all of us who knew him well will miss him. He was truly a great example.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I wish to make a few comments about Senator Bennett; and then I will yield the floor to Senator NELSON, who has another schedule; and then, for the information of Senators and staff, I will make some comments on how we are going to proceed on the Energy and Water bill, which I hope we can wrap up pretty quickly, but I will wait until Senator NELSON finishes.

Mr. President, I am glad I had a chance to hear the majority leader, Senator MCCONNELL, as well as Senator REID and Senator HATCH, all of whom were great friends of Bob Bennett, as was I.

Bob Bennett came to Washington with his father Wallace Bennett, who was a U.S. Senator. He was in the Senate when I first came here as a Senate aide. I first met Bob nearly 50 years ago, when we, in effect, both worked for Bryce Harlow, who was President Nixon's Chief of Congressional Relations. Mr. Harlow, who is revered in Washington still, would have Saturday morning meetings with all of those of us who had the job of being congressional liaisons with Members of Congress. Bob Bennett was in the Transportation Department, and I was Mr. Harlow's assistant and telephone answerer in the White House at the time. We got to know each other then. We have known each other ever since. He and his wife Joyce visited with us in our home in Tennessee and we traveled with them and worked together on a variety of issues. They became very special friends.

He was chairman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee, to which Senator HATCH referred, which had so much to do with his home State of Utah. He handled that with great diligence and great effectiveness for a number of years. That is the bill we are working on today in the Senate.

I will be at his service tomorrow, as will other Senators. I simply wanted to add my voice to those of the majority leader, the Democratic leader, and his colleague Senator HATCH in saying we all greatly admired Bob. He served our Nation brilliantly and well and eloquently.

I heard his farewell address. It was one of the best I have ever heard. I remember one of the things he said: The great value as a Senator is that you not only have a say, you have a vote.

Bob Bennett had a lot to say, he cast a lot of votes, and a lot of us listened very carefully to what he had to say

and greatly respected his votes. We have lost a great friend, and Utah and our country lost a great public servant. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I will talk about the Zika virus, but I want to first add a comment about Senator Bob Bennett.

A gentleman's gentleman, a legislator's legislator, a Senator who would reach across the aisle in order to get the workable consensus in order to get something done.

Doesn't that sound like the type of person we need in the Congress today in order to confront the issues we are facing? I was saddened to hear the news he had passed on.

ZIKA VIRUS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I want to give an update. The Zika virus is raging. It is certainly raging in Puerto Rico. It is expanding greatly in this country, and the State with the most infected cases is my State of Florida.

I have been on this floor many times asking for the President's request of \$1.9 billion to attack the Zika virus. About \$800 million of that is, No. 1, to replace the Ebola emergency fund, which they have raided since the Congress has not given them the funding in order to try to get at the problem to begin with, which is somewhere around \$500 million to \$550 million. They need another \$225 million to increase Medicaid in Puerto Rico, where it is now estimated that by the end of the year, 25 percent of the population of Puerto Rico—25 percent—will be infected because that is where this mosquito—called the aegypti mosquito—that transmits the virus is raging, but beware, especially as we are going into the warm summer months, this aegypti mosquito is all over the Southern United States. Anyplace that is hot, humid, and where there is rain—because rainwater will not all dissipate. It may be in a bottle cap. It may be in a dishpan. It may be in a birdbath. Where there is stagnant water, that mosquito will lay its larva, and that is the breeding ground to hatch the aegypti.

About 1½ weeks ago, when we were here before the recess, there were approximately 1,000 cases reported in the United States, which included 570 in Puerto Rico and 94 in Florida. Now, just a little over a week later, it is already up to 1,133 cases across the country—up to 629 in Puerto Rico and 107 in my State. Just today, two more cases were reported by the Department of Health in the State of Florida.

The bottom line is, the virus is spreading, and it is spreading quickly. Not only is it spreading, but the CDC confirmed the first Zika-related death of a 70-year-old man who died of complications in Puerto Rico.

Over the break, I met with a group of Puerto Rican leaders in Florida. Basically, Puerto Rico does not have the

resources it needs to provide protection from the virus.

I was just talking to Senator HATCH, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, about getting the financial crisis addressed in Puerto Rico. We can see how that is spilling over into not being able to attack the Zika crisis where it is raging out of control because of the transmission in Puerto Rico by these mosquitos. Out of the 3.5 million population of Puerto Ricans on the island, it is estimated by the CDC that 800,000 of them could be infected by the end of this year.

So that U.S. territory—remember, they are American citizens. These are fellow Americans who are in trouble—is struggling under the weight of crippling debt in the financial crisis, and we haven't helped them yet. They have a Medicaid Program that is capped and it is running out of cash. The physician shortage is getting worse. What is happening is that because of the financial problems, the professionals—the doctors and lawyers and nurses, especially those in health care—because they cannot get compensated, they are leaving the island and going to the mainland. As a matter of fact, it is estimated that something between 85,000 and 100,000 may be leaving the island this year, coming to the mainland United States. The benefit is that a lot of those professionals are coming to Florida, but look at the gaping hole in health care that is leaving for the island.

It seems to me that as Senators, it is our duty to protect our fellow Americans and curb the spread of this virus now. So I have introduced what the administration requested. I have had Senators say we have not given a plan for the \$1.9 billion. I have given the plan over and over until this Senator is blue in the face. There is a specific breakout that I have entered into the RECORD several times, the last of which was when we were last in session 1½ weeks ago. The bill has 35 cosponsors, but unfortunately there is not one Republican Senator who is a cosponsor. It doesn't make sense. The spread of the Zika virus is not a partisan issue, and yet it seems to have been characterized that way.

I urge our colleagues to come together on this for the good of the American people. For their health and safety, let's approve this \$1.9 billion emergency request. This is the same kind of emergency funding request that would be in the aftermath of an earthquake, a hurricane, or some other natural disaster. It has now affected the American people. It is an awful virus, and we need to get at it and stop it before it is too late.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, for the information of Senators and staff

members, I would like to make a few comments about the Energy and Water appropriations bill that we will be moving to at 4 this afternoon. Senator FEINSTEIN is in an intelligence briefing and will be here about 4 as we will. We will have more to say at that time, but here is my view of where we are: At 5:30 today, the Senate, for the third time, will vote on whether it is time to cut off debate and finish the bill. The first two votes failed, and they failed for one reason. They failed because of differences of opinion about the amendment by the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. COTTON, which said that in the year 2017, the United States could not use tax dollars to buy heavy water from Iran as we are doing in 2016. So we will vote for the third time today on whether to cut off debate and finish the bill.

Here is what I would suggest our goal should be. This is just my opinion, but I have talked with the majority leader, the Democratic, and I have talked with Senator FEINSTEIN and a number of other Senators. No. 1, we should dispose of the Cotton amendment the way we normally dispose of issues about which we disagree. We should vote on them. That is what we do in the Senate—we vote. If you are in the Grand Ole Opry, you sing.

So we have a difference of opinion about the Cotton amendment. Let's vote on it. It is relevant to the bill. It is properly filed. It is germane. Senator COTTON has been very flexible. He has offered to decide it in many different ways. He has offered to modify his amendment. He has offered to allow it to be considered separately. He has offered for us to vote at a 60-vote level, and then he would withdraw it if he should lose. He has offered to vote it at 60 votes on cloture on his amendment.

So he has offered us an opportunity to vote on his amendment in many different ways. He just wants a vote. In my view, a Senator who has a relevant and germane amendment is entitled to a vote, and I am supporting his right to a vote. Then, once we vote on the amendment and dispose of it, we should finish the bill.

So I am optimistic. I see no reason why today or tomorrow—certainly no later than Wednesday—we cannot vote on and dispose of the Cotton amendment and vote on and finish the Energy and Water appropriations bill.

So I say to Senators and staff members, if I were planning my week, I would plan on there being a vote on the Cotton amendment. Now, they may ask how I know that. Well, I know this: that any majority leader has the right to file cloture on an amendment like the Cotton amendment, and by Wednesday we will vote on it at 60 votes. My own view is, since we are basically finished with the bill, except for the Cotton amendment, why would we not agree to wrap up things and do it tomorrow or even today? We could finish the bill today, with a vote on the Cotton amendment at 60 votes, with a

vote on cloture, and a vote on final passage.

As much as I defend the right of the Senator from Arkansas to have a vote, I am going to oppose his amendment on the merits, which I will describe in just a minute, but it is time to bring this bill to a conclusion. I think most Senators agree with that, and that is what we need to do.

Let me discuss for a moment, remind Senators and those listening, why this bill is so important. As the majority leader says, it covers a lot of essential services in this country. For example, every time there is a flood in the Midwest, 15 or 20 Senators show up wanting more money for flood control. Our inland waterways are in need of reconstruction. The harbors on the west coast and in Charleston, Mobile, and many other places need deepening. We need to stay No. 1 in supercomputing in the world. About half of this legislation has to do with our nuclear weapons program—modernizing it and keeping us safe. All 17 of our National Laboratories are in the Office of Science under this legislation. Despite staying within strict budget limits, we have agreed to the highest level of appropriations for our Office of Science, out of which comes so much of our economic growth, of any appropriations bill in history.

In addition to that, we have gone through a very careful process. About 80 different Members of the Senate have come to Senator FEINSTEIN and me with policy changes that they would like to see in the bill that are in the bill. Eighty means about half Republicans and half Democrats. I know that it is important to them because I have already heard reports of many Senators being home last weekend taking credit for all of these provisions they have gotten in the bill, which we haven't passed yet.

I don't blame them for that. There are a lot of provisions in this bill that are important to the country and important to my State of Tennessee. I am reminding Senators that this is an important bill in which they have had a lot of say. In addition, on the floor, we have already processed 17 different amendments—about as many Democratic amendments as Republican amendments. We did all of that in a matter of 3 or 4 days before we reached an impasse on the Cotton amendment.

We are basically done with step one of our most basic constitutional work, which is oversight and appropriations of about \$1 trillion in spending. This is the first of 12 bills. This Energy and Water appropriations bill has not gone across the floor in regular order since 2009. It is time we do that. We are very close to doing that.

Let me say a word about the amendment by the Senator from Arkansas. As I said, I have, for the last week, defended his right to have a vote, and he will have a vote. Make no mistake about it, he will have a vote, but I intend to oppose it on the merits for

three reasons. The first is this, and let me say this very carefully: If the United States is not allowed to buy heavy water from Iran next year as it is this year, it creates the possibility that Iran will be able to sell that heavy water to other countries, including North Korea, which might use it to make nuclear weapons. Let me say that again. If we are not allowed to buy it by this amendment, someone else will buy it. Heavy water is a distilled form of water. By itself, it is not hazardous. It is not radioactive. It can be used for many peaceful purposes. The United States uses about 70 tons of it every year. For example, this year the Oak Ridge National Laboratory is buying 32 tons from Iran—6 tons of which we will be used for its big neutron microscope. The rest will be sold over time to universities, to hospitals, to manufacturers for medical research, for fiber optics—all for peaceful purposes.

This heavy water—this distilled form of water—can also be used to make plutonium to make nuclear weapons, which is why we do not want Iran to have it. We want it out of Iran. We want it somewhere else. If we don't want them to have it, and if we need it and we in the United States don't produce it and we don't buy it, what does Iran do with its heavy water? It sells it to somebody else, perhaps. We don't know who, but it could be any one of a number of countries, including North Korea. In a big meeting over there now—the biggest they have had in three decades—they are talking about nuclear weapons.

Respectfully, in my view, this is bad policy. I oppose it. I support the Senator's right to have a vote, and he will have a vote, but when we have that vote, I will vote no.

The second reason I oppose the amendment is it doesn't belong on the appropriations bill. The Senator has a right to have it on there, but I hear a lot of lectures of us appropriators in our Republican lunches from distinguished members of our so-called authorizing committees—committees such as Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Intelligence—saying: You Senators on the Appropriations Committee are making a lot of decisions you shouldn't be making. We should be making the policy decisions.

What is more of a policy decision than what to do with Iran's heavy water? This isn't a debate about whether you support the Iran nuclear agreement. I voted against that. I am opposed to that. This is a question about what do you do about the 200 tons of heavy water that can be used either for peaceful purposes or to make nuclear weapons over the next few years.

I would think there would be no issue that would be more suitable for discussion by the Foreign Relations Committee or the Armed Services Committee or the Intelligence Committee, nor can I think of many issues less suitable just to pop up as an amend-

ment on an appropriations bill. If we can't decide issues like this that are filled with national security implications, why do we have a Foreign Relations Committee? Why do we have an Armed Services Committee? Why do we have an Intelligence Committee?

It is not just the possibility that it might go to Iran, the issue cuts the other way as well. Senator COTTON or someone else who favors the amendment might say: Well, if we buy more heavy water from Iran, perhaps that creates a market for Iran. Maybe that incentivizes them to make more heavy water and keeps them in production for a long period of time. Then, later on, they misuse it. Maybe that is possible.

Then there is the question of what effect a decision by the United States to not allow our tax dollars to buy heavy water for our peaceful purposes have on other countries that produce heavy waters, such as India, such as Argentina or Canada, which doesn't now produce it but uses it. What are the implications? At this time, when there has never been a more dangerous recent time in the world, what are the national security implications of what to do about Iran's disposal of heavy water—water we don't want it to have, water we don't produce but which we need, and water we do not want to get into the hands of other countries, such as perhaps North Korea, which could use it to make nuclear weapons. I cannot think of a more appropriate issue to be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee.

There is a third reason we should take into account when voting on this. The President says he will veto it. I will say more about Presidential vetoes in a minute. I don't think we should pull the cord and stop the train just because the President says he will veto something. The White House has said they will veto something 85 times in the last year and a half. If we stopped our work every time they did that, we would only be meeting on Monday afternoons or Tuesday mornings. But we ought to take into account the fact that the President might veto it, and placing this amendment on this bill would be a sincere but in my opinion a futile gesture because we would end up with no amendment after the Presidential veto. We might end up with no Energy and Water appropriations bill for yet another year.

I have some differences with some of my friends on the other side. Some of them think that whenever the President says veto, we should stop. I don't agree with that. I think we should go ahead. If he wants to veto, he vetoes, but I think we should take that into account. Some of them say that whenever a controversial amendment comes up, we should not move forward with the bill.

Here is what we agreed to this year. After last year, I agreed, anyway, to make sure we did not in the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee—and I see the Senator from

California is here, which we worked on together. We kept controversial amendments off the bill in our subcommittee. There were a number that tried to come on. We said, if they are controversial, bring them to the floor. Last year on that bill went the waters of the United States amendment, and it killed the bill. The Democrats wouldn't move forward with it. I thought they should have, but they did not. It was not on the bill this year. Senator HOEVEN held it until we got to the floor. He offered the amendment at 60 votes and it didn't pass.

We honored our word. We kept the controversial amendments off the bill in committee, but amendments that are relevant and germane when they come to the floor are entitled to be heard. We should dispose of the Cotton amendment the way we dispose of our other differences. We should just vote on it.

Especially since the Senator from California is here, let me talk about another aspect of our work on the bill that is important in the Senate; that is, the word "restraint." For example, Senator FEINSTEIN is very concerned about the cruise missile. She could have offered an amendment in the subcommittee or she could have today that would have made a major change in our policy toward the cruise missile, but she chose not to do that. She chose instead to have a hearing. We will do that, and then we will take the next step, whatever that turns out to be. She knows, if she had moved ahead with that, that would have been a very provocative thing to do, made it harder to pass the bill. She chose not to do it.

The Senators from South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. SCOTT, are very concerned about the plutonium MOX facility in South Carolina. The administration has recommended that we close it and move to a different way of disposing of that plutonium. Senator FEINSTEIN and I agree with that.

We could have tried to make that policy decision in this bill or the South Carolina Senators could have tried that, too, but we thought it was a policy decision that should first be considered by the authorizing committee—in this case, the Armed Services Committee. We met with the representatives of Senator MCCAIN and Senator REED, and they have agreed to have a hearing. This is how we are dealing with that.

Senator SHELBY, from Alabama, is highly stirred up about what we call the Georgia-Florida-Alabama water wars. He would like to have his amendment to resolve that problem on this bill, but he has stepped back from that on this bill and allowed us to move ahead with it.

None of those Senators had to do that, but they did that knowing that it is the basic constitutional duty of this body to do its appropriations work, and they made it possible. I would have preferred Senator COTTON not offer this amendment on this bill, but he did.

Since it is relevant and since it is germane and since we did not deal with it in committee, I think the right way to approach it is to say: Let's dispose of it the way we dispose of other differences of opinion. Let's vote on it and let's move on.

If I may say through the Chair, before Senator FEINSTEIN came, I said, in my view, I wanted the Senators and staff to know we would be voting today for the third time on whether to cut off debate, and my hope was that we could dispose of the Cotton amendment at 60 votes and we could then finish the bill.

I also said that while I defended Senator COTTON's right to offer the amendment and that he will get a vote—because the majority leader has the parliamentary tools to file cloture and make sure there is a vote on the Cotton amendment by Wednesday—I intend to vote against the Cotton amendment because I think it risks the possibility that Iran's heavy water might be sold to a country, such as North Korea, that could use it to make nuclear weapons. I think first it should be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee or the Armed Services Committee or the Intelligence Committee. For those reasons, I intend to vote against it.

I am hopeful that when we get to 5:30, maybe conversations would continue, and the possibility could even exist that we could agree today to vote on the Cotton amendment at 60 votes, dispose of it, vote on cloture to move ahead with the bill, and have final passage of the bill. If we can't do that, I see no reason we can't do it over the next couple of days.

I thank the Senator from California for the way she has worked with me on this issue. We have gotten almost to the finish line. She and I would like to set a good example for the other 11 appropriations bills that are coming up. There are other bills beyond that which we need to deal with, such as the 21st-century cures legislation on biomedical research, and there is the Zika legislation that many Senators are interested in. My hope is that we will find a way to resolve the only major issue that remains so we can pass a bill that virtually every Senator in this body has some interest in and will probably vote for.

I am optimistic and hopeful that we can move quickly on disposing of the Cotton amendment so we can finish the bill. Ideally we would do it today, but we can certainly get it done by tomorrow or Wednesday.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). Morning business is closed.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2028, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2028) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Alexander/Feinstein amendment No. 3801, in the nature of a substitute.

Alexander amendment No. 3804 (to amendment No. 3801), to modify provisions relating to Nuclear Regulatory Commission fees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all time during quorum calls until 5:30 p.m. today be charged equally between both sides.

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

The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I wish to address the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee. Working with Senator ALEXANDER on this bill has been a very good experience for me, and I think my friend knows that. We take great pride in getting things done.

I very much appreciate his mentioning the standoff on the nuclear cruise missile legislation in some form of analogy, but I will say this: I have been in this body a long time, as has the Senator from Tennessee, and we both know that not everybody gets their vote. It just doesn't work that way. I can remember having an amendment on a bill year after year after year, and I never got a vote for it. That is not an unusual thing to happen. What has been unusual is to have one person take down a bill—particularly an appropriations bill.

We were hoping we could demonstrate that we worked out our difficulties with this legislation. The Senator from Tennessee gave on some points, and I gave on some points. As my friend was good enough to mention, one of the points I gave on is something that I consider to be a very big issue which has not yet been settled, and that is a standoff nuclear cruise missile—and it has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated to me that it is necessary—and that we do not have a satisfactory conventional weapon that can go through air defense systems. I believe we do. In any event, there is a strong constituency that feels as I do. Senator ALEXANDER has been good enough to give me a hearing and some report language which contains some questions which the Defense Department will hopefully answer forthwith. I appreciate that, and that was enough for me. The standoff nuclear cruise missile is something we need to look more deeply into.

The amendment that our side is so strongly opposed to, accompanied by

the White House, is where one Senator is essentially hitting at the Iran nuclear agreement. The Iran nuclear agreement is not something that all of us don't know a lot about. A great deal of time was spent on it. There was a great deal of discussion both in subcommittees and on the floor, and there was a vote on it. So to a great extent, in my mind, it is very much a settled issue. The President has the right to go ahead with it, and I think that is very important. More importantly, Iran has kept the agreement and Iran has lived up to the terms of this nuclear-related agreement. If one thinks Iran doesn't know what is going on, one is wrong. Some of us went to meet with the Iranian Foreign Minister, and there was a question as to what is happening now, and of course there was concern.

Having said that, the chairman gave me a hearing and some report language. I certainly would have no objection to giving the Senator from Arkansas a hearing, and yet I would not stand here and say that we should not protect the sanctity of that agreement, because I believe we should.

I think the administration has done the right thing with the sale of this heavy water because we know if that heavy water is used in the United States of America, it will be used for peaceful purposes. A lot of it will go to a distinguished lab in the State of the Senator from Tennessee as well as other places. It can be sold to licensed businesses that do medical research and other kinds of manufacturing, such as carbon fiber, et cetera, where the nuclear component of heavy water is helpful. We know that if it goes on the open market, North Korea—if they were to be a buyer—would not use it for peaceful purposes; they would use it to help enrich plutonium for a bomb. So it makes imminent sense to me.

The reason I oppose what is happening so strongly is because it is a strike at the Iran nuclear agreement, and it is seen that way by the administration. The administration has said they will veto the bill if this is in it. I don't want to lose the bill because of this—because of one Senator who wants to strike out with that agreement. I think that is the wrong thing to do.

The Senator from Tennessee has been good enough to discuss this with me, and I really do appreciate that. We have discussed it in our caucus. There are very strong feelings about not moving to cloture until this issue is settled. I would certainly be happy to help settle it. From the conversation Senator ALEXANDER and I had yesterday, it is my understanding that he is willing to oppose it. I trust that is still the case.

I wish to ask a question to the chairman of our subcommittee through the Chair.

Is it correct that the Senator from Tennessee would stand in opposition to this amendment?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, the answer to that question is yes, and

I wish to continue my answer to the question. While I defend Senator COTTON's right to have a vote, I see it a little differently than Senator FEINSTEIN. Senator FEINSTEIN supports the Iran agreement; I oppose it. In my opinion, this is not a vote about the Iran agreement; this is a question about what we should do with Iran's heavy water.

I will oppose the Cotton amendment, No. 1, because if it were adopted, it would create the possibility that Iran's heavy water might be purchased not by the United States for peaceful purposes but will be purchased by countries like North Korea that might use it to make nuclear weapons; and No. 2, I think it would be more appropriate to have the Foreign Relations Committee, the Armed Services Committee, or the Intelligence Committee consider it. For those reasons, I intend to vote against the Cotton amendment.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I thank the Chair and I thank the Senator. I think that is a very wise response, and I think it is a correct response. I think it does belong in the Foreign Relations Committee.

We have worked so hard to get a bill that could set a standard for this body so we could go back to regular order and begin to get appropriations bills passed in this house. Candidly, I don't want to lose that opportunity, and I think we still have it. Hope still reigns eternal, in my view, and I hope Senator COTTON will see that this is not worth taking down this bill, because I believe that would happen. I believe there are enough votes to deny cloture, and that is too bad. I don't want to see it because that means it is going to happen with other bills. It means that we are going to have what some term as poison pill amendments. The administration views this as a poison pill amendment. We know at Interior there are poison pill amendments. Both Senator ALEXANDER and I have chaired that committee, and we know what happens. We are trying to set an example on this floor by working things out.

It would seem to me that a reasonable Senator might say: All right. I am not going to hold up this bill. I made my point. I realize what is happening. I know this heavy water is going to be put to good use in this country. I know that Iran has to limit its supply at 130 metric tons, so we know this heavy water is out of Iran. As a matter of fact, it is in a storehouse in Oman. It is on the market, and the United States has said we would buy it. That is the right thing to do to set an example so that nuclear proliferation does not take place, and this is part of that. It is my hope that we will be able to resolve that.

The Senator from Tennessee is imminently reasonable, and I like to believe that I am reasonable, I say to my colleague. I am hopeful that maybe before the hour of 5 p.m., we might be able to come to some agreement; otherwise, I think the cloture motion will be defeated.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I thank the Senator from California. She and I will talk some more. I think we have stated the similarity in our positions, which is our opposition to the Cotton amendment, and the difference in our positions. She sees it as intricately related to the Iran nuclear agreement, which she passionately supports, and I see it as a separate issue because I oppose the Iran agreement. I don't think we will work that out in public here over the next hour and a half, so I suggest we continue our conversations between us, the majority, and the Democratic leader, and see where we get by 5:30 p.m. My hope is that we can dispose of the Cotton amendment, finish the bill, and get on with the other important business of the Senate sooner rather than later.

I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

REMEMBERING BOB BENNETT

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I wish to make some remarks about our wonderful colleague who passed away last week, Senator Bob Bennett. Two of Senator Bennett's favorite Senators are here on the floor this afternoon—Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator ALEXANDER. What Senator Bennett liked so much about Senator ALEXANDER and Senator FEINSTEIN is what we have seen this afternoon. The two of them have a difference of opinion with respect, I gather, to the Iran deal. I happen to share Senator FEINSTEIN's view, but the two of them are trying to find common ground here in the Senate. That is the Senate at its best, and that is exactly what Bob Bennett liked so much about both my colleague from California and my colleague from Tennessee. So I think it is very fitting that I open my remarks about Senator Bennett after having listened once again to the Chair and ranking member talk about how the Senate is supposed to do business.

There are so many wonderful things to say about Bob Bennett, but I thought I would begin by talking about Senator Bennett's favorite subject because of something he created. He saw it is a great opportunity for the Senate, and he called it the grand bargain. Whenever I had a chance to sit down and talk with him—I had joined the Finance Committee—he would talk about the opportunities that were related to taxes. He often talked with Senator ALEXANDER and me, as my colleague remembers.

He talked to us about health care and taxes. He was very interested in innovation. By the way, I think he was one of the first Senators who purchased a hybrid vehicle close to 20 years ago, and he used that discussion to branch into the kinds of building connections that you have to do when you are talking about how you are going to increase the standard of living for Americans in a constantly changing world where you are really dealing with glob-

al economics. We don't just sell stuff to people down the street; we are competing against economic forces from all over the world.

