

(Mr. LAUTENBERG) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KIRK) were added as cosponsors of S. 2781, a bill to change references in Federal law to mental retardation to references to an intellectual disability, and to change references to a mentally retarded individual to references to an individual with an intellectual disability.

S. 2787

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. LEMIEUX) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2787, a bill to repeal the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the Troubled Asset Relief Program.

S. 2847

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2847, a bill to regulate the volume of audio on commercials.

S. 2862

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2862, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Office of International Trade, and for other purposes.

S. 2917

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNES) were added as cosponsors of S. 2917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the penalty for failure to disclose certain reportable transactions and the penalty for submitting a bad check to the Internal Revenue Service, to modify certain rules relating to Federal vendors, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 39, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that stable and affordable housing is an essential component of an effective strategy for the prevention, treatment, and care of human immunodeficiency virus, and that the United States should make a commitment to providing adequate funding for the development of housing as a response to the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic.

S. RES. 158

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 158, a resolution to commend the American Sail Training Association for advancing international goodwill and character building under sail.

AMENDMENT NO. 2995

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2995 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3590, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in

the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3218

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3218 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3590, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 2923. A bill to provide funding for summer and year-round youth jobs and training programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. MURRAY. 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. 2923

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 "Youth Jobs Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. SUMMER AND YEAR-ROUND YOUTH JOBS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) a \$1,500,000,000 investment in summer and year-round employment for youth, through the program supported under this section, can create up to 450,000 temporary jobs and meaningful work experiences for economically disadvantaged youth and stimulate local economies;

(2) there is a serious and growing need for employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth (including young adults), as demonstrated by statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics stating that, in November 2009—

(A) the unemployment rate increased to 10 percent, as compared to 6.8 percent in November 2008;

(B) the unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-olds rose to 26.7 percent, as compared to 20.4 percent in November 2008; and

(C) the unemployment rate for African-American 16- to 19-year-olds increased to 49.4 percent, as compared to 32.2 percent in November 2008;

(3) research from Northwestern University has shown that every \$1 a youth earns has an accelerator effect of \$3 on the local economy;

(4) summer and year-round jobs for youth help supplement the income of families living in poverty;

(5) summer and year-round jobs for youth provide valuable work experience for economically disadvantaged youth;

(6) often, a summer or year-round job provided under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is an economically disadvantaged youth's introduction to the world of work;

(7) according to the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University, early work experience is a very powerful predictor of success and earnings in the labor market, and early work experience raises earnings over a lifetime by 10 to 20 percent;

(8) participation in a youth jobs program can contribute to a reduction in criminal and high-risk behavior for youth; and

(9)(A) youth jobs programs benefit both youth and communities when designed around principles that promote mutually beneficial programs;

(B) youth benefit from jobs that provide them with work readiness skills and that help them make the connection between responsibility on the job and success in adulthood; and

(C) communities benefit when youth are engaged productively, providing much-needed services that meet real community needs.

(b) REFERENCES.—

(1) CERTIFICATE; CREDENTIAL.—In subsection (d), references to the terms "certificate" and "credential" have the meanings prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.

(2) YOUTH-RELATED REFERENCES.—In this Act, and in the provisions referred to in subsections (c) and (d) for purposes of this Act—

(A) a reference to a youth refers to an individual who is not younger than age 14 and not older than age 24, and meets any other requirements for that type of youth; and

(B) a reference to a youth activity refers to an activity covered in subsection (d)(1) that is carried out for a youth described in subparagraph (A).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor for youth activities under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), \$1,500,000,000, which shall be available for the period of January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011, under the conditions described in subsection (d).

(d) CONDITIONS.—

(1) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available under subsection (c) shall be used for youth jobs and training programs, to provide opportunities referred to in subparagraphs (C), (D), (E), and (F) of section 129(c)(2) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2854(c)(2)) and, as appropriate, opportunities referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (G) of such section, except that no such funds shall be spent on unpaid work experiences and the opportunities may include learning described in paragraph (3)(B).

(2) LIMITATION.—Such funds shall be distributed in accordance with sections 127 and 128 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2852, 2853), except that no portion of such funds shall be reserved to carry out 128(a) or 169 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2853(a), 2914).