When Senator Bennett talked about his idea of a grand bargain—and you could be sitting with him in the Senate dining room, for example, and he probably took out a napkin if he couldn't find a piece of paper—what he was interested in was what I call principled bipartisanship. In other words, nobody gets everything they want, but what you try to do is find principles that you feel strongly about and principles that the other side feels strongly about—and that is what Senator ALEXANDER and Senator FEINSTEIN were talking about this afternoon—and you find some common ground.

It was very fortunate, as I look at my career in public service, that I had a chance to work with Bob Bennett. I will tell you, the way I see it, there was no better grand bargain in life than a friendship with Bob Bennett. We differed on plenty of stuff, just as I am sure Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator ALEXANDER differ on matters. Bob would always say: RON is pro-choice, I am pro-life; RON was against the Iraq war, I was for the Iraq war. But we didn't spend our time arguing about those kinds of things. What we were interested in was finding ways to solve problems.

I remember one example that I think my colleagues on the floor remember as well. Back at the time of Y2K, the turn of the century—oh, my goodness, one would have thought that western civilization was going to end. We were going to have this technology meltdown. It was going to be chaos around the world. Well, there were two bills at the time, two pieces of legislation. There was a bill from our former colleague, Senator Dodd, and Senator Bennett. I was a young upstart member of the Commerce Committee. Senator MCCAIN, knowing my interest in technology policy, basically gave me a great honor by saying “Why don't you be my running mate?” because he was the chairman of the committee. So there were two bills; one was Senator MCCAIN and I as the junior running mate, and the other was Bob Bennett and Chris Dodd. Everybody said there was going to be all kinds of fighting among the four of us. Nobody is going to agree. Nobody will pass a piece of legislation, and the country, as a result, will not be prepared.

Well, because of Bob—I basically was the newcomer to the Senate. This was a big, important piece of legislation. Bob and Chris Dodd and Senator MCCAIN basically said: We are not going to have any part of some bickerfest here in the U.S. Senate; we are going to solve a problem. And they did. You bet, it picked up opposition. There were some folks on the progressive side who had reservations about some provisions, and there were some folks on the conservative side who had reservations about the legislation. We

passed a bill. I remember going down to the Y2K center that night and staying up all night. I can't claim that our legislation was responsible for such a smooth-running transition, but we like to think that the fact that the Senate decided to set aside partisanship and actually get something done was constructive.

The reality is that Bob Bennett firmly believed that he was elected to do more than just get reelected. I think that was right in the core of how he worked in the U.S. Senate.

I have been in public life awhile. I was the director of the Gray Panthers for a number of years when I was a young man with a full head of hair and rugged good looks. I was always dreaming about being a major part of health reform, so I put together a bill. I said: I think my party is right that we are never going to get health care fixed unless we have universal coverage; otherwise, it will be cost shifting, and there won't be prevention. But the Republicans had a valid point, too, that there ought to be a role for the private sector.

So I was talking to Republicans, and Senator ALEXANDER remembers these visits. I went in to see Senator Bennett, whom I watched on the floor talking about health care, and he sounded like someone who might be interested, but I still thought it was a long shot. I said: My God, he is a really conservative fellow from Utah. He and a progressive fellow from Oregon probably don't have much in common, except for the fact that they are both tall. I talked to him in his office. He later said to a newspaper person: I gave the closest thing that you do in the Senate to convey that I really wasn't interested because you never say no, especially to somebody sincere. He said that a number of times. So he thought about it, and he spent time talking to people.

I remember this as if it were yesterday because his seat was across the aisle, just a few seats away. He and Senator Rockefeller were the tallest Senators at the time; Senator Kerry and I kind of came in—I don't know—third or fourth or something like that. He came bounding over and he said: I want to do this with you. And I did a kind of double take because I thought, I don't think I am hearing this right. He said: Yes, you are talking about how the Democrats are right about universal coverage, and I am going to have to get my side kind of acclimated to that, but you acknowledge that there ought to be a role somehow, some way for the private sector. I said: You bet, that was the point. He said: I am in.

So one of his newspapers—in looking at all the kind things that have been said—said that Bob Bennett did so much good work. We hope what his career stood for was that you could find common ground and that the Senate would remember going forward that bipartisanship is not a death sentence.

Bipartisanship is a chance to find a way to solve problems, whether it was Y2K, which was exciting, or something else.

I think it is worth mentioning, because I did a stint as chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, that Bob Bennett put together a truly impressive public lands bill. It involved one of his fast-growing counties—Washington County—and several hundred thousand acres of wilderness, of land management, by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service alike. Suffice it to say that when I heard about it for the first time, Senator Bennett asked for my help, and I thought, man, there is no way he is going to be able to move something like this because you had all the progressive environmental organizations, you had lots of people from the counties who of course resisted these sorts of things, and you had lots of challenges in the West putting together public lands policies. We saw it again here recently in eastern Oregon. But Bob Bennett pulled it off. He pulled it off because he pretty much just smothered both sides with attention. Each side would have a point. He would respond. He would send his staff down to talk to people. And those who wouldn't normally possibly agree came together and found common ground on public lands policy.

I remember because the President signed it in 2009, Senator Bennett and I were in the back—I guess largely because we were the tallest—and we talked about how unlikely it was that we would be there and that we would have all of these opportunities to serve together.

As we remember Bob Bennett, my hope is we will understand, as did Senator Bennett, that, much like today, neither side had enough votes to get everything it wanted. That was the case then, and it continues to be the case today. He understood that no single party had a lock on all the good ideas, but rather than just shrug his shoulders or go out and race for a microphone in order to score some sort of quick political advantage, Bob Bennett, in his career in the Senate, stood for what we call principled bipartisanship.

I imagine there are going to be a number of farewells this week to a wonderful friend, a terrific Senator, in my view, and an even better person. I just hope that apropos of what we have seen with Senator FEINSTEIN and Senator ALEXANDER, as they approach another big vote, let's put as much of our time and effort into finding common ground as possible. Sometimes it can't be done. I get that, and Bob Bennett did too. But certainly we can put vastly more time and effort into finding common ground, pursuing what Bob Bennett was all about because he was a U.S. Senator who gave public service a good name.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, if I may, I want to thank the Senator from Oregon for those remarks.

My colleagues might be interested to know that I was chairman of Rules, and Bob was the ranking member, and this was during the period before the first inauguration of Barack Obama. As we all know, the Rules Committee is in charge of making the arrangements for the occasion.

Bob was really just a wonderful person to work with. In the first place, we worked really well together. We sat down, we went over the problems, and we talked about solutions. Then came the subject of the Senate lunch following the inaugural. Well, I didn't pay much attention to it. Then I realized that this was a huge thing. It was in National Statuary Hall. There were decorations. We had to get a fine painting. In this case, I arranged for it to be a great California landscape by Thomas Hill, which came from the museum in New York. To plan for it, there is something that has been traditional, which is the meal tasting, and Senator Bennett and his wonderful wife Joyce and my husband and I went up to the fourth floor, and the table was set as it would be set at this lunch. We did a tasting from every culinary caterer who was bidding to do the lunch, believe it or not, and I think there were four of them. So there were four entrees and four salads and four desserts. And Joyce and Bob and Dick and I sat there, and we went through the motions and did it. But it was with great humor. And the two of them together really were a very special couple.

The Senator from Oregon knew him in a different way than I knew him. Bob Bennett truly was a man among men. He had a humility about him, but he also had a real can-do sense, and he really cared about his Senate term. I know Senator ALEXANDER knew him well. It was really wonderful for me on the Rules Committee because it was much the way the Senator from Tennessee is on Energy and Water appropriations.

I had a chance to meet Joyce and get to know her, and it was very special. I think we put on a very good inaugural—a bipartisan inaugural, if you will—and I just want to say thank you, Senator.

Mr. WYDEN. Thank you.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Because this really was a man who didn't participate in any obstruction or any difficulty. He was always positive and always willing to do his part and to help. That is really very special.

I would like to give my best to his family and his friends. The State of Utah had a wonderful Senator in Bob Bennett, and he will be missed.

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 senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLAKE. 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.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS ACT

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to speak in support of legislation reforming the MTB, or the miscellaneous tariff benefit process. I am pleased to help this legislation advance. It is my hope that this bill will soon be on the President's desk. As many will remember, a dark cloud hung over the Congress with regard to the practice of earmarking in early 2009.

The feeding at the earmark trough had long since expanded to the point of ridiculousness. Earmarks exploded to their annual record of \$29 billion in 2006. They were long a problem before that, but it had become much, much worse at that time.

Congress had become accustomed to powerful Members getting a large chunk of the earmark pie, and rank-and-file Members would fight over the scraps.

We saw less and less true oversight as more and more spending was doled out in congressional back rooms. It wasn't just spending on earmarks that we didn't have good oversight on. It was the entire Federal budget. It was largely a problem because so much of our time in Congress was spent doling out earmarks and making sure that every Member got a few and that they were scattered around. We really gave up on the oversight that we should have been conducting.

At the same time, earmarks opponents had ample opportunity to shame the process by highlighting bridges to nowhere, teapot museums, and the National Cowgirl Hall of Fame, for example, receiving these earmarks.

But attention on the issue focused sharply in early February of 2009, when reports surfaced that a lobbying firm specializing in defense appropriations had been raided by the FBI. The New York Times noted that the firm "set up shop at the busy intersection between political fund-raising and taxpayer spending, directing tens of millions of dollars in contributions to lawmakers, while steering hundreds of millions of dollars in earmarks contracts back to his clients."

The cloud over Congress darkened even further with suggestions of pay-to-play straw-man contributions, the reimbursing of employees for political contributions, and pressuring others for political giving. In quick succession, both the House and the Senate rightly put in place a moratorium over all earmarks, a ban that has remained intact ever since.

While we gladly said goodbye to the bad old days of congressional porkbarrel spending, we soon found out that there were several things that Congress only knew how to do through

earmarking. This included the so-called miscellaneous tariff benefits, or MTBs.

MTBs are provisions that, when signed into law, provide tariff and duty relief for imports that are not domestically produced. The historic MTB process benefited from a consensus-driven process administered by the International Trade Commission that, for the most part, set it apart from the much ridiculed Federal largesse doled out by earmarking. Unfortunately, the original process also required that an original bill be introduced by a Member of Congress—a specific bill for a specific tariff reduction, often to benefit a particular for-profit company.

I have long held that doing away with these individual bills and establishing an MTB process that relies on the ITC to accept and review proposals over which Congress has final say would be preferable. Such an approach would both comply with the earmark moratorium while providing taxpayers a measure of confidence that undue influence was not being inappropriately exerted.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to work with both House and Senate leadership and with members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means on moving such a proposal forward.

To be clear, my goals of being an original cosponsor of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 and vocally supporting moving forward with legislation reforming the MTB process is twofold. First and foremost, cutting tariffs is the right thing to do. In fact, I would support permanent tariff reductions as a means of furthering the benefits of free trade and lightening the burden on U.S. producers. In addition, the longer we go without being able to move forward with MTB bills, the more threatened the earmark moratorium is.

I wish I could say that all Members of Congress are willing to permanently walk away from this wayward process of congressional earmarking, but that is not the case. Those wishing to go back to the bad old days will use any excuse to support ending the earmark moratorium.

Reforming the MTB process not only provides a path for much needed tariff relief and a modicum of confidence for taxpayers, but it is also good for the long-term survival of the earmark moratorium.

I am pleased to be a part of this effort moving forward. The House companion legislation passed with overwhelming support. I believe there were only two dissenting votes in the House. It is my hope that the Senate will soon follow suit.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

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

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

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

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 Senate amendment No. 3801 to Calendar No. 96, H.R. 2028, an act making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Tim Scott, Marco Rubio, Michael B. Enzi, Daniel Coats, Cory Gardner, Roy Blunt, John Cornyn, Mike Rounds, James Lankford, Roger F. Wicker, Thad Cochran, Lamar Alexander, Johnny Isakson, David Vitter, Patrick J. Toomey, Rand Paul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on amendment No. 3801, offered by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. ALEXANDER, as amended, to H.R. 2028, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) would have voted "yea."

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), 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 yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 66 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Alexander	Donnelly	Manchin
Ayotte	Enzi	Menendez
Barrasso	Ernst	Moran
Blunt	Fischer	Murkowski
Boozman	Flake	Paul
Burr	Gardner	Perdue
Capito	Graham	Portman
Cassidy	Grassley	Risch
Coats	Hatch	Roberts
Cochran	Heitkamp	Rounds
Collins	Hoeven	Rubio
Corker	Inhofe	Sasse
Cotton	Isakson	Scott
Crapo	Johnson	Sessions
Daines	Lankford	

Shelby	Thune	Vitter
Sullivan	Tillis	Wicker
NAYS—42		
Baldwin	Heinrich	Nelson
Bennet	Heller	Peters
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Kaine	Reid
Boxer	King	Schatz
Brown	Klobuchar	Schumer
Cantwell	Leahy	Shaheen
Cardin	Lee	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	McConnell	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Warner
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warren
Franken	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden

NOT VOTING—8

Cornyn	Kirk	Sanders
Cruz	McCain	Toomey
Durbin	McCaskill	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 42.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

The Senator from Tennessee.

AMENDMENT NO. 3804 WITHDRAWN

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment No. 3804.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

The majority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 3878 TO AMENDMENT NO. 3801

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I offer the Cotton amendment No. 3878.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. COTTON, proposes an amendment numbered 3878 to amendment No. 3801.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to purchase heavy water produced in Iran.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the Cotton amendment.

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 Senate amendment No. 3878 to amendment No. 3801 to Calendar No. 96, H.R. 2028, an act making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Thad Cochran, Lamar Alexander, Johnny Isakson, Marco

Rubio, David Vitter, Patrick J. Toomey, Steve Daines, Richard C. Shelby, James Lankford, John Thune, James M. Inhofe, Lisa Murkowski, Tom Cotton, Pat Roberts, John Barasso, John Hoeven.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the Alexander substitute amendment No. 3801.

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 Senate amendment No. 3801 to Calendar No. 96, H.R. 2028, an act making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Bob Corker, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, Mike Crapo, Joni Ernst, Jerry Moran, John Boozman, Lindsey Graham, John Thune, Daniel Coats, Chuck Grassley, Shelley Moore Capito, Thad Cochran, Lamar Alexander, Richard Burr, Roy Blunt.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES RICHARDSON

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the career of Dr. James "Jim" Richardson, who is retiring from the University of Nevada, Reno, UNR, this year.

Dr. Richardson is stepping down from his positions as director of judicial studies and foundation professor of sociology and judicial studies after 48 years of service to UNR. His commitment and dedication to the judicial studies and justice management programs have been invaluable in preparing students for careers in the justice system. Dr. Richardson has enriched the lives of hundreds of students, including the many undergraduate students he introduced to the field of sociology and the doctoral can-

didates he mentored as they completed their dissertations.

In addition to his teaching activities, Dr. Richardson has been a prolific researcher and writer. He was among the first researchers to focus on new religious movements. He has been praised for his interdisciplinary approach to sociology, particularly for his incorporation of subjects such as law, psychology, and economics into the study of religion. Dr. Richardson has authored or coauthored 9 books, more than 150 articles, and 85 book chapters. In addition, he has held nearly 350 presentations in almost 30 countries. Through his work, Dr. Richardson has made important contributions to the scholarship of sociology and has enriched academia as a whole.

Dr. Richardson has had an impact on the practice of law and the justice system in more direct settings as well. For instance, he has served as an expert witness on a variety of legal cases. He has also been a consultant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has worked to help law enforcement officials better understand the interaction between the justice system and religious groups. In addition, Dr. Richardson has researched several issues for the Nevada Supreme Court.

I congratulate Dr. Richardson on his many successes and decades of dedicated service to UNR and to the Silver State. Both the justice system and academia have benefitted from his work, and I wish him the best in his retirement and future endeavors.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from this evening's vote on cloture on the substitute amendment No. 3801 to the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, H.R. 2028, which was not agreed to.

On rollcall vote No. 66, had I been present, I would have voted to oppose cloture. The junior Senator from Arkansas has proposed an amendment which would grind the Senate's appropriations process to a halt while undermining U.S. national security. This amendment is simply another attempt to undermine the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA, that has verifiably eliminated the threat of Iran's nuclear program to the United States, Israel, and the international community. In fact, the junior Senator from Arkansas attempted to undermine this national security agreement before it was even negotiated by leading a partisan letter to Iran's Supreme Leader, implying that Congress would not honor any potential diplomatic resolution to the conflict. The unprecedented attempt failed.

Now that this agreement has been implemented, he is trying to undermine it again by attempting to prohibit the Department of Energy from taking actions which support the deal and remove nuclear-related materials

from Iran—actions which, if needed, are important to U.S. national security. As such, I strongly oppose this effort and continue to support the forceful implementation of the JCPOA in order to continue to prevent Iran from ever possessing a nuclear weapon.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-34, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to France for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$72 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-34

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: The Government of France.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment* \$45 million.

Other \$27 million.

TOTAL \$72 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services Under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Three-hundred and twelve (312) AGM-114K1A Hellfire Missiles.

One-hundred two (102) AGM-114N1A Hellfire Missiles.

Fifty (50) ATM-114Q1A Hellfire Training Missiles.

Non-MDE items included in this request are: Hellfire Missile conversion kits; blast fragmentation sleeves and installation kits; containers; and transportation.

(iv) Military Department: Army (FR-B-WAA, Amendment 8).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: FR-B-WAA-\$42.2M-09 JAN 08.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: April 29 2016.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

The Government of France—Hellfire Missiles

The Government of France previously requested the potential sale of one hundred twelve (112) AGM-114K1A Hellfire Missiles, one hundred two (102) AGM-114N1A Hellfire Missiles, fifty (50) ATM-114Q1A Hellfire Training Missiles. Non-MDE consists of four (4) Hellfire Missile Mock-Up Sectional Models, four (4) Hellfire II AGM-114N Warhead Mock-Ups, thirty (30) Hellfire M36-E4 Training Missiles, sixty (60) Hellfire M60 Dummy Missiles, M299 Launcher Spare Parts (O and I Level), Hellfire Missile Spare Parts (O and I Level), M36-4 Training Missile Spare Parts (O and I Level), Integrated Logistics Support Hardware Equipment, Training, U.S. Government Technical Assistance, one hundred (100) Dome Covers, three (3) Hellfire AGM-114K1A Warhead Sections, three (3) Hellfire AGM-114N1 Warhead Sections, thirty (30) LASS Simulators, three (3) AN-205Bs, forty-four (44) IRIS, three (3) Calibration Cables, AN-205B Test Equipment Spare Parts, AGM-114N1 Warheads without Electronic Safe, Arm and Fire Device, thirteen (13) AGM-114K1A Main Warheads with No Control Interface Group, thirteen (13) AGM-114K1A Precursors, Hellfire Tripod Launcher with Launch Control without Laser, Technical Data Documentation, Publications, Repair and Return Services, Classified Technical Data Package, Unanticipated and Unprogrammed Requirements, sixteen (16) Hellfire II AGM-114K1A Missile Sleeves, Hellfire M60 Dummy Missile Spare Parts, sixty (60) M34 Hellfire Training Missile, and Conversion Services for M34 Dummy Missiles. The MDE value of these items was \$20 million; the total implemented value of the initial case and amendments was \$42 million.

Of the items listed above, France has already received (via a below Congressional threshold-level FMS case, FR-B-WAA) one-hundred and twelve (112) AGM-114K1A Hellfire Missiles, one hundred two (102) AGM-114N1A Hellfire Missiles, fifty (50) ATM-114Q1A Hellfire Training Missiles, Hellfire Missile conversion kits, blast fragmentation sleeves and installation kits, containers, and transportation.

France has requested that this existing FMS case, FR-B-WAA, be amended with the possible sale of two-hundred (200) AGM-114K1A Hellfire Missiles, Hellfire Missile conversion, blast fragmentation sleeves and installation kits, containers, and transportation. The estimated MDE cost in this amendment is \$25 million. The total estimated cost is \$30 million.

As the amendment requested by France will raise the value of FR-B-WAA over the Congressional notification threshold, this transmittal notifies what will be the total quantities and value of the Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) with this proposed amendment. The estimated cost of MDE is \$45 million. The total estimated cost is \$72 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the capability of a NATO ally. France is a major political and economic power in Europe and a key democratic partner of the United States in ensuring peace and stability around the world. It

is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist France to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The additional missiles will meet France's operational requirements for a precision-guided tactical missile for its Tigre Attack Helicopter. The purchase will directly support French forces actively engaged in operations in Mali and Northern Africa, providing them the capability to successfully engage targets with minimal collateral damage. France will have no difficulty absorbing these missiles into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

There is no principal contractor for this sale as the missiles are coming from U.S. Army stock. There are no known offset agreements in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require any additional U.S. Government or contractor representatives in France.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-34

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. AGM-114K1A, AGM-114N1, and ATM-114Q1: The highest level for release of the K1A semi active laser is SECRET, based upon the software. Software documentation (e.g., Data Processing, Software Requirements, Algorithms) are not authorized for disclosure. The highest level of classified information that could be disclosed by a proposed sale or by testing of the end item is up to and including SECRET. The highest level that must be disclosed for production, maintenance, or training is up to and including SECRET. Reverse engineering could reveal SECRET information. Vulnerability data, countermeasures, vulnerability/susceptibility analyses, and threat definitions are classified SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL. Detailed information to include discussions, reports and studies of system capabilities, vulnerabilities and limitations that leads to conclusions on specific tactics or other counter countermeasures (CCM) are not authorized for disclosure.

2. A determination has been made that the recipient country can provide the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government and are releasable to the Government of France. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(5)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), as amended, we are forwarding Transmittal No. 0H-16. This notification relates to enhancements or upgrades from the level of sensitivity of technology or capability described in the Section 36(b)(1) AECA certification 14-18 of 07 July 2014.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0H-16

Report of Enhancement or Upgrade of Sensitivity of Technology or Capability (Sec. 36(b)(5)(A), AECA)

i. Purchaser: Government of Singapore
 ii. Sec. 36(b)(1), AECA Transmittal No.: 14-18; Date: 07 July 2014; Military Department: Air Force.

iii. Description: On 07 July 2014, Congress was notified by Congressional certification transmittal number 14-18, of the possible sale under Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) of nine-hundred and thirteen (913) KMU-556 B/B Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) kits for Mk-84 2000 lb bombs, one-hundred (100) FMU-152A/B Live Fuzes, and three-hundred (300) DSU-40 Laser Precision Guidance Set. Also included were containers, munition trailers, support equipment, spare and repair parts, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor engineering and technical support, and other related elements of logistical and program support. The total estimated major defense equipment (MDE) cost is \$43 million. The total estimated program cost is \$63 million.

This transmittal reports the enhancement of the KMU-556 F/B JDAM kits to include SAASM/AJ (Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module with Anti-Jam) GPS receivers. There is no increase in the total estimated MDE cost or total estimated program cost.

iv. Significance: This report is being provided because at the time of the original notification, Singapore was not approved for anti-jam capability. Singapore received DoD approval for anti-jam capability on 22 October 2015.

v. Justification: This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy goals and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of a major Southeast Asian partner in counterterrorism and an important force for political stability and economic progress in South East Asia.

vi. Date Report Delivered to Congress: MAY 02, 2016.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 0H-16

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology

1. The Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) is not a stand-alone weapon. It is a "bolt-on" guidance package that converts unguided bombs into precision-guided munitions (PGMs). Weapon accuracy is dependent on target coordinates and present position coordinates entered into the guidance control unit. The Inertial Navigation System (INS), using updates from the Global Positioning System (GPS), helps guide the bomb to the target via the use of movable tails fins. With the addition of a laser guidance nose kit, the JDAM is able to engage moving targets. The JDAM all-up-round (AUR) (JDAM kit, unguided bomb body, and tail fuze) is UNCLASSIFIED; technical data for JDAM is classified up to SECRET.

2. This transmittal reports the enhancement of the KMU-556 F/B JDAM kits to include anti-jam Global Positioning System (GPS) capability. The KMU-556 F/B Tail Kit with Global Positioning System Selective Availability Anti-Spoofing Module with Anti-jam (GPS/SAASM/AJ) is the tail kit for the GBU-31F(V) 1/B and GBU-56 F (V)/B. Information revealing SAASM implementation details are classified SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific

hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures which might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that the recipient country can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Singapore.

DEFENSE SECURITY
 COOPERATION AGENCY,
 Arlington, Va.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-28, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Tunisia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$100.8 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
 COOPERATION AGENCY,
 Arlington, VA.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-28, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Tunisia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$100.8 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

DEFENSE SECURITY
 COOPERATION AGENCY,
 Arlington, VA.

Hon. ED ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 16-28, concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Tunisia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$100.8 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-28

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Tunisia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:
 Major Defense Equipment* \$44.3 million.
 Other \$56.5 million.
 Total \$100.8 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
 Twenty-five (25) Embedded GPS/Inertial (EGI) Navigation Systems (INS).
 Twenty-four (24) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS).
 Ten (10) AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles.
 Eighty-two (82) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) Rounds.

Non-MDE: This request includes the following Non-MDE: To be installed on each of the twenty-four (24) EDA OH-58D aircraft: one (1) SHP Rolls-Royce 250-C3OR/3 Engine, one (1) AN/ARC-164 UHF Radio, one (1) AN/ARC-186 VHF Radio, one (1) PC-DTS-V Data Recorder, two (2) AN/ARC-201D Radios, one (1) AN/APX-118 IFF Transponder, one (1) AN/APR-39A(V)/1/4 Radar Signal Detecting Set, one (1) AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Receiver, one (1) M134 DH Mini-Gun, one (1) M3P Aircraft Gun System, and two (2) M260 Rocket Launchers.

This request also includes: fifty (50) AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), five-hundred thousand (500,000) 12.7mm rounds for the M3P Gun System, 2.3 million 7.62mm rounds for the M134DH Mini-Gun, the A965M1 Decoy Chaff Cartridges, M211 and M212 Advanced Infrared Countermeasures Munition flares, eighty-two (82) MK66 MOD 4+ 2.75 rocket motors and eighty-two (82) M152 High Explosive (HE) warheads to support the APKWS, one (1) EGI for the Combined Armament Avionics Electrical Trainers, six (6) M279A1 Hellfire Launchers, associated test and support equipment, technical support, the Army's Non-Standard Rotary Wing Aviation Program Manager's Office (NSRWA PMO) technical support, Security Assistance Management Directorate's (SAMD) program technical support, additional contractor support, Peculiar Ground Support Equipment (PGSE), Post Production Support Services (PPSS), Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), Retrofit Service Notice (RSN), Repair and Return (R&R), communication and navigation equipment, aircraft survivability equipment, displays, flyable storage, transportation of aircraft, publications, and training.

(iv) Military Department: Army (IBD).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: TU-B-USS-12 JAN 15-\$405M.

(vi) Sales Commission. Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Annex attached.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: MAY 03, 2016.

* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Tunisia-OH-58D Kiowa Warrior Aircraft
 Equipment and Support

The Government of Tunisia has requested a possible sale of:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):
 Twenty-five (25) Embedded GPS/Inertial (EGI) Navigation Systems (INS).
 Twenty-four (24) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning Systems (CMWS).
 Ten (10) AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles.
 Eighty-two (82) Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) Rounds.

This request includes the following Non-MDE: To be installed on each of the twenty-four (24) WA OH-58D aircraft: one (1) SHP Rolls-Royce 250-C30R/3 Engine, one (1) AN/ARC-164 UHF Radio, one (1) AN/ARC-186 VHF Radio, one (1) PC-DTS-V Data Recorder, two (2) AN/ARC-201D Radios, one (1) AN/APX-118 IFF Transponder, one (1) AN/APR-39A(V)1/4 Radar Signal Detecting Set, one (1) AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Receiver, one (1) M134 DH Mini-Gun, one (1) M3P Aircraft Gun System, and two (2) M260 Rocket Launchers.

This request also includes: fifty (50) AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), five-hundred thousand (500,000) 12.7mm rounds for the M3P Gun System, 2.3 million 7.62mm rounds for the M134DH Mini-Gun, the A965M1 Decoy Chaff Cartridges, M211 and M212 Advance Infrared Countermeasures Munition flares, eighty-two (82) MK66 MOD 4 2.75 rocket motors and eighty-two (82) M152 High Explosive (HE) warheads to support the APKWS, one (1) EGI for the Combined Armament Avionics Electrical Trainers, six (6) M279A1 Hellfire Launchers, associated test and support equipment, technical support, the Army's Non-Standard Rotary Wing Aviation Program Manager's Office (NSRWA PMO) technical support, Security Assistance Management Directorate's (SAMDM) program technical support, additional contractor support, Peculiar Ground Support Equipment (PGSE), Post Production Support Services (PPSS), Government Furnished Equipment (GFE), Retrofit Service Notice (RSN), Repair and Return (R&R), communication and navigation equipment, aircraft survivability equipment, displays, flyable storage, transportation of aircraft, publications, and training.

The total estimated value of MDE is \$44.3 million. The total overall estimated value is \$100.8 million.

Tunisia has been approved to receive twenty-four (24) OH-58D Kiowa Warrior Helicopters via the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) Program under a separate notification. That separate notification included only the OH-58D airframes, thus this transmittal includes all the major components and customer-unique requirements requested to supplement the EDA grant transfer.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States by helping to improve the security of Tunisia which has been, and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the North African region. The United States is committed to the security of Tunisia, and it is vital to U.S. national interests to assist Tunisia to develop and maintain a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The OH-58D Kiowa Warrior helicopters along with the parts, systems, and support enumerated in this notification will improve Tunisia's capability to conduct border security and combat operations against terrorists, including Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Libya, and Ansar al-Sharia, Tunisia (AAS-T). These helicopters will further modernize the Tunisian armed forces and increase its interoperability with U.S. forces and other coalition partners. Tunisia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractor for this effort is unknown and will be determined during contract negotiations. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will require the assignment of approximately ten (10) additional U.S. Government and approxi-

mately fifteen (15) contractor representatives to Tunisia for approximately five (5) years to support the fielding, maintenance, and personal training.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 16-28

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. This sale will involve the release of sensitive technology to Tunisia. The OH-58D Kiowa Warrior Helicopter weapons system is classified up to SECRET. The OH-58D aircraft features advanced avionics and other technologically sensitive systems. Aircraft in the U.S. Government configuration will be equipped with one (1) SHP Rolls-Royce 250-C30R/3 Engine, one (1) AN/ARC-164 UHF Radio, one (1) AN/ARC-186 VHF Radio, one (1) PC-DTS-V Data Recorder, two (2) AN/ARC-201D Radios, one (1) AN/APX-118 IFF Transponder, one (1) Embedded UPS/Inertial (EGI) Navigation System (INS), one (1) AN/APR-39A(V)1/4 Radar Signal Detecting Set, one (1) AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS), one (1) AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Receiver, one (1) M134 DH Mini-Gun, one (1) M3P Aircraft Gun System, two (2) M260 Rocket Launchers, Hellfire Missile System, the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS), AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), the AGM-114R Hellfire Missile, A965M1 Decoy Chaff Cartridges, M211 and M212 Advance Infrared Countermeasures Munition flares.

2. Sensitive and/or classified (up to SECRET) elements of the proposed OH-58D Kiowa Warrior Helicopter sale include hardware, accessories, components, and associated software: Embedded GPS/Inertial (EGI) Navigation System (INS), the AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System (CMWS), the AN/APX-118 Transponder Identify Friend or Foe (IFF), the AN/APR-39A(V)1/4 Radar Signal Detecting Set, the AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Receiver, the AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVGs), the AGM-114R Hellfire Missiles, the Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) All-Up-Rounds (AURs), A965M1 Decoy Chaff Cartridge, and the M211 and M212 Advance Infrared Countermeasures Munition flares. Additional sensitive information includes operating manuals, and maintenance technical orders containing performance information, operating and test procedures, and other information related to support operations and repair. The hardware, software, and data identified are classified to protect vulnerabilities, design, and performance parameters, and other similar critical information.

a. The EGI/INS is a navigation platform that combines an inertial sensor assembly with a fixed reception pattern antenna (GPS receiver and a common Kalman filter. The EGI system is the primary source for position information. The EGI is UNCLASSIFIED. The GPS crypto variable keys needed for highest GPS accuracy are classified up to SECRET.

b. The AN/AAR-57 Common Missile Warning System utilizes electro-optical sensors to warn the aircrew of threatening missile launch and approach.

This system detects and performs data hand-off so countermeasures can be automatically dispensed. The system provides pilots hostile fire indication. The system hardware components are UNCLASSIFIED without installed software. When software is installed, the system is classified up to CONFIDENTIAL.

c. The AN/APX-118 Identification Friend or Foe combined transponder interrogator sys-

tem is UNCLASSIFIED unless evaluator parameters are enabled, which are SECRET.

d. The AN/APR-39A(V)1/4 Radar Signal Detecting Set provides warning of radar directed threats to allow appropriate evasive maneuvers and deployment of radar countermeasures. The system hardware components are UNCLASSIFIED without installed software. When the software is installed, the system is classified up to CONFIDENTIAL.

e. The AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Receiver is a passive laser warning system that can receive, process, and provide for the display of threat information. The system, hardware components, and software are UNCLASSIFIED.

f. The AN/AVS-6 Night Vision Goggles (NVG) is a 3rd generation aviation NVG offering higher resolution, high gain, and photo response to near infrared. Hardware is UNCLASSIFIED and technical data and documentation to be provided are UNCLASSIFIED.

8. The AGM-114R Hellfire Missile has sensitive technology contained within operational semi-active laser seeker. The highest level for release of the AGM-114R is SECRET, based upon the semi-active seeker and warhead. Reverse engineering could reveal CONFIDENTIAL information. Vulnerability data, countermeasures, vulnerability/susceptibility analyses, and threat definitions are classified SECRET or CONFIDENTIAL.

h. The Advanced Precision Kill Weapon System (APKWS) All-Up-Round (AUR) is an air-to-ground weapon that consists of an APKWS Guidance Section (GS), 2.75-inch MK66 Mod 4 rocket motor, and MK152 warhead/fuze. APKWS uses a semi-active laser seeker. The GS is installed between the rocket motor and warhead to create a guided rocket. The APKWS may be procured as an independent component to be mated to appropriate 2.75-inch warheads/fuzes and rocket motors purchased separately or may be purchased as an AUR. The overall classification is SECRET.

i. The A965M1 is a 25.4mm Decoy Chaff Cartridge. All cartridge components including the cartridge case, piston, end cap, and theoretical band coverage are UNCLASSIFIED. The specifications and drawings for this item are also UNCLASSIFIED. Radar Cross Section (RCS) measurements of deployed chaff are CONFIDENTIAL. Chaff deployment timing, sequence, pattern, and effectiveness against radar threats are SECRET/NOFORN.

3. Software, hardware, and other data/information, which is classified or sensitive, is reviewed prior to release to protect system vulnerabilities, design data, and performance parameters. Some end-item hardware, software, and other data identified above are classified at the CONFIDENTIAL and SECRET level. Potential compromise of these systems is controlled through management of the basic software programs of highly sensitive systems and software-controlled weapon system on a case-by-case basis.

4. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar capabilities. Weapon system effectiveness to persecute adversaries kinetically and strategically would be greatly compromised, and interoperability with friendly forces would be adversely impacted.

5. A determination has been made that Tunisia, the recipient country, can provide the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national

security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

6. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Tunisia.

TRIBUTE TO NEW JERSEY STUDENTS ENLISTING IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, today I wish to honor 61 high school seniors in Camden County, NJ, for their commendable decision to enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Of these 61, 20 have elected to join the U.S. Army: Dalton Bretz, Freddy Guzman, Alliyah Rowe, Joseph Davis, James Helsel, Siobhan Reheuser, Joseph Stone, Natalie Reyes, William Landsaw, Marcon Quinagon, Joshua Roque, Pasquale Joseph Livecchi, Jalen Reginald Tompkins, Erik Santos, Quiyara Alexis Miller, Anthony Eugen Evans, Raymundo Ricco, Luis Francisco Mansilla, Maxwell Flaherty, and Michael Felix.

Six have elected to join the U.S. Navy: Keelei Galloway, James Hyland, Domenic Miraglia, Delaney Carr, Ryan Moore, and Vincent Dinicolas.

Five have elected to join the U.S. Air Force: Madison Shields, Noah Forsman, Samuel Lugo, Dustin McGunnigle, and Krystal Ford.

Eighteen have elected to join the U.S. Marine Corps: Jonathon Brunick, Bilal Gibson, Jacob Rivera, Keith Mennig, Michael Andrescavage, Anthony Shaffer, Vincent Bulgarino, Sarah Astor, Austin Cole, Antoniel Rivera-Santos, Christopher Morales, Andrew Jago, David Foulks, Joseph Esguerra, Jacob Jelesiewicz, Andre Lopez, Lineilys Ramos Sanchez, and Joseph Rios.

And 12 have elected to join the New Jersey National Guard: Shersy Batista, Sherly Batista, Joselyn Chevere, Anthony Crispaldi, Allison Johnson, Nicholas Lombardo, Mary Grace Oinal, Nicholas Oliver-Simons, Jasmine Perez, Angel Rivera, Savanna Sanchez, and John Scullan.

These 61 individuals will also be honored on May 17, 2016, at the Our Community Salutes of South Jersey recognition ceremony in Voorhees Township, NJ.

The future of our Nation remains strong because of young men and women like these 61 individuals who have decided to step forward and commit themselves to the defense of our Nation and to upholding the ideals upon which it was founded. Indeed, these New Jerseyans represent the very best of America, and they should rest assured that the full support of the Senate as well as that of the American people are with them in whatever challenges may lie ahead.

It is thanks to the dedication of untold numbers of patriots, like these 61 whom we are able to meet here today in the Senate and openly debate the best solutions to the many and diverse

problems that confront our country. It is thanks to their sacrifices that the United States of America remains a beacon of hope and freedom throughout the world. We owe them, along with all those who serve our country, a deep debt of gratitude.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER 2 JOHN HEFFERNAN

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize CWO2 John S. Heffernan, Retired, for his leadership and dedication to our State and Nation as a soldier, a veteran, and a volunteer. He is truly a public servant.

Mr. Heffernan enlisted in the Army in 1962 and began his military career with basic training at Fort Chaffee, AR. He completed telecommunications training at Fort Gordon, GA, and then served as a cryptographer in the 33rd Signal Battalion at Fort Richardson, AK.

Mr. Heffernan was discharged from the Army on March 19, 1965, and briefly assigned to the U.S. Army Reserve Control Group, Reinforcement, before joining the Arkansas National Guard less than a week later. He served as a personnel staff noncommissioned officer, ultimately reaching the enlisted rank of sergeant first class, E-7. In 1980, Mr. Heffernan was appointed as a warrant officer and served as a military personnel technician and later promoted to the rank of chief warrant officer 2.

After completing more than 27 years of military service and approximately 25 years as a fulltime, dual status military technician for the Arkansas Army National Guard, Mr. Heffernan retired as a servicemember and as a civil service employee and was transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve Control Group, Retired Reserves, in 1990.

Shortly after his retirement, Mr. Heffernan went back to work as a family assistance officer at Fisher Armory in North Little Rock in support of the 148th Evacuation Hospital and the 25th Rear Operations Center, during their deployment to Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Following Desert Storm, Mr. Heffernan saw the need to assist military retirees and their families, so for the next 5 years, he provided his voluntary services at Camp Robinson in North Little Rock. After his time at Camp Robinson, Mr. Heffernan spent the next 18 years, providing voluntary retirement services at the Little Rock Air Force Base, becoming the director of retiree activities in 2000. Mr. Heffernan has been a tireless advocate and the go-to person in central Arkansas for all matters related to military retirees and their families. In April, Mr. Heffernan retired as a volunteer, but remains active in the military and veteran community by serving as the retiree representative on the board of

directors for the National Guard Association of Arkansas.

For more than half of a century, Mr. Heffernan has been a selfless servant to others. I take this opportunity to recognize and say thank you to CW2 John S. Heffernan, Retired, for his service to Arkansas, our Nation, and his fellow man. May God continue to bless him in his retirement.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAN DIEGO ZOO GLOBAL

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join Senator FEINSTEIN and me in recognizing the centennial of the San Diego Zoo Global, a world-class facility dedicated to providing expert animal care and promoting wildlife conservation.

Founded in 1916, the San Diego Zoo Global began as a sanctuary for abandoned animals left behind after the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego. The zoo expanded quickly, opening its doors to rare and exotic animals donated by private owners, purchased from circuses and other zoos, and rescued from the wild. In the 1950s, zoo director Dr. Charles Schroeder had the idea of exhibiting animals in a large, free-range habitat that provided space for breeding and conservation research. His dream became a reality in 1972 with the opening of the San Diego Zoo Safari Park, a one-of-a-kind 1,800-acre habitat that is now home to more than 3,200 animals. Over half of the park has been set aside as protected native species habitat.

Throughout the years, the San Diego Zoo Global has played a critical role in preserving rare wildlife and habitats through its Institute for Conservation Research, housed in the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Center for Conservation Research. Founded in 1975, the institute is one of the largest zoo-based research centers in the world and has led several successful efforts to protect some of the world's most endangered species, including the magnificent California condor. The zoo led the effort to save the condor by designing and implementing a successful 25-year captive-breeding process that reintroduced the species to its native habitat. At the start of the program, the California condor was near extinction; today the current condor population is more than 420, with approximately 200 living in the wild in California, Arizona, Utah, and Mexico.

The San Diego Zoo Global is also making an immediate and lasting impact in our Nation's classrooms. Each year, the San Diego Zoo and the Institute for Conservation Research hosts a workshop for middle and high school teachers from across the United States. This hands-on experience allows educators to develop innovative lessons in conservation to bring back to their students.

Over the past 100 years, the San Diego Zoo Global has opened its doors to millions of visitors from around the

globe, setting a new standard for zoological institutions worldwide. Senator FEINSTEIN and I want to congratulate the staff, volunteers, and supporters of this extraordinary organization for the important role they play in the care and preservation of our earth's most beautiful creatures and habitats. We know their work will continue to make a profound difference for generations to come.●

REMEMBERING SAMUEL STATEN, SENIOR

● Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I remember the distinguished life and career of Mr. Samuel Staten, Sr., who passed away at the age of 80 on Tuesday, April 26, 2016. Sam was not only a trusted adviser and dedicated father, but a pillar of strength for thousands in the labor movement and Philadelphia. I would like to take this time to not only send my condolences to his family, but to reflect upon his remarkable life. He spent 50 years in the labor industry and dedicated his career to strengthening the rights of workers and the bonds of friendship between the communities of Philadelphia. He worked his entire life for the betterment of his fellow workers and experienced firsthand the hardships that inadequate wages and benefits can have on hard-working Americans.

Sam's presence was felt in the labor movement long before his time as one of Philadelphia's most prominent civic leaders. He spent 10 years as a construction laborer in Philadelphia in the 1960s and remembered working for \$2.60 an hour, without health care, without a pension plan, without any of the support many of our Nation's workers have come to enjoy today. His experience in the transformative decade of the sixties showed him not only the importance of the labor movement, but the power that collective action can have for the well-being of the community and the Nation.

Following 10 years as a construction worker, Sam's capacity for leadership and his ability to unite people were recognized when he became a field representative for Laborers' Local 332 in 1970. His skills and leadership helped him to quickly rise through the ranks, and in 1973, he was appointed assistant business manager for Local 332. The high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues continued to be evident in 1978 when he was elected business manager for Local 332 and held that position until 2008. He also served as the secretary-treasurer of the Laborers' District Council of the Metropolitan Area of Philadelphia & Vicinity. He officially retired from Laborers Local 332 and the Laborers' District Council in 2010.

Never one to narrow his focus to just one area, he brought his leadership and insight to countless other organizations. Over the years, he served as a trustee of the Laborers' District Council Building & Construction Health &

Welfare Fund, delegate to the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, board member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, member of the African-American Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Laborers' District Council Building & Construction Pension Fund, board member of the Pennsylvania Convention Center Authority, and member of the Pennsylvania Prevailing Wage Appeals Board. These represent only a few of the many organizations to which Sam lent his support, but show the extensive influence and support he has given to the Philadelphia area.

Given the breadth of his dedication to the workers and people of Philadelphia, it is unsurprising that his leadership extended even further through charitable work. He helped to found the Laborers' District Council Charity Fund through an act that, though remarkable, was typical of Sam. At a 1987 Friends of Labor Committee dinner held in his honor, Sam was presented with \$25,000 for his service over the years. However, he saw the gift not as a chance to help himself, but an opportunity to improve the lives of others. He chose to donate the money to charity, which in turn inspired his colleagues and gave birth to the Laborers' District Council Charity Fund. Renamed the Samuel Staten, Sr., Charitable Trust in 2011, the organization continues to provide thousands of dollars in services and scholarships to Local 332 members in need.

Throughout his life he fought for the dignity and well-being of hard-working Americans and, regardless of his success, never forgot his roots in the labor movement. He experienced both great success and hardship, but regardless of the hand he was dealt, he always saw an opportunity to extend that hand to others in need. As he rose through the ranks of Local 332, he brought together diverse communities and labor interests for the benefit of the community. Even when confronted with the tragic death of his son, Qaid Staten, Sam's dedication to the community could not be diminished. His son was killed just months before he was to attend Howard University, but Sam chose to honor his son not through grief, but through the creation of the Qaid Staten Memorial Scholarship Fund, which continues to provide support to other young students preparing to enter college. Sam's life was a story of uncommon acts of kindness in service of the common good.

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a grateful nation, I would like to once again extend my deepest condolences to the family of Samuel Staten, Sr. Philadelphia and the Nation may have lost a distinguished leader, dedicated public servant, and devoted father and grandfather, but we will never lose the positive change he brought to the city of Philadelphia, the impact he had on the lives of thousands, nor the legacy of idealism, compassion, and community

service that he has left so others may continue to fight for the causes of dignity and equality to which he dedicated his life.●

TRIBUTE TO PAUL COOKE

● Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Director Paul Cooke of the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control for his 35 years of service to Colorado.

Paul's steadfast leadership throughout his career in fire and emergency services has had an extremely positive impact on Colorado's public safety. Mr. Cooke first began as a volunteer firefighter in 1979, and he has since served in a variety of capacities as a career fireman, fire chief, and other influential roles in local and State government.

Paul's contributions to Colorado's fire safety and first responder system are immeasurable. I commend his bravery and fortitude during times of tragedy, specifically his direction during the South Canyon fire.

Additionally, his work with local and State officials developed and implemented some of Colorado's most significant fire prevention and safety programs. Most notably are the updates to the State's fire protection services, organization of the State-level fire and life safety programs, as well as the statewide first responder training programs.

I thank Director Paul Cooke for his dedicated hard work throughout his entire career and congratulate him on a well-deserved retirement.●

RECOGNIZING THE TWIN CITIES DIVISION OF THE COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

● Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Afton, MN, flotilla of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. Established in 1941, this flotilla is the oldest in Minnesota.

The volunteers of the Coast Guard Auxiliary dedicate their time to making sure our community's lakes and rivers are safe. As the Land of 10,000 Lakes, flotillas in Minnesota have a fulltime job. From performing search and rescue operations, to teaching boating safety courses, for 75 years, the Afton flotilla has helped to ensure that Minnesota waterways are safe and accessible.

Over the years, when our State has faced natural disasters such as flooding of the Mississippi River and the Red River, the Afton flotilla has worked side-by-side with local, State, and Federal authorities to aid in search and rescue operations, evacuations, and emergency communications. When the I-35W bridge over the Mississippi River in Minneapolis tragically collapsed in

2007, the volunteers of the Afton flotilla were ready to work with emergency response teams and helped catalog the countless amount of debris examined during the investigation. Even after the disaster was over, the flotilla monitored boater safety once the river was finally reopened.

Even more than responding to disasters, the Afton flotilla works to prevent disasters on the water, making sure that river navigation tools are in working order and patrolling during regattas and other events. There is no way for us to know just how many lives were saved over the past 75 years through the hard work of the Afton flotilla volunteers.

I join all of my fellow Minnesotans in applauding the Afton flotilla's momentous anniversary and the dedication of its volunteer members over the past 75 years. I would also like to thank all of the auxiliary volunteers in Minnesota and across the country who keep our communities and waterways safe.●

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ROBERT F. NORTON, USA, RETIRED

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I wish to honor COL Robert F. Norton, USA, Retired, on the occasion of his retirement as deputy director of government relations for the Military Officers Association of America, MOAA.

After serving in the Army Reserve for several years while he worked as a schoolteacher, Colonel Norton volunteered for full-time Active Duty with the Army in 1978. He served in various assignments on the Army headquarters staff and the office of the Secretary of the Army, specializing in Reserve manpower and personnel policy matters. He served two tours in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, first as a personnel policy officer and then as senior military assistant to the Assistant Secretary.

Colonel Norton retired from the Army in 1995. His military awards include the Legion of Merit, Defense Superior Service Medal, Bronze Star, Vietnam Service Medal, and the Armed Forces Reserve Medal. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the Army War College, and the Kennedy School of Government senior officials in national security course at Harvard University.

After his retirement, Colonel Norton continued his service as a defense contractor for 2 years, including time in Bosnia and other locations, but he found his true calling when he joined MOAA's government relations staff in 1997, specializing in National Guard, Reserve, and veterans benefits issues.

In his nearly 19 years with MOAA, Colonel Norton testified before Congress more than 30 times and played a major role in a wide array of legislative accomplishments. Foremost among these was the post-9/11 GI Bill, where Colonel Norton's efforts played a pivotal role in ensuring this legislation included provisions for the Guard and

Reserve, as well as transferability of benefits to family members.

Colonel Norton also played a key role in winning legislation extending military health coverage to members of the Guard and Reserve and their families and authorizing early retirement credit for Guard and Reserve members called up for combat zone service.

Colonel Norton's 38 years of service to our country and to those who serve and have served in uniform, as well as their families and survivors, is in keeping with the highest standards of excellence and is worthy of special recognition as he and his spouse, Colleen, embark on the next phase of their lives.●

REMEMBERING FRANK LEVINGSTON

● Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life of Frank Levingston of Lake Charles, LA. Known affectionately as Uncle Frank, Levingston was the Nation's oldest living World War II veteran until his passing last week.

Levingston was born on November 13, 1905, to Frank and Ida Levingston in Cotton Valley, LA. He was one of seven children. Along with his younger siblings, Levingston helped to maintain approximately 200 acres of land, which remains in his family today.

When the United States entered World War II after the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Levingston enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1942, where he dutifully served as a private and automobile serviceman during World War II and participated in the Allied invasion of Italy. After his honorable discharge from the Army in 1945, he became a union worker specializing in cement finishing. In 1981 Levingston moved to Lake Charles, LA, which he called home for the rest of his life.

As the oldest living World War II veteran, Levingston saw many changes and much growth during his lifetime, including the Great Depression, the Jim Crow era, and the civil rights movement. In November 2015, he was invited by Austin, TX, Honor Flight to travel to Washington, DC, to visit the White House and lay a wreath at the National World War II Monument in remembrance of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Frank Levingston entered eternal rest on May 3, 2016. It is a privilege to join with the Senate to honor Frank Levingston's life, his accomplishments, and his commitment to serve his country.●

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF GREGORY CHAMPAGNE

● Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Gregory Champagne, sheriff of St. Charles Parish, LA.