(3) PRIORITY.—In using funds made available under subsection (c), a local area (as defined in section 101 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2801))—

(A) shall give priority to providing—

(i) work experiences in viable, emerging, or demand industries, or work experiences in the public or nonprofit sector that fulfill a community need; and

(ii) job referral services for youth to work experiences described in clause (i) in the private sector, for which the employer involved agrees to pay the wages and benefits, consistent with Federal and State child labor laws; and

(B) may give priority to providing—

(i) work experiences combined with linkages to academic and occupational learning, so that the experiences and learning provide opportunities for youth to earn a short-term certificate or credential that has value in the labor market; and

(ii) work experiences combined with learning that are designed to encourage and maximize the likelihood of a participant's return to, or completion of, a program of study leading to a recognized secondary or postsecondary degree, certificate, or credential.

(4) MEASURE OF EFFECTIVENESS.—The effectiveness of the activities carried out with such funds shall be measured, under section

136 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2871), only with performance measures based on the core indicators of performance described in section 136(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2871(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I)), applied to all youth served through the activities.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. 2924. A bill to reauthorize the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, in the wake of its Centennial, and its programs and activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased today to introduce legislation to reauthorize the Department of Justice grant program for Boys & Girls Clubs. I thank Senator HATCH, Senator KOHL and Senator SESSIONS for joining me in this effort.

I have partnered with Senator HATCH for many years on issues concerning the Boys & Girls Clubs, and this bipartisan bill shows the commitment of both Democrats and Republicans to the good work done by Boys & Girls Clubs across the Nation.

Children are the future of our country, and we have a responsibility to make sure they are safe and secure. I know firsthand how well Boys & Girls Clubs work, and the real impact they have in our communities. In my home State of Vermont, we are fortunate to have 6 Boys & Girls Clubs operating in 25 locations. These clubs serve more than 14,000 youth in the State. I often hear from parents, educators, law enforcement officers and others in Vermont about just how successful these Clubs are, and how they inspire youth to reach their full potential.

As a senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I have pushed for more Federal funding for Boys & Girls Clubs. This year, I recommended additional funding for youth mentoring programs, so that youth-serving organizations like the Boys & Girls Clubs of America are able to continue making a substantial and real difference in the lives of vulnerable children. I was pleased that Congress included \$100 million for competitive youth mentoring grants in the recently passed consolidated appropriations bill.

The current recession has hit many organizations around the country, threatening their financial health, and the Boys & Girls Clubs are no different. At the same time, participation in these clubs has never been higher, and it continues to increase. I believe funding is well spent at the community level, however, where the positive impact on our youth is felt most directly.

In the 108th Congress, Senator HATCH and I worked together to pass a bill to reauthorize and extend the programs of the Boys & Girls Clubs of America through fiscal year 2009. Due in part to the support of Congress, there now exist over 4,300 Boys & Girls Clubs in all 50 states, serving more than 4.8 million young people. The bill we introduce today will help us continue to support these important programs by

authorizing Justice Department grants through 2015.

We need safe havens where our youth—the future of our country—can learn and grow up free from the influences of drugs, gangs and crime. That is why Boys & Girls Clubs are so important to our children.

I hope all Senators will support this bipartisan bill to provide Federal support for the Boys & Girls Clubs of America. Our greatest responsibility is to our children, and supporting Boys & Girls Clubs is just one way in which we can show our commitment to their future.

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. 2924

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 “Boys & Girls Clubs Centennial Reauthorization Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

Section 401 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 13751 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(A) for over 100 years, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, a national organization chartered by an Act of Congress, has proven itself as a positive force in the communities it serves;

“(B) Boys & Girls Clubs and the programs and services implemented therein by over 50,000 professional staff, and 194,000 volunteers promote and enhance the development of boys and girls by instilling a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and influence thereby making Boys & Girls Clubs a safe place to learn and grow;

“(C) the purpose of the program established by this section has been to provide adequate resources in the form of seed money for the Boys & Girls Clubs of America to assist local communities to form partnerships in a collaborative manner so education, youth development and prevention programs could be available for the youth in those communities;

“(D) in 1990 there were 1,810 Boys and Girls Clubs facilities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, serving 2,400,000 youths nationwide;

“(E) due to the public investment via the program established pursuant to this section, resulting congressional appropriations, and private partnership support, there are now 4,387 Boys & Girls Clubs facilities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, serving 4,500,000 youths nationwide;

“(F) with the assistance of the Federal Government, local communities have collaborated to establish and operate the Clubs in schools, parks, and recreation facilities, libraries, and community centers;

“(G) these new partnerships have resulted in 33 percent of the Boys & Girls Clubs located in or on school campuses where Club programs enhance and enrich the learning opportunities for youth;

“(H) the growth of Boys & Girls Clubs also includes an increase in Clubs located in public housing sites across the Nation, having grown from 289 in 1990 to 440 in 2009;