Born and raised in St. Charles Parish, LA, Champagne attended Hahnville High School and graduated from Nicholls State University in 1979

with a B.A. in government. Champagne went on to earn a J.D. from the Louisiana State University Law Center in 1982, after which he served as the assistant district attorney in St. Charles Parish for nearly 14 years. In 1995, Champagne was elected to serve as sheriff of St. Charles Parish. He was re-elected in 1999 with overwhelming support and has won the subsequent four elections, making him the second sheriff in St. Charles Parish history to win six terms.

In 2003, Sheriff Champagne was selected Louisiana Sheriff of the Year by the Louisiana Crime Victim's Coalition. Champagne was also elected by his peers to serve as president of the Louisiana Sheriff's Association from 2007 to 2008. Currently, he serves as the first vice president of the executive committee for the National Sheriff's Association, NSA, which represents 3,080 sheriffs across the United States. Sheriff Champagne additionally chairs the NSA's legal affairs committee and sits on the congressional affairs committee, global affairs committee, and homeland security committee. Most recently, Champagne joined the U.S. Department of Justice's National Commission on Forensic Science, using his decades of experience and expertise to advise the Justice Department on fighting crime and keeping our communities safer.

Champagne has been married for over 30 years to Alice Landry Champagne and is an active member of the St. Charles Parish community. Champagne is a longtime member of the Rotary Club, Knights of Columbus Council 2409, and the Holy Family Catholic Church. Sheriff Champagne has also served as a mentor with the St. Charles Parish Public School District for over 10 years. In his downtime, the Sheriff enjoys playing music and is known for being an accomplished trumpet player and a member of multiple bands.

Today I would like to honor Sheriff Champagne for his remarkable career and to thank him for his endless commitment to serving the community of St. Charles Parish.●

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET N. LAURANT

● Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Ms. Margaret N. Laurant, of Slidell, LA.

Ms. Laurant was born in Bonfouca, LA, in 1926 to Jean and Elmonia Narcisse, both of whom were direct descendants of original French settlers of Bofouca. Ms. Laurant is the last remaining of her nine siblings and currently serves as the matriarch of the Narcisse family. As a young child, Ms. Laurant dealt with racism firsthand. She recalls attending a small segregated one-room school called the Golden Key. Later she attended middle school at the St. Tammany Parish Training School for Negroes, where each day she walked to school as she was unable to ride a school bus with her

White schoolmates. Soon after completing her middle-school education, Ms. Laurant selflessly began working full time in an effort to ease her family's financial hardships.

In 1946, Ms. Laurant met her future husband, Norvell Laurant, in her hometown of Bonfouca. After marrying, the couple left Louisiana for Columbus, OH, where Mr. Laurant was stationed in the U.S. Army and Air Force. After receiving an honorable discharge from the military in 1948, the two moved back to Bonfouca. There, they built their home and raised seven children, to whom they stressed the importance of strong Christian values and a well-rounded education. Leading by example, Ms. Laurant attended adult evening classes at St. Tammany High School. During this time she also worked as a housekeeper to provide for her family. Using her past experiences, Ms. Laurant advocated for racial integration in schools throughout Salmen and Slidell, LA, to ensure that African-American students were treated fairly and received a quality education. Ms. Laurant still resides in Bofouca, now an incorporated part of Slidell, where after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, she rebuilt the home in which she raised all seven of her children.

As she approaches her 90th birthday, I would like to honor Ms. Laurant's life, her accomplishments, and her commitment to her community and advancing the rights of African Americans during a tumultuous time in our Nation's history. I wish her the happiest of birthdays.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 2015, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 29, 2016, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1890. An act to amend chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code, to provide Federal jurisdiction for the theft of trade secrets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1493. An act to protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2908. An act to adopt the bison as the national mammal of the United States.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 6, 2015, the enrolled bills were signed on April 29, 2016, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed

the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2901. An act 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.

H.R. 4901. An act to reauthorize the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5019. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to provide a safe harbor related to certain investment fund research reports, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the definition of the term "Fiduciary".

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4703(b) of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Act (20 U.S.C. 4703), the Majority Leader appoints the following Member of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation: Ms. MARTHA MCSALLY of Arizona.

The message further announced that pursuant to section 1238(b)(3) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), amended, and the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission for a term expiring December 31, 2017: Mr. Daniel M. Slane of Ohio.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 2901. An act 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; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 5019. An act to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to provide a safe harbor related to certain investment fund research reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following joint resolution was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the definition of the term "Fiduciary".

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on April 29, 2016, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1890. An act to amend chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code, to provide Federal ju-

risdiction for the theft of trade secrets, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-5306. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Propanamide, 2-hydroxy-N, N-dimethyl-; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9944-10) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5307. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pesticide Tolerance Crop Grouping Program Amendment IV" (FRL No. 9944-87) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5308. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Mefenoxam; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9944-82) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5309. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Carfentrazone-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9942-47) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5310. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Abamectin; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9945-29) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5311. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Child and Adult Care Food Program: Meal Pattern Revisions Related to the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010" (RIN0584-AE18) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5312. A communication from the Administrator of the Specialty Crops Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Tart Cherries Grown in the States of Michigan, et al.; Revision of Exemption Requirements" (Docket No. AMS-FV-15-0046) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5313. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs

Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Requirements for the Distribution and Control of Donated Foods—The Emergency Food Assistance Program: Implementation of the Agricultural Act of 2014" (RIN0584-AE29) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5314. A communication from the Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-5315. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General David M. Rodriguez, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5316. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John W. Hesterman III, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5317. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Admiral William E. Gortney, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5318. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5319. A communication from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Annual Report to Congress on the Activities of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation for 2015"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5320. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Finalization of Interim Final Rules (Subject to Any Intervening Amendments) Under Consumer Financial Protection Laws" (RIN3170-AA06) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5321. A communication from the Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Fair Lending Report of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5322. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2016-0002)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5323. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Final Flood Elevation Determinations" (Docket No. FEMA-2016-0002) received in the Office of the President of the

Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5324. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Clarification of Test Procedures for Fluorescent Lamps Ballasts" ((RIN1904-AD58) (Docket No. EERE-2009-BT-TP-0016)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 2, 2016; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-5325. A communication from the Chief of the Regulations and Standards Branch, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf - Blow-out Preventer Systems and Well Control" (RIN1014-AA11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-5326. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; Removal of I/M Program in Memphis and Revisions to the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan for Shelby County, Tennessee" (FRL No. 9945-91-Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5327. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicare Program; Temporary Exception for Certain Severe Wound Discharges From Certain Long-Term Care Hospitals Required by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; Modification of Limitations on Redesignation by the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board" ((RIN0938-AS88) (CMS-1664-IFC)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5328. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Medicare Secondary Payer Commercial Reimbursement Center in Fiscal Year 2015"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5329. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, two (2) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of the Treasury, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5330. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Programs; Medicaid Managed Care, CHIP Delivered in Managed Care, and Revision Related to Third Party Liability" ((RIN0938-AS25) (CMS-2390-F)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5331. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 16-005); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5332. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 16-016); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5333. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 16-023); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5334. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (DDTC 15-105); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5335. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report prepared by the Department of State on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period December 1, 2015, through January 31, 2016; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5336. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report certifying for fiscal year 2016 that no United Nations agency or United Nations affiliated agency grants any official status, accreditation, or recognition to any organization which promotes and condones or seeks the legalization of pedophilia, or which includes as a subsidiary or member any such organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5337. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the activities of the Millennium Challenge Corporation during fiscal year 2015; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5338. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Black Lung Benefits Act; Disclosure of Medical Information and Payment of Benefits" (RIN1240-AA10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 26, 2016; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5339. A communication from the Director, Directorate of Whistleblower Protection Programs, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Procedures for Handling Retaliation Complaints Under Section 402 of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act" (RIN1218-AC58) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5340. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a fiscal year 2017 estimate for the Free Clinic Program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5341. A communication from the Chair, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the federal sentencing guidelines that were proposed by the Commission during the 2015-2016 amendment cycle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5342. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5343. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5344. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5345. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5346. A communication from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Policy), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the report on activities of the National Guard Counterdrug Schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5347. A communication from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Health Care for Certain Children of Vietnam Veterans and Certain Korea Veterans—Covered Birth Defects and Spina Bifida" (RIN2900-AP09) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-5348. A communication from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Technical Corrections—VA Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Nomenclature Change for Position Title" (RIN2900-AP65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 29, 2016; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-5349. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA) Quarterly Report to Congress; Second Quarter of Fiscal Year 2016"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-5350. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of the Lewis-Clark Valley Viticultural Area and Realignment of the Columbia Valley Viticultural Area" (RIN1513-AC14) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5351. A communication from the Chairman of the Office of Proceedings, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Accounting and Reporting of Business Combinations, Security Investments, Comprehensive Income, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (RIN2140-AB18) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 27, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5352. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone

Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2016 Gulf of Alaska Pollock Seasonal Apportionments" (RIN0648-XE528) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5353. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" (RIN0648-XE532) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5354. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer" (RIN0648-XE499) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5355. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Trip Limit Adjustment for the Common Pool Fishery" (RIN0648-XE569) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5356. A communication from the Acting Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XE539) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5357. A communication from the Acting Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Aggregated Large Coastal Shark and Hammerhead Shark Management Group Retention Limit Adjustment" (RIN0648-XE531) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-5358. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska" (RIN0648-XE556) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 28, 2016; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-161. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia urging the United States Congress to provide funding for the West Virginia National Guard to sustain and enhance its capabilities in its role in a regional catastrophe and to modernize the antiquated avionics of its fleet of C130s and other aircraft to meet global airspace requirements for 2020; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 20

Whereas, In the event of a regional catastrophe, West Virginia's east-west highways, including I-68 and I-64 are links to the major exit corridors from the FEMA National Capital Region (NCR) westward and, assuming that a regional catastrophe will likely include Baltimore to the north of the NCR and Richmond to the south of the NCR, westward evacuation utilizing these highways is highly likely and is, in fact anticipated; and

Whereas, The routes through West Virginia will traverse rural areas that do not have infrastructure adequate for what could be a mass of evacuees in the worst-case scenario; experience in regional emergencies, such as Superstorm Sandy in 2012, illustrates some shortcomings in planning that is less focused on regions and more on states; and

Whereas, West Virginia is perfectly (and geographically) postured to support any emergency or disaster response to the NCR, including mass evacuation westward; and

Whereas, FEMA regions do not necessarily represent grouping of states likely to be involved in some scenarios; FEMA region III contains the NCR and West Virginia as its western-most edge and in a major catastrophe, Regions V, with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, VII with Missouri, and IV with Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina are likely to be involved in some combinations; and

Whereas, The National Guard, through the use of Emergency Management Assistance Compacts, can operate across state lines to provide vital response capability in security, transportation, medical, housing, communications, command and control, and others based on its dual role in military preparedness and state civil support; and

Whereas, Military Force Structure assigned to the National Guard must be considered by Federal Military planners for the dual use they can encounter; National Guard Organizations require personnel, equipment, organization, training, leadership and funding to maintain federal military standards and to be prepared to respond to a domestic emergency or disaster; and

Whereas, Regional catastrophic planning is dependent on National Guard assets, capabilities and responsiveness; consequently, it is also critical that federal military planners assess the impact of their force structure changes on regional capability needs as well as those that are state specific; and

Whereas, The C-130 H3 "Hercules" aircraft assigned to the 130th Airlift Wing of the West Virginia National Guard at Yeager Airport in Charleston, West Virginia will eventually become obsolete without system modernization to the communication, navigation, and surveillance (CNS) components; National Air Traffic Control (ATC) agencies and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) are modernizing airspace faster than the U.S. Air Force is updating C-130 avionics capabilities; and

Whereas, Aircraft component acquisition becomes increasingly difficult as fewer C-130 H aircraft remain in the Air Force inventory and the unique components of the C-130, including its self contained navigational system (SCNS), face short term supply chain shortages that could be remedied with aircraft avionics modernization; and

Whereas, The contract to perform maintenance on aircraft flight computers is renewed annually and this perpetual reliance on short term contracts increases sustainment cost and challenges mission effectiveness and operational planning; and

Whereas, Reliance on short term contracts and antiquated avionics will increase Air Force expense in the long run as it translates to more expensive mission-essential

contracts and increased fuel expenditures due to inefficient routing: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the Legislature hereby urges the United States Congress to provide funding for the West Virginia National Guard to sustain and enhance its capabilities in its role in a regional catastrophe and to modernize the antiquated avionics of its fleet of C-130s and other aircraft to meet global airspace requirements for 2020; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates is hereby directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives and to the members of West Virginia congressional delegation.

POM-162. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia urging the United States Environmental Protection Agency not to prohibit conversion of vehicles to race cars; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 68

Whereas, The United States Environmental Protection Agency has proposed a regulation to prohibit conversion of vehicles originally designed for on-road use into racecars; and

Whereas, The regulation would also make the sale of certain products for use on such vehicles illegal. The proposed regulation was contained within a nonrelated proposed regulation entitled "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles—Phase 2"; and

Whereas, The regulation would impact all vehicle types, including the sports cars, sedans and hatch-backs commonly converted strictly for use at the track. While the Clean Air Act prohibits certain modifications to motor vehicles, it is clear that vehicles built or modified for racing, and not used on the streets, are not the "motor vehicles" that Congress intended to regulate; and

Whereas, "This proposed regulation represents overreaching by the agency, runs contrary to the law and defies decades of racing activity where EPA has acknowledged and allowed conversion of vehicles," said Specialty Equipment Market Association (SEMA) President and CEO Chris Kersting. "Congress did not intend the original Clean Air Act to extend to vehicles modified for racing and has reinforced that intent on more than one occasion"; and

Whereas, SEMA submitted comments in opposition to the regulation and met with the United States Environmental Protection Agency to confirm the agency's intentions. The United States Environmental Protection Agency indicated that the regulation would prohibit conversion of vehicles into racecars and make the sale of certain emissions-related parts for use on converted vehicles illegal. This would certainly be detrimental to the economy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the State of West Virginia hereby respectfully urges the Environmental Protection Agency not to prohibit conversion of vehicles to race cars; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of West Virginia respectfully urges the Environmental Protection Agency not to issue its final regulations until the legislatures of the states have submitted comments; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of West Virginia forward official copies of the resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United

States Congress and West Virginia's representatives in Congress.

POM-163. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska relative to their ratification of the Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 381

Whereas, The first Congress of the United States, at its first session, held in New York, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, passed the following resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States of America, in the following words and figures in part, to wit:

The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Members of the One Hundred Fourth Legislature of Nebraska, Second Session:

1. That such proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be ratified.

2. That the Clerk of the Legislature send copies of this resolution to the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

POM-164. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to an amendment to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1331. A bill to help enhance commerce through improved seasonal forecasts, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-248).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 1073. A bill to amend the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, including making changes to the Do Not Pay initiative, for improved detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments to deceased individuals, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-249).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1846. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-250).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 1915. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-251).

By Mr. CORKER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 2494. A bill to support global anti-poaching efforts, strengthen the capacity of partner countries to counter wildlife trafficking, designate major wildlife trafficking countries, 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. SCHUMER:

S. 2900. A bill to require the Secretary of State to offer rewards for information found on social media that lead to the arrest or conviction of an individual involved in the planning of an act of terrorism in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2901. A bill to enhance defense and security cooperation with India, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. FLAKE (for himself, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 2902. A bill to provide for long-term water supplies, optimal use of existing water supply infrastructure, and protection of existing water rights; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2903. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to former United States Senator Max Cleland; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE:

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; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 2905. A bill to require the President to develop a policy for determining when an action carried out in cyberspace constitutes an act of war against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 2906. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require congressional approval of determinations to revoke the designation of the People's Republic of China as a non-market economy country for purposes of that Act; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2907. A bill to amend the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, to strike the termination date for funding for pilot projects to increase Colorado River System water in Lake Mead, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REID):

S. Res. 456. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Teachers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 457. A resolution relative to the death of Conrad Ray Burns, former United States Senator for the State of Montana; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ,

Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 458. A resolution relative to the death of Robert F. Bennett, former Senator of the State of Utah; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. Res. 459. A resolution recognizing the importance of cancer research and the vital contributions of scientists, clinicians, cancer survivors, and other patient advocates across the United States who are dedicated to finding a cure for cancer, and designating May 2016, as "National Cancer Research Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 39

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 39, a bill to provide that Members of Congress may not receive pay after October 1 of any fiscal year in which Congress has not approved a concurrent resolution on the budget and passed the regular appropriations bills.

S. 71

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 71, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to end offshore tax abuses, to preserve our national defense and protect American families and businesses from devastating cuts, and for other purposes.

S. 282

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 282, a bill to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, and for other purposes.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to strengthen the position of the United States as the world's leading innovator by amending title 35, United States Code, to protect the property rights of the inventors that grow the country's economy.

S. 689

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 689, a bill to provide protections for certain sports medicine

professionals who provide certain medical services in a secondary State.

S. 901

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs a national center for research on the diagnosis and treatment of health conditions of the descendants of veterans exposed to toxic substances during service in the Armed Forces that are related to that exposure, to establish an advisory board on such health conditions, and for other purposes.

S. 1049

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1049, a bill to allow the financing by United States persons of sales of agricultural commodities to Cuba.

S. 1086

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, a bill to establish an insurance policy advisory committee on international capital standards, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1302, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 1352

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1352, a bill to increase Federal Pell Grants for the children of fallen public safety officers, and for other purposes.

S. 1390

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1390, a bill to help provide relief to State education budgets during a recovering economy, to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 1500

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1500, a bill to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes.

S. 1555

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1555, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Filipino veterans of World War II, in recognition of the dedicated service of the veterans during World War II.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from New Jersey

(Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1562, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 1567

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1567, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for a review of the characterization or terms of discharge from the Armed Forces of individuals with mental health disorders alleged to affect terms of discharge.

S. 1651

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1651, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 1679

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) 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. 1685

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1685, a bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to extend to private land use restrictions its rule relating to reasonable accommodation of amateur service communications.

S. 1709

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1709, a bill to reduce risks to the financial system by limiting banks' ability to engage in certain risky activities and limiting conflicts of interest, to reinstate certain Glass-Steagall Act protections that were repealed by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1715

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1715, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the arrival of the Pilgrims.

S. 1883

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1883, a bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 2021

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2021, a bill to prohibit

Federal agencies and Federal contractors from requesting that an applicant for employment disclose criminal history record information before the applicant has received a conditional offer, and for other purposes.

S. 2067

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) 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. 2100

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 21.

S. 2348

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2348, a bill to implement the use of Rapid DNA instruments to inform decisions about pretrial release or detention and their conditions, to solve and prevent violent crimes and other crimes, to exonerate the innocent, to prevent DNA analysis backlogs, and for other purposes.

S. 2386

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 2386, a bill to authorize the establishment of the Stonewall National Historic Site in the State of New York as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 2540

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2540, a bill to provide access to counsel for unaccompanied children and other vulnerable populations.

S. 2598

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2598, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

S. 2671

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2671, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish rules for payment for graduate medical edu-

cation (GME) costs for hospitals that establish a new medical residency training program after hosting resident rotators for short durations.

S. 2730

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2730, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23rd Headquarters Special Troops, known as the "Ghost Army", collectively, in recognition of its unique and incredible service during World War II.

S. 2752

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2752, a bill to prohibit the facilitation of certain financial transactions involving the Government of Iran or Iranian persons and to impose sanctions with respect to the facilitation of those transactions, and for other purposes.

S. 2756

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2756, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to Iranian persons responsible for knowingly engaging in significant activities undermining cybersecurity, and for other purposes.

S. 2772

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2772, a bill to eliminate the requirement that veterans pay a copayment to the Department of Veterans Affairs to receive opioid antagonists or education on the use of opioid antagonists.

S. 2791

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2791, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the treatment of veterans who participated in the cleanup of Enewetak Atoll as radiation exposed veterans for purposes of the presumption of service-connection of certain disabilities by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

S. 2841

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2841, a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit oil-, gas-, and methane hydrate-related seismic activities in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Straits of Florida planning areas of the outer Continental Shelf, and for other purposes.

S. 2843

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2843, a bill to provide

emergency supplemental appropriations to address the Zika crisis.

S. 2849

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 2849, a bill to ensure the Government Accountability Office has adequate access to information.

S. 2862

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2862, a bill to amend section 3606 of title 18, United States Code, to grant probation officers authority to arrest hostile third parties who obstruct or impede a probation officer in the performance of official duties.

S. 2866

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2866, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the sharing of health information concerning an individual's substance abuse treatment by certain entities.

S. 2877

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2877, a bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to specify the availability of certain funds provided by the Department of Defense to States for drug interdiction and counter-drug activities.

S. 2880

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2880, a bill to prohibit, as an unfair and deceptive act or practice, commercial sexual orientation conversion therapy, and for other purposes.

S. 2882

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2882, a bill to facilitate efficient State implementation of ground-level ozone standards, and for other purposes.

S. 2895

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

S. RES. 373

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) and the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 373, a resolution recognizing the historical significance of Executive Order 9066 and expressing the sense of the Senate that policies that discriminate against any individual based on the actual or perceived race, ethnicity, national ori-

gin, or religion of that individual would be a repetition of the mistakes of Executive Order 9066 and contrary to the values of the United States.

S. RES. 381

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 381, a resolution honoring the memory and legacy of Michael James Riddering and condemning the terrorist attacks in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on January 15, 2016.

S. RES. 418

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 418, a resolution recognizing Hafsat Abiola, Kanim Latif, Yoani Sanchez, and Akanksha Hazari for their selflessness and dedication to their respective causes, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 442

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 442, a resolution condemning the terrorist attacks in Brussels and honoring the memory of the United States citizens murdered in those attacks, and offering thoughts and prayers for all the victims, condolences to their families, resolve to support the Belgian people, and the pledge to defend democracy and stand in solidarity with the country of Belgium and all our allies in the face of continuing terrorist attacks on freedom and liberty.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REID:

S. 2903. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to former United States Senator Max Cleland; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2903

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 "Max Cleland Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Joseph Maxwell "Max" Cleland has demonstrated the highest degree of professionalism and has served as an inspiration to friends, family, veterans, and many others while dedicating his life to the public service of the United States.

(2) Max Cleland began his career in public service when he joined the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as a young college student, went on active duty in the United States Army (in this section referred to as the "Army") in 1965 as a Second Lieutenant, and volunteered for service in Vietnam, rising to the rank of Captain.

(3) The Army recognized Max Cleland with a Silver Star for his gallantry in action dur-

ing the Battle of Khe Sanh in April of 1968. According to the letter of commendation from the Army, "The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 8, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Silver Star to Captain (Signal Corps) Joseph Maxwell Cleland, United States Army, for gallantry in action while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam."

(4) Max Cleland, a Battalion Signal Officer dispatched to set up a radio relay antenna, was severely wounded on the battlefield and, as a result, lost both of his legs and his right arm. Cleland would endure 18 months of extremely difficult rehabilitation and recovery at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and hospitals of the Department of Veterans Affairs (in this section referred to as "VA hospitals") in Washington, DC. In 1969, Cleland testified before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate on the hardships faced by veterans returning home from war.

(5) Upon returning to Georgia, Max Cleland was determined to continue his public service and, in 1970, at the age of 28, was elected as the youngest Georgia State senator and helped pass legislation to make public facilities accessible for veterans, older people, and individuals with disabilities.

(6) Max Cleland later came to Washington, DC and joined the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs as a professional staff member, investigating VA hospitals across the country and the treatment of service members returning from Vietnam.

(7) In 1977, President Jimmy Carter named Max Cleland, then just 34 years old, the youngest ever individual, and first Vietnam veteran, to serve as Administrator of the Veterans Administration. As Administrator, Cleland helped create the "Vet Center" counseling program, which later expanded to 300 facilities nationwide helping veterans and their families receive psychological care for post-traumatic stress disorders and other problems associated with warfare.

(8) Following his term as Administrator of the Veterans Administration, Max Cleland returned to elective office in 1982 when he was elected as Secretary of State of the State of Georgia. As Secretary of State, Cleland implemented the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (52 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.) in Georgia and added almost 1,000,000 new voters to the rolls.

(9) Max Cleland was elected to the United States Senate in 1996 and would go on to chair the Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate. In the Senate, Cleland was known for his work in expanding benefits for service members and in improving veterans' health care, education, and the environment.

(10) After his service in the Senate, Max Cleland continued his distinguished career in public service by becoming a commissioner on the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly referred to as the "9/11 Commission") and later as a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

(11) In 2009, President Barack Obama named Max Cleland Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission. As Secretary of the Commission, Cleland is charged with commemorating both the permanent cemeteries of the United States located in foreign countries and the military memorials, monuments, and markers demonstrating where members of the United States Armed Forces have served overseas since World War I.

(12) In 2010, President Obama again called on Max Cleland to serve his country and Cleland again accepted. This time, Cleland agreed to serve as co-chair, and eventually

the inaugural chair, of the Advisory Committee on Arlington National Cemetery, which was established to help fix the problems facing the final resting place for many of the heroes of the United States. After his tenure as chair, Cleland was awarded the Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service of the Army, the highest honorary award that the Secretary of the Army can confer on a civilian.

(13) After overcoming some of the most difficult challenges imaginable, Max Cleland has spent almost five decades of his life in service to the United States and the country is forever indebted to his service.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Joseph Maxwell “Max” Cleland.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under this Act at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(2) SALE OF DUPLICATE MEDALS.—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

SEC. 4. STATUS OF MEDALS.

Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

By Mr. REID:

S. 2907. A bill to amend the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, to strike the termination date for funding for pilot projects to increase Colorado River System water in Lake Mead, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2907

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PILOT PROJECTS TO INCREASE COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM WATER IN LAKE MEAD.

Section 206 of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015 (43 U.S.C. 620 note; Public Law 113-235) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “; and” and inserting a period;

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through “Funds in the” in paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(c) LIMITATIONS.—Funds in the”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to

carry out this section \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2017, to remain available until expended.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 456—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 456

Whereas May 9, 2016, is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Teachers (referred to in this preamble as the “AFT”);

Whereas the AFT was founded in Chicago on May 9, 1916, when 8 local unions formed the AFT and were granted a charter signed by the AFL President, Samuel Gompers;

Whereas those 8 local unions were—

- (1) the Chicago Teachers Federation;
- (2) the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers;
- (3) the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers;
- (4) the Gary, Indiana, Teachers Federation;
- (5) the Teachers Union of New York;
- (6) the Oklahoma Teachers Federation;
- (7) the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Teachers Association; and
- (8) the High School Teachers Union of Washington, D.C.;

Whereas, during the first century of the AFT, the AFT has grown mightily into a diverse union of professionals that champions principles of fairness, democracy, economic opportunity, and high-quality public education, healthcare, and public services for students, the families of the students, and communities;

Whereas the AFT advances those principles through community engagement, organizing, collective bargaining, political activism, and the daily work of members of the AFT in the communities the members serve; and

Whereas members of the AFT and affiliates of the AFT have played a crucial role in major milestones such as the civil rights movement, education reform, women’s rights, and the evolution of the middle class: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates May 9, 2016, as the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Teachers; and

(2) expresses hope that the American Federation of Teachers will honor its proud past by meeting the challenges of the future with the same level of commitment to the goals, ideals, and principles it championed during the first century of the American Federation of Teachers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 457—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF CONRAD RAY BURNS, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER,

Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 457

Whereas Conrad Ray Burns was born in Gallatin, Missouri in 1935, and married Phyllis Jean Kuhlmann in 1967;

Whereas Conrad Ray Burns served in the United States Marine Corps from 1955 to 1957, serving in Japan and Korea;

Whereas Conrad Ray Burns served as Yellowstone County Commissioner from 1986 to 1988;

Whereas Conrad Ray Burns was first elected to the United States Senate in 1988 and served three terms as a Senator from the State of Montana with honor and distinction;

Whereas Conrad Ray Burns was the longest-serving Republican Senator from the State of Montana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Conrad Ray Burns, former member of the United States Senate;

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Conrad Ray Burns.

SENATE RESOLUTION 458—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF ROBERT F. BENNETT, FORMER SENATOR OF THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN,

Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 458

Whereas Robert F. Bennett was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1933 and attended the University of Utah, at which he was elected student body president;

Whereas, from 1953 to 1955, Robert F. Bennett served as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the British Isles Mission;

Whereas, from 1957 to 1960, Robert F. Bennett served in the Utah Army National Guard, spending 6 months on active duty and 2 years as a chaplain;

Whereas, from 1969 to 1971, Robert F. Bennett worked as chief congressional liaison at the Department of Transportation and was given a Department of Transportation Outstanding Achievement Award;

Whereas, from 1984 to 1991, Robert F. Bennett was the first chief executive officer of the Franklin International Institute and in that role, in 1989, Robert F. Bennett was named by Inc. Magazine as the Entrepreneur of the Year for the Rocky Mountain Region;

Whereas Robert F. Bennett was first elected to the Senate in 1992 and served 3 terms as a Senator of the State of Utah with honor and distinction; and

Whereas Robert F. Bennett served—

(1) on the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Energy and Natural Resources, Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Appropriations, Environment and Public Works, and Rules and Administration of the Senate;

(2) as Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee; and

(3) as the Republican Chief Deputy Whip: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Robert F. Bennett, former member of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Robert F. Bennett.

SENATE RESOLUTION 459—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF CANCER RESEARCH AND THE VITAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF SCIENTISTS, CLINICIANS, CANCER SURVIVORS, AND OTHER PATIENT ADVOCATES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE DEDICATED TO FINDING A CURE FOR CANCER, AND DESIGNATING MAY 2016, AS “NATIONAL CANCER RESEARCH MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 459

Whereas, in 2016, cancer remains one of the most pressing public health concerns in the United States;

Whereas, in 2016, more than 1,600,000 individuals in the United States are expected to be diagnosed with cancer and more than 595,000 individuals in the United States are expected to die from the disease;

Whereas 1 in 2 men in the United States will be diagnosed with cancer during his lifetime, and 1 in 3 women in the United States will be diagnosed with cancer during her lifetime;

Whereas approximately 77 percent of individuals diagnosed with cancer are over 65 years of age;

Whereas cancer accounts for approximately 1 in every 4 deaths, is the second most common cause of disease-related death in the United States, and is projected to become the number 1 disease-related killer of individuals in the United States;

Whereas the incidence of cancer is expected to grow significantly, reaching 2,300,000 cases per year by 2030;

Whereas racial and ethnic minorities, as well as low-income, rural, and elderly populations, continue to suffer disproportionately in cancer incidence, prevalence, and mortality;

Whereas the term “cancer” refers to more than 200 diseases that collectively represent—

(1) the leading cause of death for individuals in the United States under 85 years of age;

(2) the second leading cause of death for all individuals in the United States; and

(3) the leading cause of disease-related death among children in the United States;

Whereas the most recent estimates by the National Institutes of Health indicated that the overall economic costs of cancer to the United States were \$216,600,000,000 and the economic burden of cancer is expected to rise as the number of cancer deaths increases;

Whereas the investment in cancer research by the United States has yielded substantial advances in cancer research and has saved and improved millions of lives;

Whereas scholars estimate that every 1 percent decline in cancer mortality saves the economy of the United States \$500,000,000,000;

Whereas advancements in understanding the causes, mechanisms, diagnoses, treatments, and prevention of cancer have led to cures for many types of cancers and have converted other types of cancers into manageable chronic conditions;

Whereas, in 2011, the 5-year survival rate for all types of cancer was greater than 65 percent and, in 2015, more than 14,500,000 cancer survivors lived in the United States;

Whereas therapies and effective screening tools for some types of cancer remain elusive and some cancers, including pancreatic, liver, lung, ovarian, and brain cancers, continue to have extraordinarily high mortality

rates and 5-year survival rates that are typically less than 50 percent;

Whereas partnerships among research scientists, the general public, cancer survivors, patient advocates, philanthropic organizations, industry, the Federal Government, and State and local governments have led to advanced breakthroughs, early detection tools that have increased survival rates, and a better quality of life for cancer survivors;

Whereas precision medicine holds great promise in treating many forms of cancer;

Whereas almost all of what is known about cancer diagnosis, treatment, and prevention comes from the 3 to 5 percent of patients who enroll in clinical trials, but these trials enroll relatively homogeneous patient populations, leaving a lack of evidence to guide treatments for a large proportion of the other 95 to 97 percent of patients who do not participate in or do not qualify for studies;

Whereas the explosion of new science, treatments, and diagnostic tests make broad reaching data initiatives and breaking down organizational barriers to share information more important than ever so it can be determined how best to apply breakthrough treatments to the diverse population of the United States; and

Whereas advances in cancer research have had significant implications for the treatment of other costly diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, HIV/AIDS, and macular degeneration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of cancer research and the invaluable contributions of researchers in the United States and around the world who are dedicated to reversing the cancer epidemic;

(2) designates May 2016, as “National Cancer Research Month”; and

(3) supports efforts to—

(A) establish cancer research as a national and international priority; and

(B) eliminate the more than 200 diseases that collectively represent cancer.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3887. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3888. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3801 proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) to the bill H.R. 2028, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3889. Mr. ENZI (for Ms. HEITKAMP) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 546, to establish the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation (RESPONSE) Subcommittee under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Advisory Council to provide recommendations on emergency responder training and resources relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3887. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be

proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2. None of the funds made available by this Act that would be provided to the Bureau of Reclamation for reservoir projects, operations, administration of water rights, or other action in the Republican River Basin may be used in a manner that does not comply with each applicable—

(1) current resolution of the Republican River Compact Administration, dated November 24, 2015, for accounting and reservoir operations for 2016 and 2017; and

(2) State order necessary to carry out that resolution.

SA 3888. Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3801 proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) to the bill H.R. 2028, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2. None of the funds made available by this Act that would be provided to the Bureau of Reclamation for reservoir projects, operations, administration of water rights, or other action in the Republican River Basin may be used in a manner that does not comply with each applicable—

(1) current resolution of the Republican River Compact Administration, dated November 24, 2015, for accounting and reservoir operations for 2016 and 2017; and

(2) State order necessary to carry out that resolution.

SA 3889. Mr. ENZI (for Ms. HEITKAMP) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 546, to establish the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation (RESPONSE) Subcommittee under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Advisory Council to provide recommendations on emergency responder training and resources relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "RESPONSE Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. RAILROAD EMERGENCY SERVICES PREPAREDNESS, OPERATIONAL NEEDS, AND SAFETY EVALUATION SUBCOMMITTEE.

Section 508 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 318) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

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

"(d) RESPONSE SUBCOMMITTEE.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the RESPONSE Act of 2016, the Administrator shall establish, as a subcommittee of the Na-

tional Advisory Council, the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation Subcommittee (referred to in this subsection as the 'RESPONSE Subcommittee').

"(2) MEMBERSHIP.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall be composed of the following:

"(A) The Deputy Administrator, Protection and National Preparedness of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or designee.

"(B) The Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, or designee.

"(C) The Director of the Office of Emergency Communications of the Department of Homeland Security, or designee.

"(D) The Director for the Office of Railroad, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Investigations of the National Transportation Safety Board, or designee, only in an advisory capacity.

"(E) The Chief Safety Officer and Associate Administrator for Railroad Safety of the Federal Railroad Administration, or designee.

"(F) The Assistant Administrator for Security Policy and Industry Engagement of the Transportation Security Administration, or designee.

"(G) The Assistant Commandant for Response Policy of the Coast Guard, or designee.

"(H) The Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response of the Environmental Protection Agency, or designee.

"(I) The Chief Safety Officer and Assistant Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, or designee.

"(J) Such other qualified individuals as the co-chairpersons shall jointly appoint as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of the RESPONSE Act of 2016 from among the following:

"(i) Members of the National Advisory Council that have the requisite technical knowledge and expertise to address rail emergency response issues, including members from the following disciplines:

"(I) Emergency management and emergency response providers, including fire service, law enforcement, hazardous materials response, and emergency medical services.

"(II) State, local, and tribal government officials, including Adjutants General.

"(ii) Individuals who have the requisite technical knowledge and expertise to serve on the RESPONSE Subcommittee, including at least 1 representative from each of the following:

"(I) The rail industry.

"(II) The oil industry.

"(III) The communications industry.

"(IV) Emergency response providers, including individuals nominated by national organizations representing local governments and personnel.

"(V) Emergency response training providers.

"(VI) Representatives from national Indian organizations.

"(VII) Technical experts.

"(VIII) Vendors, developers, and manufacturers of systems, facilities, equipment, and capabilities for emergency first responder services.

"(iii) Representatives of such other stakeholders and interested and affected parties as the co-chairpersons consider appropriate.

"(3) CO-CHAIRPERSONS.—The members described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) shall serve as the co-chairpersons of the RESPONSE Subcommittee.

"(4) MEETINGS.—

"(A) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall take place not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the RESPONSE Act of 2016.

"(B) OTHER MEETINGS.—After the initial meeting, the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall meet at least twice annually, with at least 1 meeting conducted in person during the first year, at the call of the co-chairpersons.

"(5) CONSULTATION WITH NONMEMBERS.—The RESPONSE Subcommittee and the program offices for emergency first responder training and resources shall consult with other relevant agencies and groups, including entities engaged in federally funded research and academic institutions engaged in relevant work and research, which are not represented on the RESPONSE Subcommittee to consider new and developing technologies and methods that may be beneficial to preparedness and response to rail hazardous materials incidents.

"(6) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The RESPONSE Subcommittee shall develop recommendations, as appropriate, for improving emergency first responder training and resource allocation for hazardous materials incidents involving railroads after evaluating the following topics:

"(A) The quality and application of training for local emergency first responders related to rail hazardous materials incidents, with a particular focus on local emergency first responders and small communities near railroads, including the following:

"(i) Ease of access to relevant training for local emergency first responders, including an analysis of—

"(I) the number of individuals being trained;

"(II) the number of individuals who are applying;

"(III) whether current demand is being met;

"(IV) current challenges; and

"(V) projected needs.

"(ii) Modernization of training course content related to rail hazardous materials incidents, with a particular focus on fluctuations in oil shipments by rail.

"(iii) Avoiding overlap of training content across agencies and the private sector to provide complementary opportunities for rail hazardous materials incidents courses and materials, including the following:

"(I) Promoting integrated course content through public-private partnerships.

"(II) Regular and ongoing evaluation of course opportunities, adaptation to emerging trends, agency and private sector outreach, effectiveness and ease of access for local emergency first responders.

"(iv) Online training platforms, train-the-trainer and mobile training options.

"(B) The effectiveness of funding levels related to training local emergency first responders for rail hazardous materials incidents, with a particular focus on local emergency first responders and small communities near railroads, including the following:

"(i) Minimizing overlap in resource allocation among agencies.

"(ii) Minimizing overlap in resource allocation among agencies and private sector.

"(iii) Maximizing public-private partnerships where funding gaps exist for specific training or cost-saving measures can be implemented to increase training opportunities.

"(iv) Adaptation of priority settings for agency funding allocations in response to emerging trends.

"(v) Historic levels of funding across Federal agencies for rail hazardous materials incident response and training, including funding provided by the private sector to public

entities or in conjunction with Federal programs.

“(vi) Current funding resources across agencies.

“(C) The strategy for integrating commodity flow studies, mapping, rail and hazardous materials databases and other relevant data for local emergency first responders and increasing the rate of access to the individual responder in existing or emerging communications technology.

“(7) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the RESPONSE Act of 2016, the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall submit a report to the National Advisory Council that—

“(i) includes the recommendations developed under paragraph (6);

“(ii) specifies the timeframes for implementing any such recommendations that do not require congressional action; and

“(iii) identifies any such recommendations that do require congressional action.

“(B) REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after receiving the report under subparagraph (A), the National Advisory Council shall begin a review of the report. The National Advisory Council may ask for additional clarification, changes, or other information from the RESPONSE Subcommittee to assist in the approval of the recommendations.

“(C) RECOMMENDATION.—Once the National Advisory Council approves the recommenda-

tions of the RESPONSE Subcommittee, the National Advisory Council shall submit the report to—

“(i) the co-chairpersons of the RESPONSE Subcommittee;

“(ii) the head of each other agency represented on the RESPONSE Subcommittee;

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

“(iv) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(v) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

“(vi) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

“(8) INTERIM ACTIVITY.—

“(A) UPDATES AND OVERSIGHT.—After the submission of the report by the National Advisory Council under paragraph (7), the Administrator shall—

“(i) provide annual updates to the congressional committees referred to in paragraph (7)(C) regarding the status of the implementation of the recommendations developed under paragraph (6); and

“(ii) coordinate the implementation of the recommendations described in paragraph (6)(G)(i), as appropriate.

“(B) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—After submitting the report required under paragraph (7), the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall submit additional reports and recommendations in the same manner and to the same entities

identified in paragraph (7) if needed or requested from Congress.

“(9) TERMINATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the RESPONSE Subcommittee shall terminate not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the RESPONSE Act of 2016.

“(B) EXTENSION.—The Administrator may extend the duration of the RESPONSE Subcommittee for 1 additional year if the Administrator determines that an additional report and recommendations are needed from the RESPONSE Subcommittee after the termination date set forth in subparagraph (A).”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on May 9, 2016, at 2:30 p.m.

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

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the

Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and

select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Katherine Kaufer:									
Qatar	Dollar		340.65						340.65
Bahrain	Dinar		1,094.17						1,094.17
Israel	Shekel		1,629.00						1,629.00
Romania	Dollar		390.50						390.50
United States	Dollar				13,633.99				13,633.99
United States	Dollar				161.86				161.86
David Gillies:									
Qatar	Dollar		340.65						340.65
Bahrain	Dinar		1,094.17						1,094.17
Israel	Shekel		1,629.00						1,629.00
Romania	Dollar		390.50						390.50
United States	Dollar				13,633.99				13,633.99
United States	Dollar				161.86				161.86
Brian Potts:									
Jordan	Dinar		710.82						710.82
Israel	Shekel		2,086.00						2,086.00
United States	Dollar				9,347.72				9,347.72
Jacqueline Russell:									
Jordan	Dinar		710.82						710.82
Israel	Shekel		2,086.00						2,086.00
United States	Dollar				9,347.73				9,347.73
Erik Raven:									
Jordan	Dinar		710.82						710.82
Israel	Shekel		2,086.00						2,086.00
United States	Dollar				9,347.73				9,347.73
Senator Thad Cochran:									
Mozambique	Metical		731.21						731.21
Zimbabwe	Dollar		940.00						940.00
Botswana	Pula		630.31						630.31
Namibia	Dollar		390.00						390.00
Kay Webber:									
Mozambique	Metical		374.00						374.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar		434.00						434.00
Botswana	Pula		290.00						290.00
Namibia	Dollar		167.00						167.00
Linda Good:									
Mozambique	Metical		683.89						683.89
Zimbabwe	Dollar		890.00						890.00
Botswana	Pula		568.12						568.12
Namibia	Dollar		357.00						357.00
Jason Wheelock:									
Tunisia	Dinar		407.74						407.74
United Kingdom	Pound		970.00						970.00
United States	Dollar				3,229.96				3,229.96
Paul Grove:									
Algeria	Dinar		806.00						806.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Tunisia	Dinar		600.99						600.99
United Kingdom	Pound		970.00						970.00
United States	Dollar				3,635.36				3,635.36
Alexander Carnes:									
Algeria	Dinar		806.00						806.00
Tunisia	Dinar		600.99						600.99
United Kingdom	Pound		970.00						970.00
United States	Dollar				3,634.06				3,634.06
Virginia Boney:									
United Kingdom	Pound		970.00						970.00
Tim Rieser:									
Vietnam	Dong		1,210.97		245.85				1,456.82
South Korea	Won		270.00						270.00
United States	Dollar				3,104.00				3,104.00
Carlisle Clarke:									
Dominican Republic	Peso		970.00						970.00
Haiti	Gourde		111.00						111.00
United States	Dollar				1,090.96				1,090.96
Rachel Santos:									
Dominican Republic	Peso		970.00						970.00
Haiti	Gourde		111.00						111.00
United States	Dollar				1,090.96				1,090.96
Dianne Nellor:									
Dominican Republic	Peso		970.00						970.00
Haiti	Gourde		111.00						111.00
United States	Dollar				1,090.96				1,090.96
Jessica Schulken:									
Dominican Republic	Peso		970.00						970.00
Haiti	Gourde		111.00						111.00
United States	Dollar				1,090.96				1,090.96
Senator Jeff Merkley:									
Ireland	Euro		114.00						114.00
Qatar	Qatari Riyal		906.70						906.70
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal		1,122.00						1,122.00
Israel	Shekel		2,372.00						2,372.00
Adrian Snead:									
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal		1,018.66						1,018.66
Israel	Shekel		2,272.00						2,272.00
Qatar	Qatari Riyal		856.70		568.53				1,425.23
United States	Dollar				6,717.54				6,717.54
Senator Shelley Moore Capito:									
Japan	Yen		214.00						214.00
Thailand	Baht		468.21						468.21
Burma	Kyat		676.00						676.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Qatar	Dollar					142.37			142.37
Bahrain	Dinar					487.26			487.26
Israel	Shekel					1,046.98			1,046.98
Romania	Dollar					277.35			277.35
Dominican Republic	Peso					653.00			653.00
Algeria	Dinar					474.00			474.00
Tunisia	Dinar					198.94			198.94
United Kingdom	Pound					33.85			33.85
Israel	Shekel					2,113.69			2,113.69
Vietnam	Dong					338.57			338.57
Israel	Shekel					5,578.66			5,578.66
Qatar	Dollar					159.96			159.96
Saudia Arabia	Saudi Riyal					878.80			878.80
Dublin	Dollar					238.83			238.83
Japan	Yen					46.00			46.00
Thailand	Bhat					219.90			219.90
Burma	Kyat					692.00			692.00
Total			44,682.59		80,565.49	13,580.16			138,828.24

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95-384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR THAD COCHRAN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 27, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tom Cotton:									
Japan	Yen		504.00						504.00
Thailand	Baht		300.00						300.00
Myanmar	Kyat		326.00						326.00
Brian Colas:									
Japan	Yen		287.52						287.52
Thailand	Baht		255.93						255.93
Myanmar	Kyat		277.75						277.75
* Delegation Expenses:									
Japan	Yen						276.00		276.00
Thailand	Baht						242.46		242.46
Myanmar	Kyat						1,490.66		1,490.66
Senator Jack Reed:									
United States	Dollar				13,624.16				13,624.16
Iraq	Dinar		8.00						8.00
Djibouti	Franc		15.00						15.00
Elizabeth King:									
United States	Dollar				13,724.16				13,724.16
Iraq	Dinar		8.00						8.00
Djibouti	Franc		15.00						15.00
Michael Kuiken:									
United States	Dollar				13,552.60				13,552.60
Iraq	Dinar		8.00						8.00
Djibouti	Franc		15.00						15.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Michael Noblet:									
United States	Dollar				13,740.16				13,740.16
Iraq	Dinar		8.00						8.00
Djibouti	Franc		15.00						15.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Iraq	Dinar				4,800.00				4,800.00
Djibouti	Franc						691.94		691.94
Senator Kirsten Gillibrand:									
Austria	Euro		389.75						389.75
Israel	Shekel		1,133.28						1,133.28
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		436.79						436.79
Turkey	Lira		576.27						576.27
Jess Fassler:									
Austria	Euro		376.32						376.32
Israel	Shekel		985.44						985.44
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		436.79						436.79
Turkey	Lira		467.05						467.05
Moran Banai:									
Austria	Euro		363.29						363.29
Israel	Shekel		979.16						979.16
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		436.79						436.79
Turkey	Lira		363.04						363.04
Senator Tim Kaine:									
Austria	Euro		378.69						378.69
Israel	Shekel		1,623.05						1,623.05
Turkey	Lira		354.95						354.95
Nicole Porreca:									
Austria	Euro		378.69						378.69
Israel	Shekel		1,623.05						1,623.05
Turkey	Lira		497.84						497.84
Mary Naylor:									
Austria	Euro		378.69						378.69
Israel	Shekel		1,623.05						1,623.05
Turkey	Lira		477.54						477.54
Senator Mazie Hirono:									
Switzerland	Franc		290.94						290.94
Israel	Shekel		1,071.72						1,071.72
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		394.55						394.55
Turkey	Lira		347.94						347.94
Betsy Lin:									
Switzerland	Franc		286.00						286.00
Israel	Shekel		932.55						932.55
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		394.55						394.55
Turkey	Lira		347.94						347.94
* Delegation Expenses:									
Austria	Euro				385.49				385.49
Israel	Shekel				8,268.47				8,268.47
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						1,420.95		1,420.95
Turkey	Lira						725.18		725.18
Adam Barker:									
United States	Dollar				7,019.53				7,019.53
El Salvador	Dollar		218.70						218.70
Colombia	Peso		380.00						380.00
Peru	Sol		357.00						357.00
Kathryn Wheelbarger:									
United States	Dollar				7,019.53				7,019.53
El Salvador	Dollar		243.70						243.70
Colombia	Peso		463.00						463.00
Peru	Sol		359.00						359.00
Mariah McNamara:									
United States	Dollar				7,019.53				7,019.53
El Salvador	Dollar		264.70						264.70
Colombia	Peso		500.00						500.00
Peru	Sol		359.00						359.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
El Salvador	Dollar						308.50		308.50
Peru	Sol				273.34				273.34
Anish Goel:									
United States	Dollar				2,245.62				2,245.62
India	Rupee		876.66						876.66
Pakistan	Rupee		227.81						227.81
Thomas Goffus:									
United States	Dollar				12,321.05				12,321.05
India	Rupee		981.60						981.60
* Delegation Expenses:									
India	Rupee				162.80		254.57		417.37
Pakistan	Rupee				211.25				211.25
Cord Sterling:									
United States	Dollar				11,607.99				11,607.99
South Korea	Won		830.00						830.00
Japan	Yen		865.00						865.00
David E. Sayers:									
United States	Dollar				11,174.00				11,174.00
South Korea	Won		867.00						867.00
Japan	Yen		828.00						828.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
South Korea	Won				809.25		598.73		1,407.98
Daniel Lerner:									
United States	Dollar				12,217.24				12,217.24
India	Rupee		1,929.28						1,929.28
Anish Goel:									
United States	Dollar				962.30				962.30
India	Rupee		319.17						319.17
Jonathan Epstein:									
United States	Dollar				12,536.49				12,536.49
India	Rupee		1,221.63						1,221.63
* Delegation Expenses:									
India	Rupee				1,816.86				1,816.86
Senator Lindsey Graham:									
Switzerland	Franc		387.72						387.72
* Delegation Expenses:									
Switzerland	Franc						18.57		18.57
Senator John McCain:									
Germany	Euro		864.53						864.53
Christian Brose:									
Germany	Euro		920.86						920.86

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Elizabeth O'Bagy:									
Germany	Euro		895.17						895.17
Senator Tom Cotton:									
Germany	Euro		863.28						863.28
Senator Joni Ernst:									
Germany	Euro		863.28						863.28
Senator Dan Sullivan:									
Germany	Euro		444.66						444.66
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro								
Serbia	Dinar				8,805.88		18,348.81		27,154.69
Senator James Inhofe:					359.00				359.00
Australia	Dollar		807.22						807.22
Singapore	Dollar		475.72						475.72
Tanzania	Shilling		298.32						298.32
Rwanda	Franc		342.39						342.39
Ethiopia	Birr		412.31						412.31
Spain	Euro		240.27						240.27
Anthony Lazarski:									
Australia	Dollar		855.40						855.40
Singapore	Dollar		455.72						455.72
Tanzania	Shilling		286.98						286.98
Rwanda	Franc		290.18						290.18
Ethiopia	Birr		412.31						412.31
Spain	Euro		235.20						235.20
Luke Holland:									
Australia	Dollar		855.33						855.33
Singapore	Dollar		449.16						449.16
Tanzania	Shilling		298.25						298.25
Rwanda	Franc		300.67						300.67
Ethiopia	Birr		412.31						412.31
Spain	Euro		236.75						236.75
Mark Powers:									
Australia	Dollar		803.42						803.42
Singapore	Dollar		423.30						423.30
Tanzania	Shilling		286.98						286.98
Rwanda	Franc		290.18						290.18
Ethiopia	Birr		413.31						413.31
Spain	Euro		232.31						232.31
Senator Mike Rounds:									
Australia	Dollar		705.20						705.20
Singapore	Dollar		331.40						331.40
Tanzania	Shilling		196.67						197.67
Rwanda	Franc		211.24						211.24
Ethiopia	Birr		443.33						443.33
Spain	Euro		122.80						122.80
Dan Adelstein:									
Australia	Dollar		705.20						705.20
Singapore	Dollar		331.40						331.40
Tanzania	Shilling		196.67						197.67
Rwanda	Franc		211.24						211.24
Ethiopia	Birr		443.33						443.33
Spain	Euro		122.80						122.80
* Delegation Expenses:									
Australia	Dollar						3,448.00		3,448.00
Singapore	Dollar				869.00				869.00
Tanzania	Shilling						250.00		250.00
Rwanda	Franc						5,770.59		5,770.59
Ethiopia	Birr				586.47		1,766.38		2,352.85
Spain	Euro						2,800.77		2,800.77
Thomas Goffus:									
United States	Dollar				10,626.50				10,626.50
Pakistan	Rupee		440.00						440.00
Kathryn Wheelbarger:									
United States	Dollar				12,254.46				12,254.46
Pakistan	Rupee		585.00						585.00
Afghanistan	Afghani		41.00						41.00
Anish Goel:									
United States	Dollar				5,224.76				5,224.76
Pakistan	Rupee		310.03						310.03
Dustin Walker:									
United States	Dollar				11,192.72				11,192.72
Pakistan	Rupee		322.03						322.03
* Delegation Expenses:									
Pakistan	Rupee				361.43				361.43
David E. Sayers:									
United States	Dollar				14,967.00				14,967.00
Taiwan	Dollar		1,075.68						1,075.68
Ozge Guzelsoy:									
United States	Dollar				15,271.56				15,271.56
Taiwan	Dollar		946.68						946.68
* Delegation Expenses:									
Taiwan	Dollar						2,750.47		2,750.47
Adam Barker:									
United States	Dollar				14,055.26				14,055.26
Germany	Euro		294.00						294.00
Tunisia	Dinar		214.75						214.75
Morocco	Dirham		364.27						364.27
* Delegation Expenses:									
Tunisia	Dinar						56.57		56.57
Mariah McNamara:									
United States	Dollar				6,138.29				6,138.29
Ukraine	Hryvnia		546.88						546.88
Israel	Shekel		1,382.54						1,382.54
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia				879.07				879.07
Israel	Shekel				255.36				255.36
Senator Roger Wicker:									
United States	Dollar				11,807.96				11,807.96
Austria	Euro		1,718.00						1,718.00
Joseph Lai:									
United States	Dollar				11,807.96				11,807.96
Austria	Euro		1,718.00						1,718.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Austria	Euro				463.59				463.59

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Jeff Sessions:									
United States	Dollar				23,761.12				23,761.12
Belgium	Euro		1,147.17						1,147.17
Pete Landrum:									
United States	Dollar				23,761.12				23,761.12
Belgium	Euro		1,147.12						1,147.12
* Delegation Expenses:									
Belgium	Euro				352.14				352.14
Senator Jeanne Shaheen:									
United States	Dollar				24,963.82				24,963.82
Belgium	Euro		998.19						998.19
Estonia	Euro		354.62						354.62
Bryan Maxwell:									
United States	Dollar				24,772.31				24,772.31
Belgium	Euro		988.80						988.80
Estonia	Euro		336.80						336.80
Joshua Lucas:									
United States	Dollar				23,385.42				23,385.42
Belgium	Euro		1,005.45						1,005.45
Estonia	Euro		375.86						375.86
* Delegation Expenses:									
Estonia	Euro						78.94		78.94
Thomas Goffus:									
United States	Dollar				13,856.67				13,856.67
Germany	Euro		652.76						652.76
Italy	Euro		314.38						314.38
Mariah McNamara:									
United States	Dollar				13,756.06				13,756.06
Germany	Euro		785.88						785.88
Italy	Euro		313.21						313.21
James B. Hickey:									
United States	Dollar				9,923.75				9,923.75
Germany	Euro		634.14						634.14
Israel	Shekel		1,005.38						1,005.38
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						675.50		675.50
Israel	Shekel				251.55		454.23		705.78
Kathryn Wheelbarger:									
United States	Dollar				9,122.26				9,122.26
Egypt	Pound		293.55						293.55
Qatar	Riyal		344.76						344.76
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		585.66						585.66
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,018.64						1,018.64
Kuwait	Dinar		424.87						424.87
Adam Barker:									
United States	Dollar				8,776.46				8,776.46
Egypt	Pound		293.55						293.55
Qatar	Riyal		359.76						359.76
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		903.22						903.22
Michael Kuiken:									
United States	Dollar				9,241.45				9,241.45
Egypt	Pound		254.11						254.11
Qatar	Riyal		335.38						335.38
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		507.81						507.81
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		767.64						767.64
Kuwait	Dinar		351.87						351.87
Egypt	Pound						62.82		62.82
United Arab Emirates	Dirham				146.60				146.60
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						874.00		874.00
Kuwait	Dinar						348.10		348.10
Total			78,314.37		467,438.82		43,712.74		589,465.93

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN MCCAIN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 22, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Mike Enzi:									
Australia	Pounds		770.55						770.55
Singapore	Dollar		441.06						441.06
Tanzania	Shilling		239.54						239.54
Rwanda	Franc		311.39						311.39
Ethiopia	Burr		415.06						415.06
Spain	Euro		211.43						211.43
Total			2,389.03						2,389.03

SENATOR MIKE ENZI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, Apr. 29, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator John Thune:									
Switzerland	Franc		1,656.29						1,656.29

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
* Delegation Expenses:							792.16		792.16
David Quinalty:									
United States	Dollar				7,094.66				7,094.66
Spain	Euro		1,469.96						1,469.96
Senator Bill Nelson:									
United States	Dollar				2,292.95				2,292.95
Costa Rica	Colon		884.67						884.67
Total			4,010.92		9,387.61		792.16		14,190.69

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR JOHN THUNE,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Apr. 25, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Isaac Edwards:									
United States	Dollar				1,637.56				1,637.56
Sweden	Krona		548.32						548.32
Total			548.32		1,637.56				2,185.88

SENATOR LISA MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Apr. 18, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Mark Warner:									
Switzerland	Francs		1,750.21						1,750.21
United States	Dollar				7,581.90				7,581.90
Senator Bob Casey, Jr.:									
Israel	Sheckel		592.27						592.27
Qatar	Riyal		439.65						439.65
United States	Dollar				15,254.89				15,254.89
Caitlin Gearen-Frazer:									
Israel	Sheckel		694.44						694.44
Qatar	Riyal		449.10						449.10
United States	Dollar				10,824.68				10,824.68
* Delegation Expenses:									
United States	Dollar						5,198.56		5,198.56
Christopher Campbell:									
Japan	Yen		486.39						486.39
Australia	Dollar		802.92						802.92
United States	Dollar				23,168.70				23,168.70
A. Jay Khosla:									
Japan	Yen		250.86						250.86
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		416.98						416.98
United States	Dollar				20,216.50				20,216.50
Everett Eissenstat:									
Japan	Yen		343.31						343.31
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		517.97						517.97
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Douglas Petersen:									
Japan	Yen		319.92						319.92
Malaysia	Ringgit		447.19						447.19
Australia	Dollar		496.38						496.38
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Sarah Bittleman:									
Japan	Yen		297.71						297.71
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		416.46						416.46
United States	Dollar				18,724.50				18,724.50
Joshua Sheinkman:									
Japan	Yen		329.43						329.43
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		512.57						512.57
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Elizabeth Bell:									
Japan	Yen		259.12						259.12
Malaysia	Ringgit		425.46						425.46
Australia	Dollar		413.10						413.10
United States	Dollar				18,724.70				18,724.70
Tim Del Monaco:									
Japan	Yen		298.07						298.07
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		500.51						500.51
United States	Dollar		19,977.50						19,977.50
Amber Kirchhoefer:									
Japan	Yen		260.32						260.32
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		406.45						406.45
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jane Lucas:									
Japan	Yen		286.86						286.86
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		573.95						573.95
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Carla McGarvey:									
Japan	Yen		299.26						299.26
Malaysia	Ringgit		431.74						431.74
Australia	Dollar		514.24						514.24
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Emily Spain:									
Japan	Yen		266.03						266.03
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		526.30						526.30
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Jay Sulzman:									
Japan	Yen		299.63						299.63
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		436.13						436.13
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Matthew VanKuiken:									
Japan	Yen		252.22						252.22
Malaysia	Ringgit		418.01						418.01
Australia	Dollar		410.23						410.23
United States	Dollar				19,977.50				19,977.50
Charles Cogar:									
Japan	Yen		261.34						261.34
Malaysia	Ringgit		422.45						422.45
Australia	Dollar		581.08						581.08
United States	Dollar				18,724.50				18,724.50
Total			41,845.85		313,017.87		5,198.56		306,062.28

* Delegation Expenses include transportation, embassy overtime, as well as official expenses in accordance with the responsibilities of the host country.

SENATOR ORRIN HATCH,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Apr. 22, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ben Cardin:									
Mozambique	Metical		946.00						946.00
Zimbabwe	Dollar		1,220.00						1,220.00
Botswana	Pula		362.00						362.00
Namibia	Dollar		405.00						405.00
Algene Sajery:									
Mozambique	Metical		664.05						664.05
Zimbabwe	Dollar		740.00						740.00
Botswana	Pula		388.70						388.70
Namibia	Dollar		382.00						382.00
Senator Christopher Coons:									
Mozambique	Metical		583.46						583.46
Zimbabwe	Dollar		642.30						642.30
Botswana	Pula		434.79						434.79
Namibia	Dollar		347.38						347.38
Christina Gleason:									
Mozambique	Metical		583.46						583.46
Zimbabwe	Dollar		673.15						673.15
Botswana	Pula		484.96						484.96
Namibia	Dollar		347.38						347.38
Senator Jeff Flake:									
Mozambique	Metical		673.34						673.34
Zimbabwe	Dollar		994.38						994.38
Botswana	Pula		439.58						439.58
Namibia	Dollar		310.19						310.19
Chandler Morse:									
Mozambique	Metical		596.33						596.33
Zimbabwe	Dollar		673.15						673.15
Botswana	Pula		420.32						420.32
Namibia	Dollar		258.88						258.88
* Delegation Expenses:									
Mozambique	Metical					8,805.60			8,805.60
Zimbabwe	Dollar					26,398.80			26,398.80
Botswana	Pula					9,613.03			9,613.03
Namibia	Dollar					6,302.40			6,302.40
Senator Ben Cardin:									
Ireland	Euro		209.84						209.84
Qatar	Riyal		690.96						690.96
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,096.18						1,096.18
Israel	Shekel		2,363.00						2,363.00
Debbie Yamada:									
Ireland	Euro		113.09						113.09
Qatar	Riyal		497.16						497.16
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		847.74						847.74
Israel	Shekel		2,162.84						2,162.84
Jodi Herman:									
Ireland	Euro		139.62						139.62
Qatar	Riyal		567.87						567.87
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		757.06						757.06
Israel	Shekel		2,116.69						2,116.69
United States	Dollar				3,724.99				3,724.99
Senator Cory Gardner:									
Ireland	Euro		169.74						169.74
Qatar	Riyal		831.16						831.16
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,143.76						1,143.76
Israel	Shekel		2,372.00						2,372.00
Senator Edward Markey:									
Ireland	Euro		169.64						169.64

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Qatar	Riyal		831.16						831.16
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,143.76						1,143.76
Israel	Shekel		1,940.00						1,940.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ireland	Euro						1,433.00		1,433.00
Qatar	Riyal						399.90		399.90
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						2,197.00		2,197.00
Israel	Shekel						13,947.00		13,947.00
Senator Christopher Coons:									
Austria	Euro		290.94						290.94
Israel	Shekel		1,184.32						1,184.32
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		396.05						396.05
Turkey	Lira		523.03						523.03
Thomas Mancinelli:									
Austria	Euro		306.99						306.99
Israel	Shekel		936.77						936.77
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		394.55						394.55
Turkey	Lira		434.50						434.50
* Delegation Expenses:									
Austria	Euro						96.37		96.37
Israel	Shekel						2,067.10		2,067.10
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						414.44		414.44
Turkey	Lira						181.29		181.29
Senator Chris Coons:									
Switzerland	Franc		2,247.22						2,247.22
Senator Bob Corker:									
Switzerland	Franc		3,021.81						3,021.81
United States	Dollar				4,913.86				4,913.86
Todd Womack:									
Switzerland	Franc		2,556.75						2,556.75
United States	Dollar				11,587.66				11,587.66
Benjamin Purser:									
Switzerland	Franc		2,560.20						2,560.20
United States	Dollar				1,132.50				1,132.50
* Delegation Expenses:									
Switzerland	Franc						3,168.65		3,168.65
Senator Bob Corker:									
Germany	Euro		1,093.27						1,093.27
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						4,148.63		4,148.63
Senator Bob Corker:									
Croatia	Kuna		284.80						284.80
Kosovo	Euro		188.26						188.26
United States	Dollar				11,996.96				11,996.96
David Kinzler:									
Serbia	Dinar		286.00						286.00
Croatia	Kuna		516.00						516.00
Kosovo	Euro		236.00						236.00
United States	Dollar				12,173.15				12,173.15
Benjamin Purser:									
Serbia	Dinar		286.00						286.00
Croatia	Kuna		565.68						565.68
Kosovo	Euro		198.46						198.46
United States	Dollar				12,173.15				12,173.15
* Delegation Expenses:									
Serbia	Dinar						227.00		227.00
Croatia	Kuna						504.00		504.00
Kosovo	Euro						1,673.29		1,673.29
Senator Bob Corker:									
Qatar	Riyal		789.95						789.95
United States	Dollar				10,507.55				10,507.55
David Kinzler:									
Qatar	Riyal		806.65						806.65
United States	Dollar				12,148.55				12,148.55
Michael Phelan:									
Qatar	Riyal		761.57						761.57
Afghanistan	Dollar		108.00						108.00
United States	Dollar				12,148.55				12,148.55
* Delegation Expenses:									
Qatar	Riyal						152.34		152.34
Senator Cory Gardner:									
Estonia	Euro		215.00						215.00
Germany	Euro		412.00						412.00
United States	Dollar				12,022.10				12,022.10
Chris Hansen:									
Estonia	Euro		207.00						207.00
Germany	Euro		387.00						387.00
United States	Dollar				12,022.10				12,022.10
* Delegation Expenses:									
Estonia	Euro						419.85		419.85
Senator Edward Markey:									
Ireland	Euro		1,032.44						1,032.44
United States	Dollar				4,504.86				4,504.86
Philip McGovern:									
Ireland	Euro		791.00						791.00
United States	Dollar				4,532.00				4,532.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ireland	Euro						1,140.00		1,140.00
Senator David Purdue:									
Serbia	Dinar		45.11						45.11
Germany	Euro		818.17						818.17
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						4,148.63		4,148.63
Brooke Eisele:									
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,809.00						1,809.00
United States	Dollar				6,982.86				6,982.86
Christen Mogavero:									
Saudi Arabia	Riyal		1,635.99						1,635.99
United States	Dollar				6,982.86				6,982.86
* Delegation Expenses:									
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						347.31		347.31
Heather Flynn:									
Central African Republic	Dollar		1,725.00						1,725.00
Rwanda	Franc		336.00						336.00
United States	Dollar				8,071.16				8,071.16

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
* Delegation Expenses:									
Rwanda	Franc						55.06		55.06
Christopher Ford:									
United Kingdom	Euro		419.96						419.96
Ukraine	Hryvnia		798.09		106.19				904.28
United States	Dollar				2,929.46				2,929.46
Benjamin Purser:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia		1,250.52		106.19				1,356.71
United States	Dollar				5,359.71				5,359.71
Chris Socha:									
Belgium	Euro		224.21						224.21
Germany	Euro		293.94						293.94
Ukraine	Hryvnia		1,304.41		106.19				1,410.60
United States	Dollar				2,936.46				2,936.46
* Delegation Expenses:									
Ukraine	Hryvnia						1,807.57		1,807.57
Belgium	Euro						904.61		904.61
Chris Hansen:									
Qatar	Riyal		633.16		568.52				1,201.68
Saudia Arabia	Riyal		847.66						847.66
Israel	Shekel		1,881.00						1,881.00
United States	Dollar				6,647.54				6,647.54
Philip McGovern:									
Qatar	Riyal		679.93		568.52				1,248.45
Saudia Arabia	Riyal		666.66						666.66
Israel	Shekel		1,811.35						1,811.35
United States	Dollar		2,175.01						2,175.01
* Delegation Expenses:									
Qatar	Riyal						159.96		159.96
Saudi Arabia	Riyal						878.81		878.81
Israel	Shekel						5,578.80		5,578.80
Jodi Herman:									
Germany	Euro		712.69						712.69
Greece	Euro		502.00						502.00
United States	Dollar				12,219.10				12,219.10
Damian Murphy:									
Germany	Euro		795.45						795.45
Greece	Euro		623.00						623.00
United States	Dollar				2,532.80				2,532.80
Charlotte Oldham Moore:									
Germany	Euro		660.45						660.45
Greece	Euro		623.00						623.00
United States	Dollar				2,532.80				2,532.80
Jessica Moses:									
Germany	Euro		795.45						795.45
Greece	Euro		623.00						623.00
United States	Dollar				2,532.80				2,532.80
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						2,359.10		2,359.10
Greece	Euro						1,539.00		1,539.00
Clyde Hicks:									
Egypt	Pound		876.00						876.00
Tunisia	Dinar		673.55						673.55
United States	Dollar				3,275.16				3,275.16
Morgan Vina:									
Egypt	Pound		635.00						635.00
Tunisia	Dinar		585.08						585.08
United States	Dollar				3,275.16				3,275.16
* Delegation Expenses:									
Egypt	Pound						514.39		514.39
Tunisia	Dinar						386.21		386.21
Carolyn Leddy:									
Bangladesh	Taka		496.00						496.00
Nepal	Rupee		448.67						448.67
United States	Dollar				6,276.90				6,276.90
Andrew Olson:									
Bangladesh	Taka		443.25						443.25
Nepal	Rupee		364.00						364.00
United States	Dollar				6,311.90				6,311.90
Damian Murphy:									
Belgium	Euro		1,716.02						1,716.02
Poland	Zloty		568.00						568.00
Belarus	Ruble		632.00						632.00
United States	Dollar				4,234.59				4,234.59
Brittany Beaulieu:									
Belgium	Euro		1,716.02						1,716.02
Poland	Zloty		568.00						568.00
Belarus	Ruble		632.00						632.00
United States	Dollar				4,234.59				4,234.59
* Delegation Expenses:									
Belgium	Euro						754.38		754.38
Belarus	Euro						22.86		22.86
Benjamin Purser:									
Germany	Euro		119.00						119.00
Georgia	Lari		1,186.47						1,186.47
United States	Dollar				2,836.90				2,836.90
John Rader:									
Germany	Euro		119.00						119.00
Georgia	Lari		724.91						724.91
United States	Dollar				2,436.56				2,436.56
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						628.48		628.48
Georgia	Lari						623.61		623.61
Benjamin Purser:									
Russia	Ruble		1,870.94						1,870.94
Korea	Won		681.50						681.50
United States	Dollar				8,193.95				8,193.95
John Rader:									
Russia	Ruble		1,918.09						1,918.09
Korea	Won		670.05						670.05
United States	Dollar				8,193.95				8,193.95
* Delegation Expenses:									
Russia	Ruble						1,204.00		1,204.00
Korea	Won						227.27		227.27
Algene Sajeny:									
Haiti	Dollar		560.00						560.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
United States	Dollar				1,181.56				1,181.56
Brandon Yoder:									
Haiti	Dollar		560.00						560.00
United States	Dollar				1,024.46				1,024.46
* Delegation Expenses:									
Haiti	Dollar						775.00		775.00
Rolfe Michael Schiffer:									
Korea	Won		55.00						55.00
Japan	Yen		412.00						412.00
United States	Dollar				3,260.10				3,260.10
* Delegation Expenses:									
Korea	Won						527.20		527.20
Japan	Yen						852.71		852.71
Dana Stroul:									
Jordan	Dinar		760.82						760.82
United Arab Emirates	Dinar		413.84						413.84
United States	Dollar				11,891.40				11,891.40
Brandon Yoder:									
Canada	Dollar		495.73						495.73
United States	Dollar				2,951.71				2,951.71
James Greene:									
Canada	Dollar		495.73						495.73
United States	Dollar				2,951.71				2,951.71
Total			103,839.16		259,301.74		107,584.65		470,725.55

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Apr. 22, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Sheldon Whitehouse:									
Germany	Euro		863.28						863.28
Christopher Mewett:									
Germany	Euro		863.28						863.28
* Delegation Expenses:									
Germany	Euro						2,483.71		2,483.71
Senator John Cornyn:									
Japan	Yen		740.00						740.00
Thailand	Baht		568.21						568.21
Burma	Kyat		776.00						776.00
* Delegation Expenses:									
Japan	Yen						25.09		25.09
Thailand	Baht						121.23		121.23
Burma	Kyat						484.11		484.11
Total			3,810.77				3,114.14		6,924.91

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR CHUCK GRASSLEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Apr. 21, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Scott Cheney:									
United States	Dollar				2,283.74				2,283.74
Belgium	Euro		890.28						890.28
Total			890.28		2,283.74				3,174.02

SENATOR LAMAR ALEXANDER,
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions,
Apr. 3, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 30, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Ryan Tully			504.00						504.00
			300.00						300.00
			326.00						326.00
Ryan Kaldahl			287.16		13,059.10				13,346.26
			503.50		702.20				1,205.70
			696.87						696.87
					66.14				66.14

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 30, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Kerry Suttan			287.16		13,059.10				13,346.26
			503.50		702.20				1,205.70
			696.87						696.87
Mike Pevzner					66.14				66.14
			287.16		13,059.10				13,346.26
			503.50		702.20				1,205.70
			696.87						696.87
					66.14				66.14
Paul Matulic					16,755.56				16,755.56
			1,005.08				101.61		1,106.69
Hayden Milberg					16,755.56				16,755.56
			1,005.08				101.61		1,106.69
John Matchison					16,755.56				16,755.56
			1,005.08				101.61		1,106.69
Senator Daniel Coats			288.00						288.00
Nick Basciano			288.00						288.00
			298.00						298.00
			110.00						110.00
Brian Walsh					2,390.56				2,390.56
			288.00						288.00
			298.00						298.00
			110.00						110.00
Emily Harding					2,390.00				2,390.00
			288.00						288.00
			298.00						298.00
			110.00						110.00
Kerry Suttan					2,390.56				2,390.56
			1,062.08						1,062.08
			355.00						355.00
			262.09						262.09
					3,147.34				3,147.34
* Delegation Expenses							36.27		36.27
Ryan Kaldahl			1,062.08						1,062.08
			355.00						355.00
			262.09						262.09
					3,147.34				3,147.34
* Delegation Expenses							36.27		36.27
Nate Adler			1,062.08						1,062.08
			355.00						355.00
			262.09						262.09
					3,147.34				3,147.34
* Delegation Expenses							36.27		36.27
Tara McFeely			1,062.08						1,062.08
			355.00						355.00
			262.09						262.09
					3,147.34				3,147.34
* Delegation Expenses							36.27		36.27
Randy Bookout			354.00						354.00
			330.00						330.00
			354.00						354.00
					16,147.26				16,147.26
Paul Matulic			354.00						354.00
			330.00						330.00
			354.00						354.00
					16,147.26				16,147.26
Ryan White			354.00						354.00
			330.00						330.00
			354.00						354.00
					16,147.26				16,147.26
Senator Richard Burr			771.60						771.60
			427.46						427.46
			1,160.00						1,160.00
			754.55						754.55
			711.27						711.27
* Delegation Expenses							379.38		379.38
							125.68		125.68
							756.79		756.79
							1,325.92		1,325.92
							722.30		722.30
Senator Barbara Mikulski			771.60						771.60
			427.46						427.46
			1,160.00						1,160.00
			754.55						754.55
			711.27						711.27
* Delegation Expenses							379.38		379.38
							125.68		125.68
							756.79		756.79
							1,325.92		1,325.92
							722.30		722.30
Senator Mark Warner			771.60						771.60
			427.46						427.46
			1,160.00						1,160.00
			754.56						754.56
			711.27						711.27
* Delegation Expenses							379.38		379.38
							125.68		125.68
							756.79		756.79
							1,325.92		1,325.92
							722.30		722.30
Senator Angus King, Jr.			771.60						771.60
			427.46						427.46
			1,160.00						1,160.00
			754.55						754.55
* Delegation Expenses							379.38		379.38
							125.68		125.68
							756.79		756.79
							1,325.92		1,325.92
							722.30		722.30
Senator Daniel Coats			771.60						771.60
			427.46						427.46
			1,160.00						1,160.00
			754.55						754.55
			711.27						711.27
* Delegation Expenses							379.38		379.38
							125.68		125.68
							756.79		756.79
							1,325.92		1,325.92
							722.30		722.30

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 30, 2016—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Dr. Brian Monahan	1,325.92 722.30	.....	1,325.92 722.30
.....	657.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657.01
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Christian Cook	657.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657.01
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Brian Miller	572.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572.16
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Mike Pevzner	416.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416.59
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Jongsun Kim	572.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	572.16
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Desiree Thompson Sayle	657.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657.01
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Jim Catella	588.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588.32
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Tom Hawkins	657.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657.01
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Dean Hingson	588.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588.32
.....	427.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.47
.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
.....	754.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754.55
.....	432.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.14
* Delegation Expenses	379.38	.....	379.38
.....	125.68	.....	125.68
.....	756.79	.....	756.79
.....	1,325.92	.....	1,325.92
.....	722.30	.....	722.30
Jennifer Barrett	381.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381.69
.....	1,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100.00
.....	509.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509.05
.....	370.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370.53
Total	71,489.81	.....	159,951.26	.....	45,346.29	.....	276,787.36

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR RICHARD BURR,
Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Apr. 28, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE—AMENDED FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 30, 2015

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Christian Cook	696.00	.....	233.71	.....	.....	.....	929.71
.....	1,352.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	1,427.00
.....	751.50	.....	.....	.....	29.33	.....	780.83
Tara McFeely	696.00	.....	16,346.40	.....	.....	.....	16,346.40
.....	1,352.00	.....	233.71	.....	.....	.....	929.71
.....	751.50	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	1,427.00
.....	29.33	.....	780.83
Jongsun Kim	696.00	.....	16,346.40	.....	.....	.....	16,346.40
.....	1,352.00	.....	233.71	.....	.....	.....	929.71
.....	751.50	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	1,427.00
.....	29.33	.....	780.83
Total	8,398.50	.....	49,740.33	.....	312.99	.....	58,451.82

SENATOR RICHARD BURR,
Chairman, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence,
Mar. 14, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON CHINA FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Congressman Chris Smith:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	12,488.00	.....	.....	.....	12,488.00
China	Renminbi .....	.....	813.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	813.00
Paul Protic:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	2,485.00	.....	.....	.....	2,485.00
China	Renminbi .....	.....	1,048.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048.00
Taiwan	New dollar .....	.....	660.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660.00
Scott Flipse:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	2,485.00	.....	.....	.....	2,485.00
China	Renminbi .....	.....	1,082.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082.00
Taiwan	New dollar .....	.....	680.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680.00
* Delegation Expenses:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	Renminbi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,291.00	.....	2,291.00
Taiwan	New dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	.....	68.00
Total .....	.....	.....	4,283.00	.....	17,458.00	.....	2,359.00	.....	24,100.00

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH,
Chairman, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Apr. 22, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David Killian:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Euro .....	.....	1,010.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010.00
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	10,788.00	.....	.....	.....	10,788.00
* Delegation Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	Euro .....	.....	2,862.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,862.06
Total .....	.....	.....	3,872.06	.....	10,788.00	.....	.....	.....	14,660.06

* Delegation expenses include payments and reimbursements to the Department of State under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Section 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179 agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR ROGER F. WICKER,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Mar. 26, 2016.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22
U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON MAJORITY LEADER FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 2016

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Thomas Hawkins:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	Dollar .....	.....	.....	.....	14,110.86	.....	.....	.....	14,110.86
Germany	Euro .....	.....	279.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.25
Tunisia	Dinar .....	.....	202.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202.53
Morocco	Dirham .....	.....	537.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537.77
Thomas Hawkins:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	Dollar .....	.....	657.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657.01
Ukraine	Dollar .....	.....	427.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.46
France	Dollar .....	.....	1,160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160.00
Germany	Dollar .....	.....	745.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745.55
United Kingdom	Dollar .....	.....	427.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427.40
Total .....	.....	.....	4,436.97	.....	14,110.86	.....	.....	.....	18,547.83

SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL,
Chairman, Committee on Majority Leader, Apr. 29, 2016.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF
CONRAD RAY BURNS

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, Elaine and I were saddened by the passing of Conrad Burns last month. Senator Burns was a big personality from a big State. He will certainly be missed by those who had the opportunity to know him.

Our thoughts were with Phyllis and the Burns family then, and they remain with Phyllis and the Burns family today.

The Senate remembers this former colleague.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 457, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 457) relative to the death of Conrad Ray Burns, former United States Senator for the State of Montana.

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. 457) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF
ROBERT F. BENNETT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 458, submitted earlier today.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 458) relative to the death of Robert F. Bennett, former Senator of the State of Utah.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, 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. 458) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 10,
2016

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2:15 p.m., Tuesday, May 10; 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 then resume consideration of H.R. 2028; further, that the filing deadline for first-degree amendments under rule XXII to the Alexander substitute amendment No. 3801 be at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow; finally, that the Senate adjourn today under the provisions of S. Res. 457 and S. Res. 458.

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

The Senator from Tennessee.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to make brief comments concerning the status of the Energy and Water appropriations bill, following the actions of the majority leader. I said most of what I had to say earlier.

Here is my view of it. Tonight, and for the third time, the Senate voted not to end debate on the Energy and Water appropriations bill, even though we have virtually finished all of our work on it. We have one difference of opinion, and it is a big one. It is provocative. It is the Cotton amendment that would prohibit U.S. tax dollars being used next year to purchase heavy water from Iran.

The majority leader has filed cloture on the Cotton amendment, which means that after tomorrow—the intervening day—we will have a vote on the Cotton amendment on Wednesday. We will dispense with it the way we usually dispense with issues about which we have large differences of opinion: We vote on them. Sometimes we can work them out, sometimes we can withdraw them, and sometimes we can't. So we are going to vote on it. Senator COTTON has said that if he should not win the amendment, he will withdraw it. That will dispose of the Cotton amendment, and then we can move on and finish the Energy and Water appropriations bill.

I said earlier today, and I will reiterate, that while I have defended Senator COTTON's right to offer his amendment—it is germane and it is relevant—I will vote no on his amendment for two reasons. One reason is I believe it raises the possibility that if the United States is not allowed to buy heavy water from Iran, then it puts it on the international market and it could be purchased by other countries, such as North Korea, for use in making nuclear weapons.

This is not a vote for or against the Iran nuclear agreement. I am opposed to that agreement. This is a question about what to do about the heavy water that Iran has, which it has to get rid of, which can be used either for peaceful purposes, which we use it for in the United States when we have it—we use it for the neutron microscope at the Oak Ridge Laboratory, we use it for fiber optics, we use it for MRI imaging, we use it in a variety of ways—or it can be used to make plutonium and nuclear weapons. Now is not the time to be increasing the possibility that heavy water from Iran could be put on the international market and sold to a country such as North Korea, which might use it to make nuclear weapons. That is No. 1.

No. 2, while the amendment is relevant and germane, this is an amendment that ought to be considered first in the Foreign Relations Committee or the Armed Services Committee. I get a lot of lectures sometimes in our Republican lunches about appropriators making decisions that ought to be in the authorizing committee. Well, this is one of them. If there were an issue that raises more such complex national security issues, it would be hard to think of one. Might this heavy water be used by a country to make nuclear weapons or, on the other hand, if we purchase it, does it create a market or an incentive for Iran to produce more heavy water? What happens to India, which produces heavy water? What happens to Argentina? What happens to the need of the United States for heavy water, since we don't produce it at all, yet we need it? Iran produces it. We don't want them to have it. We don't produce it. We need it. We don't want North Korea to have it. These are complex national security issues that ought not to be decided on an amendment to this bill.

I will be voting no on the Cotton amendment because of the fear that it might create the possibility that putting it on the international market would put this distilled water, which could be used peacefully, in the hands of those who might make a bomb with it, and because I think an appropriate way to handle it is to first allow the Foreign Relations Committee or the Armed Services Committee to deal with it.

This is a sincere amendment. I have defended the right of the Senator from Arkansas to offer his amendment. My friends on the other side don't like the amendment. They see it as provocative. They see it as a poison pill. That is a difference we will just have to work out over time.

This is the U.S. Senate. The right way to work out differences we can't otherwise work out is simply to vote. The majority leader has made sure we will have a vote on the Cotton amendment by Wednesday.

My hope is that as important as this Energy and Water appropriations bill is, that Senator FEINSTEIN and I could work with the Democratic leader and

the Republican leader and others to see if we might not agree tomorrow on a way to vote on the Cotton amendment and finish the bill.

As I have said earlier, 80 different Senators have important provisions in the bill. I know that. I know they are important because many of my colleagues went home over the last week and took credit for passing them, even though we have a little more work to do.

So while we have one difference of opinion left—and it is a big one—I think the majority leader has put us on a path to come to resolution by Wednesday, and I hope by tomorrow.

Let me conclude by thanking Senator FEINSTEIN. She feels as passionately about this as Senator COTTON does. Maybe she feels more passionately about it. I respect and understand that, but I also respect the fact that she and I are bringing the first appropriations bill to the floor, and it is our basic constitutional duty to do so. We haven't had an Energy and Water appropriations bill make it all the way across the floor under regular order since 2009. That is not the way the railroad is supposed to run around here. We need to show the American people that we can resolve our differences and come to a result, so we will do that. We will have a vote, and then we will finish the bill. I hope we can do it tomorrow.

I look forward to continuing my discussions with the Senator from California and other interested Senators to get it resolved.

I thank the Presiding Officer, and I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for his views and for his very instructive actions to move this bill to fruition. I know we both think it is an important bill. We know the subject that Senator COTTON has raised is also important.

I think there has been a good discussion on it and understanding of the pros and cons, so I think now we can wait until Wednesday, an hour after we come in, for the vote, and we will see what the will of the Senate is.

I want the chairman to know I am very grateful for the actions he has taken because this is enabling us to pass the bill and see it enacted into law, we hope.

So thank you very much, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, during our break, last Thursday the New York Times ran a story that was as heartrending and gut-wrenching as I have read in a long time. The headline was: "One Week in April, Four Toddlers Shot and Killed Themselves."

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, May 5, 2016]

ONE WEEK IN APRIL, FOUR TODDLERS SHOT
AND KILLED THEMSELVES

(By Jack Healy, Julie Bosman, Alan Blinder,
and Julie Turkewitz)

Kansas City, Mo.—Sha'Quille Kornegay, 2 years old, was buried in a pink coffin, her favorite doll by her side and a tiara strategically placed to hide the self-inflicted gunshot wound to her forehead.

She had been napping in bed with her father, Courtenay Block, late last month when she discovered the 9-millimeter handgun he often kept under his pillow in his Kansas City, Mo., home. It was equipped with a laser sight that lit up like the red lights on her cousins' sneakers. Mr. Block told the police he woke to see Sha'Quille by his bed, bleeding and crying, the gun at her feet. A bullet had pierced her skull.

In a country with more than 30,000 annual gun deaths, the smallest fingers on the trigger belong to children like Sha'Quille.

During a single week in April, four toddlers—Holston, Kiyan, Za'veon and Sha'Quille—shot and killed themselves, and a mother driving through Milwaukee was killed after her 2-year-old apparently picked up a gun that had slid out from under the driver's seat. It was a brutal stretch, even by the standards of researchers who track these shootings.

These are shooters who need help tying their shoelaces, too young sometimes to even say the word "gun," killed by their own curiosity.

They accidentally fire a parent's pistol while playing cops and robbers, while riding in a shopping cart, after finding it in the pocket of the coat their father forgot to wear to work. The gun that killed Sha'Quille last Thursday was pointing up, as if being inspected, when it fired.

They are the most maddening gun deaths in America. Last year, at least 30 people were killed in accidental shootings in which the shooter was 5 or younger, according to Everytown For Gun Safety, a gun control advocacy group that tracks these shootings, largely through news reports.

With shootings by preschoolers happening at a pace of about two per week, some of the victims were the youngsters' parents or siblings, but in many cases the children ended up taking their own lives.

"You can't call this a tragic accident," said Jean Peters Baker, the prosecutor of Jackson County, Mo., who is overseeing the criminal case in Sha'Quille's death. Her office charged Mr. Block, 24, with second-degree murder and child endangerment. "These are really preventable, and we're not willing to prevent them."

Gun control advocates say these deaths illustrate lethal gaps in gun safety laws. Some states require locked storage of guns or trigger locks to be sold with handguns. Others leave safety decisions largely to gun owners.

Twenty-seven states have laws that hold adults responsible for letting children have unsupervised access to guns, according to the Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence, though experts say such measures have, at best, a small effect on reducing gun deaths. Massachusetts is the only state that requires gun owners to store their guns in a locked place, though it has not stopped youngsters there from accidentally killing themselves or other children.

Gun rights groups have long opposed these kinds of laws. They argue that trigger locks

can fail, that mandatory storage can put a gun out of reach in an emergency, and that such measures infringe on Second Amendment rights.

"It's clearly a tragedy, but it's not something that's widespread," said Larry Pratt, a spokesman and former executive director of Gun Owners of America. "To base public policy on occasional mishaps would be a grave mistake."

In Kansas City, Sha'Quille's family is trying to come to grips with her death and the murder charge facing Mr. Block. In interviews, several relatives said they did not believe he deserved to be convicted of felony murder, but some questioned his judgment in leaving a loaded gun out while he slept as well as his actions after he discovered that his daughter was grievously wounded.

According to court records, Mr. Block told the police that immediately after the shooting, he went to the bathroom, wrapped the gun in a shirt and put it into a vent in the floor. He then ran outside carrying his dying daughter and yelled for a neighbor to call for help. He was also charged with evidence tampering.

Sha'Quille's mother, Montorre Kornegay, said that she had recently separated from Mr. Block after more than five years together, but that they remained close. She said he loved the girl, whose first word was "Daddy." When he called Ms. Kornegay from jail, he told her he was sorry and talked about how much he missed Sha'Quille.

The girl was just 2, but wanted to be older, telling people she was already 5. She would run through the house, playing her own private game of peekaboo, relatives said. In a cacophony of squeaky children at home, relatives could always distinguish Sha'Quille's low, raspier voice. One day, she'll be a singer, they told one another.

"What happened was wrong," Ms. Kornegay said. She said that she did not think Mr. Block deserved to face a murder charge, but that he had behaved irresponsibly. "Why didn't you stay up and watch her?"

Parents, police officers and neighbors from Georgia to California are asking similar painful questions this week. Here are some of their stories.

'STAY WITH ME'

In 2015, there were at least 278 unintentional shootings at the hands of young children and teenagers, according to Everytown's database. During the week in April when Sha'Quille and the other children died, there were at least five other accidental shootings by children and teenagers. Alysee Defee, 13, was shot in the armpit with a 20-gauge shotgun she had used for turkey hunting in Floyd County, Ind. Zai Deshields, 4, pulled a handgun out of a backpack at her grandmother's home in Arlington, Tex., and shot her uncle in the leg.

A child who accidentally pulls the trigger is most likely to be 3 years old, the statistics show.

Holston Cole was 3, a boy crackling with energy who would wake before dawn, his pastor said. He loved singing "Jesus Loves Me" and bouncing inside the inflatable castle in his family's front yard in Dallas, Ga.

About 7 a.m. on April 26, he found a .380-caliber semiautomatic pistol in his father's backpack, according to investigators. The gun fired, and Holston's panicked father, David, called 911. Even before a dispatcher could speak, Mr. Cole wailed "No, no!" into the phone, according to a redacted recording.

Mr. Cole pleaded for his 3-year-old son to hold on until the ambulance could arrive: "Stay with me, Holston," he can be heard saying on a 911 tape, his voice full of desperation. "Can you hear me? Daddy loves you. Holston. Holston, please. Please."

Holston was pronounced dead that morning.

The local authorities have been weighing what can be a difficult decision for prosecutors and the police after these shootings: Whether to charge a stricken parent or family member with a crime. While laws vary among states, experts said decisions about prosecution hinge on the specific details and circumstances of each shooting. What may be criminal neglect in one child's death may be legally seen as a tragic mistake in another.

Officials with the Paulding County Sheriff's Office have suggested that they expect Mr. Cole to face, at most, a charge of reckless conduct.

"Anything that we do, criminally speaking, is not going to hold a candle to the pain that this family feels," said Sgt. Ashley Henson, a spokesman for the sheriff's office. Sergeant Henson said investigators had sensed early on that the shooting was accidental. "You want to be able to protect your family and take care of your family, but on the same hand, you've got to be safe with your weapons," he said.

Some gun control groups have urged states and district attorneys to prosecute such cases more aggressively, saying that, grief aside, people need to be held responsible for what are easily preventable deaths.

Brent Moxey, the pastor who officiated at Holston's funeral, said the boy's father was already haunted. "I think he runs the scenario over and over and over in his mind." Mr. Moxey said the family—which did not respond to a message left at their home seeking comment—was still asking for privacy.

About 1,000 mourners attended Holston's funeral on April 30, remembering a boy who loved superheroes and would sometimes wrestle cardboard boxes. The day he died, he spent time alongside his mother, Haley, as she read the Bible, playing with the highlighter pen she used to note passages, Mr. Moxey said.

"This little boy loved to tinker and to play, and he loved to get into things," Mr. Moxey said, describing the very impulse that probably led to Holston's death. "He loved to figure out how stuff works."

A RINGING PURSE

In Indianapolis, Kanisha Shelton would stay protectively near her 2-year-old son, Kiyan, watchful of the stray dogs known to roam through the neighborhood.

But on the night of April 20, Ms. Shelton stepped away from the boy, leaving him in the kitchen while she was upstairs. She had placed her purse out of his reach on the kitchen counter, but when her phone started ringing, the boy apparently pushed a chair close to the counter, climbed onto it and reached for the purse, according to an account from a cousin, John Pearson. There was also a .380-caliber Bersa pistol in it.

Just after 9 p.m., Ms. Shelton heard a loud bang and rushed downstairs. There, in the kitchen, she found Kiyan lying on the floor, bleeding from a gunshot wound to the chest. He was rushed to a local children's hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

Ms. Shelton's mother, who answered her daughter's cellphone, said the family did not want to speak about the death. No criminal charges have been filed.

The police in Indianapolis said such scenes were becoming more common. "The mother was obviously very shaken up," Capt. Richard Riddle said. Indeed, on Sunday night, another child, 10 years old, died in what the police say appears to have been another accidental shooting.

A 2013 investigation by The New York Times of children killed with firearms found that accidental shootings like these were being vastly undercounted by official tabulations, and were occurring about twice as often as records said.

Dr. Garen J. Wintemute, an emergency physician and a researcher at the University of California, Davis, who studies the public health effects of gun violence, said that nearly everyone—from toddlers to adults—can fail to accurately distinguish toy guns from real guns, loaded guns from unloaded ones.

"That doesn't stop them from playing with it," he said.

Mr. Pearson said he sympathized with Ms. Shelton and thought of Kiyan's death as a tragic accident. "It was up on the counter, so I do think she thought she put the gun away, out of the baby's reach," Mr. Pearson said. "She's going to be in a living hell."

Essie Jones, who lives across the street, said Ms. Shelton had recently taught Kiyan to ride a small bicycle with training wheels, guiding him on the bike in the driveway. "They'd be up in the yard playing," she said. "He was very happy."

In a condolence book online, Dianna Mitchell-Wright, who identified herself as "Auntie," wrote of her anguish over losing the boy she had nicknamed "My Main Man." "All I have are memories," she said, "and your pictures in my cellphone."

ANGUISHED GOODBYES

The coffin that held Za'veon was no bigger than a piece of carry-on luggage, and it was so light that two pallbearers easily carried it through the packed St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church in Bermuda, La.

His full name was Za'veon Amari Williams, but to his family in Natchitoches, the 3-year-old was known as Baby Zee. On April 22, he found a pistol and shot himself in the head, according to Detective John Greely of the Natchitoches Police Department. When paramedics arrived, they found the mother cradling the boy and crying that he was not breathing, according to KSLA News 12.

The police arrested a companion of the mother, Alverious Demars, 22, on charges of negligent homicide and obstruction of justice. Detective Greely said that the police believed that the pistol belonged to Mr. Demars, and that he hid it after the toddler shot himself. The police have not found the weapon.

"As a responsible adult it's his obligation to secure that—to make sure a child does not get hold of it," Detective Greely said, explaining why Mr. Demars had been arrested.

The family declined to speak, but in a Facebook post, the boy's mother, Destiny Williams, wrote that she had not been able to sleep and was a "useless sad waste." "I can't take life," she wrote. "Why is it so cruel and unrelenting and unforgiving?"

The funerals for these children were filled with a similar anguish.

At the funeral for Baby Zee, the wails and screams grew so loud during a final moment of goodbye that ushers closed the church doors to give the family privacy. In Georgia, Holston's father tearfully read a letter that reflected on how the family used to sing "Jesus Loves Me." At the Kansas City funeral for Sha'Quille, family members crumpled as they looked into the coffin, shaking with tears or kissing her.

The day after Sha'Quille was buried, her maternal grandmother, Pamala Kornegay, reflected on the girl who was missing from the cluster of grandchildren who sat coloring on her living room floor. Ms. Kornegay said she was not angry with Sha'Quille's father.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, the article included harrowing stories like this one:

Sha'Quille Kornegay, 2 years old, was buried in a pink coffin, her favorite doll by her side and a tiara strategically placed to hide the self-inflicted gunshot wound to her forehead. She had been napping in bed with her father late last month when she discovered the 9-millimeter handgun he often kept

under his pillow in his Kansas City, Missouri home. It was equipped with a laser sight that lit up like the red lights on her cousins' sneakers. Her father told the police he woke to see Sha'Quille by his bed, bleeding and crying, the gun at her feet. A bullet had pierced her skull.

On the night of April 20th, Kanisha Shelton had placed her purse out of her 2-year-old son Kiyan's reach on the kitchen counter, but when her phone started ringing, the boy apparently pushed a chair close to the counter, climbed onto it and reached for the purse. There was also a .380-caliber Beretta pistol in it. Just after 9 p.m., Ms. Shelton heard a loud bang and rushed downstairs. There, in the kitchen, she found Kiyan lying on the floor, bleeding from a gunshot wound to the chest. The police in Indianapolis said such scenes were becoming more common.

As someone who has advocated for commonsense protections against gun violence for decades and now as a Senator from Connecticut, where we know all too well the horrors of gun violence and the deep wounds and death they can wreak on innocent children, and especially as a parent of four children who have been those ages, these stories, for me, are truly heartrending and gut-wrenching. My heart goes out to the families of these children and the families of countless other children who were lost as a result of these gun deaths—too many such families too often and so many of them preventable.

Last year, there were 278 unintentional shootings by young children or teenagers, most of them having no idea what they were doing. In the week at the end of this April when four toddlers shot themselves, at least five other children and teenagers accidentally shot themselves or other people.

Indepth investigations have strongly suggested that these shootings are significantly undercounted because of differing rules across the country and jurisdictions about how such deaths are to be reported. Some areas designate any death in which one person shoots another as a homicide, even if the shooter is 2 years old and has no intent to kill.

The gun lobby relies on these misleading statistics to oppose laws that could reduce and prevent these kinds of heart-wrenching stories and deaths, such as safe storage laws or technology such as trigger locks. How could they be opposed? The gun lobby argues that these deaths are vanishingly rare, outpaced by other causes of child mortality. Of course, they perpetuate the misinformation by continuing to oppose any research, any fact-finding into gun violence by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, continuing to even block our ability to better understand the problem, let alone address it.

I continue to have great difficulty understanding the anti-safety advocacy of these groups. Time and again in American history we have recognized that products posing a risk to consumers—particularly to children—require regulation to make them as safe

as possible, no matter what the product, no matter what the industry. That has been the American way. We put seatbelts in cars and require drivers to learn what they are doing in obtaining a license. We put childproof caps on medicine bottles and dangerous household products, even if they have domestic uses. If we have taken concrete steps to ensure that children can't open a bottle of aspirin, I am baffled that we can't do more to prevent these violent deaths. Why aren't we doing everything we can to make sure that children can't kill themselves or others or injure themselves or others with firearms?

There is no lack of ideas for how to remedy this situation. President Obama recently announced that as part of the White House's anti-gun violence initiative, he will move forward to promote the development of smart gun technology which is designed to ensure that no one except the owner can fire it. Even if the gun makes it into the hands of someone who should not have it, whether a child or a criminal, the gun will not be accessible. Like other steps the President has outlined in the absence of congressional action which remains sorely needed, this smart gun initiative utilizes existing laws and resources to challenge research, innovation, and enforcement toward more effectively cutting down on gun violence. Surely, we have a consensus among the American people, among gun owners, and among anybody belonging to groups that seemingly oppose these commonsense measures that we need to do more and do it better to prevent these child deaths.

On smart guns in particular, the White House will provide guidance for enhancing safety technology and help to manufacture and test smart firearms and to facilitate their purchase by State and local governments. Working in partnership with private sector innovators and local jurisdictions, this initiative holds tremendous promise.

Even while smart guns that depend on advanced technology are being developed, existing mechanisms provide remedies as well—low-tech remedies. Trigger locks and indicators of whether a gun is loaded are in widespread use today. Studies have suggested that a third of accidental deaths could be prevented by the use of childproof safety locks and loading indicators. Our laws should encourage and even require their adoption. States around the country have also developed a variety of safe storage bills that prohibit storing firearms in places that are accessible to children. Tragic experience has shown us that, as important as it is for families to discuss guns with their children, simply admonishing them to avoid going near guns won't work, particularly when the children are too young to understand what guns are and what they can do, and, most especially, when they are playing with other children in other families' homes, where those guns may be accessible and loaded.

The answer is to insist that adults take responsibility. They need to be

held responsible for keeping firearms off limits, which is really the only realistic option to cut down these tragic deaths of children.

Laws requiring that kind of responsibility and accountability are supported by two-thirds of Americans. Unfortunately, the gun lobby has continually, constantly, insistently, and consistently opposed progress in these areas. Their steadfast opposition has also prevented the Consumer Product Safety Commission—which has a praiseworthy track record of success keeping children safe from hazards and ranging from lead in toys to dangerous cribs—from regulating firearms or even issuing guidance about how they could be designed more safely for children.

I have been coming to the floor of the Senate for a number of years to speak about the need for legislation to address the gun violence epidemic in this country, clearly a public health crisis. If there were a flu epidemic or another kind of contagious disease causing 30,000 deaths a year, we would have urgent, drastic action. We need to do the right thing. There are stories reported such as those last week of the unspeakable horror of a child too young to understand what is happening who encounters a gun and uses it, such as Sha'Quille, Kiyan, and Holston Cole, a 3-year-old boy with crackling energy, who would wake right before dawn. His pastor said: He loved singing "Jesus Loves Me." He put a gun to his head and, unknowingly, pulled the trigger. We can avoid that type of tragedy. We can do better, and we must act.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

REMEMBERING CONRAD BURNS

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, last week the world and the Burns family lost Senator Conrad Burns. There are thousands of reasons to celebrate the life of Senator Conrad Burns, but I will only mention a few, while I hope others write down their memories to help fill the void.

He made friends instantly and could quickly find a way to relate to anyone. He had a story for every situation. That is the most effective way to make a point. I particularly enjoyed his marital advice, which he learned in Hudson, WY. His stories always had a location and a person. He said Hudson is where he spent a week one day—but it is where he bet a friend \$100 that his wife Phyllis could beat his friend's wife in a foot race. He wasn't able to talk Phyllis into racing, but fortunately, the friend must not have had any luck with his wife, either, as he didn't show up.

While Conrad was a consummate, effective Senator, his love for his faith, his family, and friends made him special. He was a man who lived by example. He was willing to share about his life to help with our lives. He mentored me and many others with his plain speaking, and timely, sort of abrupt

suggestions. He didn't waste time or words, but he always had time to help.

He also probably never realized the difference he made. I know he never realized the difference he made daily while he worked on legislation, much of which he never got credit for but was effective at getting finished.

He had a special talent for speaking and presenting that always got people's attention. For example, he was able to take difficult issues involving telecommunications and make them understandable to his colleagues and hold their interest. That is an unmatched talent. He had a unique ability to sell ideas that came from his vast, real-life experience in agriculture, radio, and especially in auctioneering. He could get you to buy into his idea, and you didn't even realize that you had bid. His experience in small business gave him the ability to make people understand the kinds of decisions small businesses have to make—how many decisions, how far in advance they had to be made, and how critical that was to how well the United States does. His staff would occasionally suggest other words or phrases he might use after the fact. He recognized and made a case for the importance of small business as the engine of our economy.

Golf gave him an outlet for his frustration and provided relaxation and an opportunity for less stressful conversations. I am not a golfer, but Conrad always made the experience enjoyable and memorable.

His ability to sell is best noted when he auctioned a special Kenai handmade quilt and got \$15,000 when the best ever previous price was \$3,000. Incidentally, he made the \$3,000 quilt sale too.

By now, Conrad has had a chance to have a heart-to-heart talk—that is the only kind of talk you could have with Conrad, and especially in Heaven—with his daughter Kate, who passed away several years ago. I picture him playing golf in Heaven, where he is learning firsthand that some of those stories about clergy playing golf are true. I bet he even has a use for a saddle again and is still keeping up on the ag futures.

Conrad, you have been missed and will be missed as your memory reminds and inspires us. Your family is in our prayers as we grieve and celebrate your life along with them.

REMEMBERING BOB BENNETT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, unfortunately, last week we also lost another former colleague, Senator Bob Bennett of Utah. There are 1,000 reasons to celebrate the life of Senator Bob Bennett, but I will only mention a few.

While he was the consummate effective Senator, his love for his faith, his family, and his friends really made him special. He was a man who lived by example. He was quiet but effective. He mentored me and many others by giving gentle, timely suggestions.

His presentations at the Prayer Breakfasts helped us to know him and his faith better. He demonstrated what he learned at church and, particularly, on his mission, and he was willing to share that with us to help our lives. But his life was a living example of his faith.

He also probably never realized the difference he made in people's lives with his involvement with the Franklin Planner alone. I know he never realized the difference he made daily as he worked with people on legislation, much of which he never got credit for, but he was effective in making sure it got done in a reasonable way.

He had a special talent for speaking and presenting. He could take numbers from the Joint Economic Committee, which he chaired, and make them understandable to his colleagues. That is an unmatched talent. People go to sleep with numbers. His experience in small business gave him the ability to make people understand how small businesses operate, how they get their employees, the difficulties of buying things in advance that they don't know they are going to sell, and how critical that is to the U.S. economy. He recognized and made a case like no other person for how important small business was as the engine of our economy.

Yes, Bob, you have been missed, and you are missed. Your family is in our prayers, and we grieve with them.

I yield the floor.

RESPONSE ACT OF 2015

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 155, S. 546.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 546) to establish the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation (RESPONSE) Subcommittee under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Advisory Council to provide recommendations on emergency responder training and resources relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Heitkamp substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; and the motion 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 amendment (No. 3889) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (S. 546), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT AND THE LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT ACT OF 1976

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4238, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4238) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976 to modernize terms relating to minorities.

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

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion 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 bill (H.R. 4238) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORLD MALARIA DAY

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 451, S. Res. 436.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 436) supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment and with an amendment to the preamble, as follows:

(Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic.)

S. RES. 436

Whereas April 25 of each year is recognized internationally as World Malaria Day;

Whereas malaria is a leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, despite being preventable and treatable;

Whereas fighting malaria is in the national interest of the United States, as reducing the risk of malaria protects members of the Armed Forces and other people of the United States serving overseas in malaria-endemic regions, and reducing malaria deaths helps to lower risks of instability in less developed countries;

Whereas the elimination of malaria remains a bipartisan priority of the United States Government;

Whereas, on December 14, 2006, President George W. Bush stated at the White House Malaria Summit, "So we are acting, and we're leading. And with partners across the world, we

are helping the people of Africa turn the tide against malaria. The goal of defeating malaria is a challenging goal, yet it can be done. It's not going to require a miracle, it just requires a smart, sustained, focused effort."

Whereas, on September 27, 2015, President Barack Obama stated at the United Nations General Assembly, "Billions of our fellow human beings are at risk of dying from diseases that we know how to prevent. Many children are just one mosquito bite away from death. And that is a moral outrage. It is a profound injustice. It is literally a matter of life and death, and now the world must act."

Whereas support for efforts to fight malaria is in the diplomatic and moral interest of the United States, as that support generates goodwill toward the United States and highlights the values of the people of the United States through the work of governmental, nongovernmental, and faith-based organizations of the United States;

Whereas efforts to fight malaria are in the long-term economic interest of the United States because those efforts help developing countries—

- (1) identify at-risk populations;*
- (2) provide a framework for critical emergency disease treatment;*
- (3) provide better health services;*
- (4) increase local governance needed to address substandard and counterfeit medicines that exacerbate malaria resistance;*
- (5) produce healthier and more productive workforces;*
- (6) advance economic development; and*
- (7) promote stronger trading partners;*

Whereas, in 2015, malaria transmission occurred in 95 countries and territories;

Whereas an estimated 3,200,000,000 people are at risk for malaria, with 214,000,000 active cases, the vast majority of whom are in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 90 percent of malaria deaths in the world;

Whereas young children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to and disproportionately affected by malaria;

Whereas malaria greatly affects the health of children, as children under the age of 5 account for an estimated 70 percent of malaria deaths each year;

Whereas malaria poses great risks to maternal and neonatal health, causing complications during delivery, anemia, and low birth weights;

Whereas heightened national, regional, and international efforts to prevent and treat malaria during recent years have made significant progress and helped save hundreds of thousands of lives;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2015 by the World Health Organization states that, in 2014, approximately 55 percent of people in sub-Saharan Africa slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net, and household surveys indicated that 90 percent of people used an insecticide-treated mosquito net if such a net was available in the household;

Whereas, in 2014, approximately 116,000,000 people were protected by indoor residual spraying;

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2015 further states that, between 2000 and 2015—

- (1) malaria mortality rates decreased by 60 percent around the world;*
- (2) in the African Region of the World Health Organization, malaria mortality rates decreased by 66 percent; and*
- (3) an estimated 6,200,000 malaria deaths were averted globally, primarily as a result of increased interventions;*

Whereas the World Malaria Report 2015 further states that, out of 95 countries and territories with ongoing transmission of malaria in 2015—

- (1) 10 countries are classified as being in the pre-elimination phase;*
- (2) 10 countries are classified as being in the elimination phase; and*

(3) 9 countries are classified as being in the prevention of malaria reintroduction phase of malaria control;

Whereas continued national, regional, and international investment in efforts to eliminate malaria, including prevention and treatment efforts, the development of a vaccine to immunize children from the malaria parasite, and advancements in insecticides, are critical in order to—

(1) continue to reduce malaria deaths;

(2) prevent backsliding in areas where progress has been made; and

(3) equip the United States and the global community with the tools necessary to fight malaria and other global health threats;

Whereas the United States Government has played a leading role in the recent progress made toward reducing the global burden of malaria, particularly through the President's Malaria Initiative (referred to in this preamble as the "PMI") and the contribution of the United States to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

Whereas, in 2011, an independent, external evaluation, prepared by Boston University, examining 6 objectives of the PMI, found the PMI to be a successful, well-led program that has "earned and deserves the task of sustaining and expanding the United States Government's response to global malaria control efforts";

Whereas the PMI Strategy 2015-2020 articulates the malaria goal of the United States Government of working with countries and partners to further reduce malaria deaths and substantially decrease malaria morbidity, towards the long-term goal of elimination;

Whereas the United States Government is pursuing a comprehensive approach to ending malaria deaths through the PMI, which is led by the United States Agency for International Development and implemented with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and private sector entities;

Whereas the PMI focuses on helping partner countries achieve major improvements in overall health outcomes through improved access to, and quality of, healthcare services in locations with limited resources; and

Whereas the PMI, recognizing the burden of malaria on many partner countries, has set a target by 2020 of reducing malaria mortality by 1/3 from 2015 levels in PMI-supported countries, achieving a greater than 80 percent reduction from original 2000 baseline levels set by the PMI, reducing malaria morbidity in PMI-supported countries by 40 percent from 2015 levels, and assisting not fewer than 5 PMI-supported countries to meet the criteria of the World Health Organization for national or sub-national pre-elimination; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day;

(2) recognizes the importance of reducing malaria prevalence and deaths to improve overall child and maternal health, especially in sub-Saharan Africa;

(3) commends the recent progress made toward reducing global malaria morbidity, mortality, and prevalence, particularly through the efforts of the President's Malaria Initiative and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria;

(4) welcomes ongoing public-private partnerships to research and develop more effective and affordable tools for malaria diagnosis, treatment, and vaccination;

(5) recognizes the goals, priorities, and authorities to combat malaria set forth in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-293; 122 Stat. 2918);

(6) supports continued leadership by the United States in bilateral, multilateral, and private sector efforts to combat malaria and to work with developing countries to create long-term strategies to increase ownership over malaria programs; and

(7) encourages other members of the international community to sustain and increase their support for and financial contributions to efforts to combat malaria worldwide.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, 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. 436) was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

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

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

THE PUBLIC TRUST

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I rise this evening to read into the RECORD a portion of the New York Times Magazine profile yesterday of Ben Rhodes, Deputy National Security Advisor to President Obama.

Before reading the article, though, titled "The Story-Teller and the President," I wish to explain briefly why I think this piece is so important for us to consider in this Chamber.

We live in a time of precipitous change, both in American Government and in communications more broadly. We don't admit it enough in this body, but the Congress in the last decade-plus is extraordinarily weak by historical standards. At the same time, the media is rapidly fragmenting. These two vacuums are being filled by the executive branch in ways that are badly damaging, both to the separation of powers and to the idea of a meaningfully engaged citizenry. There can be little doubt that our Founders would be troubled by what is occurring in our time.

Washington is in the process of replacing self-evident truths with self-serving spin, and this is dangerous, for no one is entitled to his or her own facts. I sit intentionally at the desk of Daniel Patrick Moynihan in this body precisely because he was committed to the idea of a shared set of facts before our debates began. Yet this story makes clear that the executive branch

feels empowered to proclaim its own narratives.

This is bigger than Republicans and Democrats. This is about the legislature's check on the Executive, and it is about all of our accountability in this city to the people. To my Democratic colleagues who supported the Iran deal, does it trouble you at all that the White House displays obvious contempt for you? For your voters and for my voters, will you stand for this kind of fundamentally dishonest spin from future Republican administrations—because I pledge to you that I will not from any administration of either party.

Some will say this is just one story of one staffer who wanted to brag and got carried away—someone who wanted to boast about if the whole world could be his canvas, but we should be clear that it is ultimately elected officials who bear responsibility for the ongoing evaporation of public trust in our time.

I want to underscore this point. These, my comments tonight, are not about whether you share the President's view that the Iranian nuclear deal was a prudent move or whether you share my view that it was a disaster. That is not the point at issue today. Obviously, foreign policy is critically important, but this story tonight is about whether we take truth seriously. It is about whether we care about the public trust.

There is a widespread view around here that our chief job is "to pass legislation." That is incorrect. Our main job, and indeed the oath we took, is to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, which is about limited government and about the separation of powers.

Our job is to ensure that the Nation is well governed and that the public can believe that the public can have trust and confidence that the Nation is well governed. This necessarily means that oversight is at least as important as passing or repealing particular pieces of legislation. This horrific story should be a screaming siren to all of us of both parties.

Newsrooms are obviously still struggling to understand what vigorous and independent reporting will look like in the digital age, but it remains true that freedom that ordered liberty will remain dependent on an informed citizenry, and that requires a serious and a free press. Good journalism, serious journalism, that takes actual facts seriously and then grapples with those facts honestly, is an important and a high calling.

I plan to read about one-fourth of this New York Times piece into the RECORD, but please note that I will skip over many proper names for ease of audible understanding. Picking up then about 40 percent of the way into the profile, the story continues:

The job he [Ben Rhodes] was hired to do, [was] namely to help the President of the United States communicate with the public, [and this job] was changing in equally significant ways, thanks to the impact of digital technologies that people in Washington

were just beginning to wrap their minds around. It is hard for many of us to absorb the true magnitude of the changes in the news business—40 percent of newspaper industry professionals have lost their jobs [inside] the last decade—in part because readers can absorb all [forms of new] news they want from social media platforms like Facebook, which are valued in the tens and hundreds of billions of dollars and pay nothing for the [so-called] “content” they provide to their readers. You have to have skin in the game—[that is] to be in the news business, or depend in a life-or-death way on its products—to understand the radical and qualitative ways in which words appear in familiar typefaces [but have yet] been changed. Rhodes [was singling] out a key example to me one day, laced with the brutal contempt that is a hallmark of his private utterances. “All these newspapers used to have foreign bureaus,” he said. “[But] now they don’t. They call us to explain to them what’s happening in Moscow [or in] Cairo. [And] most of the outlets are reporting on world events from Washington. The average reporter we talk to is [just] 27 years old, and their only reporting experience consists of being around [a few] political campaigns. That’s a sea change. They literally know nothing.”

In this environment, Rhodes has become adept at ventriloquizing many people at once. Ned Price, Rhodes’s assistant, gave me a primer on the way it’s done. The easiest way for the White House to shape the news, he explained, is [just] from the briefing podiums, each of which has its own dedicated press corps. “But then there are [all of these force] multipliers,” he said, adding, “We have our compadres, [and I] reach out to a couple [of] people, and you know I wouldn’t wanted to name them—”

[I interrupt him and I say] “I can name them,” [and I tick] off a few names of prominent Washington reporters and columnists who often tweet in sync with [the] White House [s] messaging [operation].

Price [laughs]. “I’ll say, ‘Hey, look, some people are spinning this narrative that this is a sign of . . . weakness,’” he [continues].

[And I interrupt again] “but—”

“In fact, it’s a sign of strength!” I [say, chuckling with him].

“And I’ll give them some color,” Price [continues] “and the next thing I know, lots of these guys are in the dot-com publishing space, and [they] have [their] huge Twitter followings, and [then] they’ll be putting this message [as their own].”

This is something different from old-fashioned spin, which tended to be an art best practiced in person. In a world where experienced reporters competed for scoops and where carrying water for the White House was a cause for shame, no matter which party was in power, it was much harder to sustain a “narrative” over any serious period of time. Now the most effectively weaponized 140-character idea or quote will almost always carry the day, and it [will be] very difficult for even good reporters to necessarily know where the spin is coming from or why.

When I later visited Obama’s former campaign mastermind David Axelrod in Chicago, I brought up the soft Orwellian vibe of an information space where old media structures and hierarchies have been erased by Silicon Valley billionaires who convinced the suckers that information was “free” and everyone with access to Google was now a reporter. Axelrod, a former newspaperman, sighed. “It’s not as easy as standing in front of a press conference and speaking to 70 million people like past presidents have been

able to do,” he said. The bully pulpit by and large doesn’t exist anymore, he explained. “So more and more, over the last couple of years, there’s been an investment in alternative means of communication: using digital more effectively, going to nontraditional sources, understanding where on each issue your constituencies are going to be found,” he said. “I think they’ve approached these major foreign policy challenges as campaign challenges, and they’ve run campaigns, and [their] campaigns have been very sophisticated.”

Rhodes’s innovative campaign to sell the Iran deal is likely to be a model for how future administrations explain foreign policy to the Congress—

Note that. The administration is going to have to campaign to the Congress—

and the public. The way in which most Americans have heard the story of the Iran deal presented—that the Obama administration began seriously engaging with the Iranian officials in 2013 in order to take advantage of a new political reality in Iran, which came about because of elections that brought [so-called] moderates to power in that country—[this story of 2013] was largely manufactured [“manufactured” is their verb] for the purpose of selling the deal. Even where the particulars of that story are true, the implications that readers and viewers are encouraged to take away from those particulars are often misleading [and] false. Obama’s closest advisers always understood him to be eager [for] a deal with Iran [back in 2012] and even since the beginning of his presidency. “It’s the center of the arc,” Rhodes explained to me two days after the deal, officially known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, was implemented. He then checked off the ways in which the administration’s foreign policy aims and priorities converged [in] Iran. “We don’t have to be [in the kind of] cycles of conflict if we can find other ways to resolve these issues,” he said. “We can do things that challenge the conventional thinking that, you know, ‘AIPAC doesn’t like this,’ or ‘the Israeli government doesn’t like this,’ or ‘the gulf countries don’t like it.’ It’s the possibility of improved relations with adversaries. It’s non-proliferation. So all these threads that the president’s been spinning—[and in this sense I don’t mean it] in the press sense [of spinning, spinning] for almost a decade, they kind of all converged around Iran.”

In the narrative that Rhodes shaped, the “story” of the Iran deal began in 2013, when a “moderate” faction inside the Iranian regime led by Hassan Rouhani beat a regime of [so-called] “hardliners” in an election and then began to pursue a policy of “openness,” which included a newfound willingness to negotiate the dismantling of its [so-called] nuclear weapons program. The president set out the timeline himself in his speech announcing the nuclear deal on July 14, 2015, [President Obama]: “Today, after two years of negotiations, the United States, together with our international partners, has achieved something that decades of animosity has not.” While the president’s statement was technically accurate—there had in fact been two years of formal negotiations leading up to the signing of the J.C.P.O.A.—it was also actively misleading, because the most meaningful part of the negotiations with Iran [were from mid-2012] many months before Rouhani and the “moderate” camp were chosen in an election among candidates handpicked by Iran’s supreme leader, the Ayatollah. . . . The idea that there was a

new reality in Iran was politically useful to the Obama administration. By obtaining broad public currency for the thought that there was a significant split in the regime, and that the administration was reaching out to moderate-minded Iranians who wanted peaceful relations with their neighbors and with America, Obama was [therefore] able to evade what might have otherwise been a divisive but clarifying debate over the actual policy choices that [the] administration was making.

I want to repeat that sentence, by misleading the public on the date on which negotiations began and therefore seizing upon this election that happened a year later, “Obama was able to evade what might have otherwise been a divisive but clarifying debate over the actual policy choices that [the] administration was making.”

By eliminating the fuss about Iran’s nuclear program, the administration hoped to eliminate a source of structural tension between the two countries, which would create the space for America to disentangle itself from its established system of alliances with countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel and Turkey. With one bold move, the administration would effectively begin the process of a large-scale disengagement from the Middle East.

The nerve center for the selling of the Iran deal to Congress, which took place in a concentrated three-month period between July and September of last year, was located inside the White House, and is referred to by its former denizens as “the war room.” The White House Office of Legislative Affairs helped run the team, which included three to six people from each of several agencies . . . which were the State Department, Treasury, the American delegation to the United Nations (i.e., Samantha Power), at times . . . the Department of Defense and also the Department of Energy and the National Security Council. Rhodes “was kind of like the quarterback,” running the daily video conferences and coming up with lines of attack and parry. “He was extremely good about immediately getting to a phrase or a way of getting the message out that just made more sense,” [staff members report]. Framing the deal as a choice between peace and war was Rhodes’s go-to move—and proved to be a winning argument.

And just to be clear, that wasn’t the choice. The choice wasn’t between war and peace, and they knew it. They were spinning the public, the press, and the Congress.

The person [credited] with running the digital side of the campaign . . . the director of digital response for the White House Office of Digital Strategy, . . . became known in the war room and on Twitter as @TheIranDeal.

That is the Twitter handle.

Early on, Rhodes asked her to create a rapid-response account that fact-checked everything related to the Iran deal. “So, we developed a plan that was like: The Iran deal is literally going to be the tip of everything we stand up online,” [we were told]. “And we’re going to map it onto what we [already] know about the different audiences we’re dealing with: the public, pundits, experts, the right wing, Congress.” By applying 21st century data and networking tools to the white glove world of foreign affairs, the White House was

able to track what United States senators and the people who worked for them, and influenced them, were seeing [at different moments] online—and make sure that no potential negative comment passed without a tweet.

As she explained how the process worked, I was struck by how naive the assumption of a “state of nature” must seem in an information environment that is mediated less and less by experienced editors and reporters with any real prior knowledge of the subjects they write about. “People construct their own sense of source and credibility now,” [the staffer told me]. “They elect whoever they’re going to believe.” For those in need of more traditional-seeming forms of validation, handpicked Beltway insiders like Jeffrey Goldberg of *The Atlantic* and Laura Rozen of *Al-Monitor* helped retail the administration’s narrative. “Laura Rozen was my RSS feed,” [the staffer said]. “She would just find everything and retweet it.”

Rhodes’s messaging campaign was so effective not simply because it was a perfectly planned and executed example of digital strategy, but also because he was personally involved in guiding the deal itself.

In the interest of time, I am going to skip over a few paragraphs that tell how Jake Sullivan and other administration players traveled to Oman to secretly meet with the Iranians in the summer of 2012.

The White House point person during the later stage of the negotiations was Rob Malley, a favored troubleshooter who is currently running negotiations that could keep the Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad in power. During the course of the Iran talks, Malley told me, he always kept in close contact with Rhodes. “I would often just call him and say, ‘Give me a reality check,’” Malley explained. “He could say, ‘Here is where I think the president is, and here is where he will be.’” He continued, “Ben would try to anticipate: Does it make sense policywise? But then he would also ask himself: How do we sell it Congress? How do we sell it to the public? What is it going to do to our narrative?”

Malley is a particularly keen observer of the changing art of political communication; his father . . . who was born in Cairo, edited [a] politics magazine . . . and proudly pro-

vided a platform for Fidel Castro and Yasir Arafat, in the days when the leaders’ words might take [several] weeks to travel from Cuba or Cairo to Paris. “The Iran experience was the place where I saw firsthand how policy, politics and messaging all had to be brought together, and I think that Ben is really at the intersection of all three. He reflects and he shapes [all three] at the same time.”

As Malley and representatives of the State Department, including Wendy Sherman and Secretary of State John Kerry, engaged in formal negotiations with the Iranians, to ratify details of a framework that had already been agreed upon, Rhodes’s war room did its work on Capitol Hill and with reporters. In the spring of last year, legions of arms-control experts began popping up at think tanks and on social media, and then became key sources for hundreds of often-clueless reporters. “We created an echo chamber,” he admitted, when I asked him to explain the onslaught of freshly minted experts [who were] cheerleading for the deal. [He continued:] “They were saying things that validated what we had given them to say.”

When I suggested that all this dark metafictional play seemed a bit removed from rational debate over America’s future role in the world, Rhodes nodded. “In the absence of rational discourse, we are going to discourse the [expletive] out of this,” he said. “We had test drives to know who was going to be able to carry our message effectively, and how to use outside groups like Ploughshares, the Iran Project and whomever else [they needed to use]. So we knew the tactics that worked” [he said]. He is [very] proud of the way he sold the Iran deal. “We drove them crazy,” he said of the deal’s opponents.

Yet Rhodes bridled at the suggestion that there has been anything deceptive about the way the agreement itself was sold. “Look,” [he said] “with Iran, in a weird way, these are state-to-state issues. They’re agreements between governments. Yes, I would prefer that it turns out that Rouhani and Zarif . . . are real reformers who are going to be steering this country into the direction I believe it can go in, because their public is educated and, in some respects, pro-American. But we are not betting on [any of] that.”

Do you all remember what we heard last summer when they were testifying before us? We never heard this. We never heard this was the spin, but they didn’t actually believe it. But now here, when the guy’s thinking about his next step in life, we hear the real story. I will continue.

In fact, Rhodes’s passion seems to derive not from any investment in the technical specifics of sanctions or centrifuge arrays, or any particular optimism about the future course of Iranian politics and society. Those are matters for the negotiators and area specialists. Rather, it derived from his own sense of urgency of radically reorienting American policy in the Middle East in order to make the prospect of American involvement in the region’s future wars a lot less likely. When I asked him whether the prospect of this same kind of far-reaching spin campaign being run by a different administration is something that scares him, he admitted that it does. “I mean, I’d prefer a sober, reasoned public debate, after which members of Congress reflect and take a vote. . . . But that’s impossible” [he concluded].

Mr. President, truth is bigger than talking points, and self-government deserves more than spin. Does President Obama think there is such a thing as domestic propaganda? Does he think it is OK? Do we in this Chamber think it is OK?

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2:15 P.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. SASSE. 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 as a further mark of respect to the late Senators Conrad Burns of Montana and Bob Bennett of Utah.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:10 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 10, 2016, at 2:15 p.m.