“(I) the growth of Boys and Girls Clubs also includes the growth of Boys & Girls Clubs on Native American land, having grown from 0 in 1990 to 225 in 2009 serving 140,000 Native American youth;

“(J) investment in our school partnerships has positively impacted graduation rates as demonstrated in recent survey of Clubs conducted by BGCA’s CareerLaunch career preparation program, in which 96.68 percent of participants progressed successfully to the next grade level at the end of the 2008-2009 school year;

“(K) public housing projects and Native American land in which there is an active Boys and Girls Club have experienced a reduction in the presence of crack cocaine, and a reduction in juvenile crime and gang violence;

“(L) Boys & Girls Clubs are locally run and have been exceptionally successful in balancing public funds with private sector donations and maximizing community involvement as evidenced by collaborations and partnerships with schools, cities, counties, Sea Research, other youth providers such as Big Brothers Big Sisters, Police Athletic League (PAL), Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H, and public libraries; and

“(M) further investment in Boys & Girls Clubs, which celebrated 100 years of service in 2006 will—

“(i) inure to our collective national benefit;

“(ii) continue to assist in the effort to reduce crime and drug use among our Nation’s youth by teaching young people how to avoid gangs, resist alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use;

“(iii) continue to assist in improving educational opportunities and create centers of learning in and with schools thereby reducing the drop out rate and helping to improve the economy (if the national male graduation rate were increased by only 5 percent, the Nation would see an annual savings of \$4,900,000,000 in crime related costs);

“(iv) continue in the efforts of reducing childhood obesity by teaching young people about the benefits of healthy habits such as eating right and being physically active;

“(v) continue to serve youth in rural communities including Native American land, by engaging and creating partnerships in those communities;

“(vi) continue to serve youth in urban and suburban communities including Public Housing by engaging and creating partnerships in those communities;

“(vii) continue to provide outdoor and environmental education programs for kids that would otherwise not have those educational and enriching opportunities;

“(viii) continue to develop job training programs for teens; and

“(ix) better equip communities to continue to sustain and improve the quality of these programs through effective use of existing resources, merging operations, and working collaboratively within communities to provide the highest quality programs for the youth in the Boys & Girls Clubs.”;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010” and inserting “2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015”; and

(B) by striking “establishing and extending Boys & Girls Clubs facilities where needed, with particular emphasis placed on establishing clubs in and extending services to public housing projects and distressed areas” and inserting “improving the quality of youth development and educational programs, health, physical fitness, and prevention services for youth at existing and new

Boys & Girls Clubs facilities with special emphasis on reducing high school drop out rates”;

(3) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

“(B) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;

“(C) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

“(D) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

“(E) 85,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.”.

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

S. 2925. A bill to establish a grant program to benefit victims of sex trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join today with my colleague from Texas, Senator CORNYN, to introduce the Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act of 2009.

This bill addresses a serious problem that is modern day slavery, pure and simple—human sex trafficking. You could almost call it a war, where all too often, children are the casualties.

The statistics on minors involved in sex trafficking are shocking. Experts estimate that over 100,000 children in the U.S. are at risk for prostitution. The average age of entry into prostitution is 12. The children at greatest risk of becoming involved in sex trafficking are what they call “repeat runaways”—kids who have run away over and over again. They need help right away if they are going to avoid being caught by pimps. One third of runaway children are lured into prostitution within 48 hours of leaving home and 75 percent of minors caught in this web of prostitution have a pimp.

This problem is on the rise because criminal gang members are increasingly turning to pimping. Gang members have discovered that they are less likely to get prosecuted for trafficking a person than trafficking drugs. While drugs can only be sold once, a pimp can sell a person over and over. It is just as lucrative. A pimp can make \$200,000 a year on one trafficking victim.

This situation is horrifying and totally unacceptable. The bill I am introducing today will bring a smart strategy that will give some teeth to the efforts law enforcement across the country have made to combat sex trafficking. It will give them additional resources they need to lock up pimps and sex traffickers. It will also help victims break away from their abusers and get the treatment and services they need to take their lives back.

Let us be absolutely clear about this—the pimps who prey upon vulnerable young people are criminals, and they should be put behind bars. The young women, girls, and sometimes boys who are trafficked are not crimi-

nals—they are victims of crime. They don’t need to be prosecuted. They need all the help they can get to escape the clutches of pimps.

Unfortunately, until now, the government has been a step behind. Right now, it is very difficult for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to build criminal cases and crack down on pimps. The Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act would change that.

Here is how it would work: The bill would establish a pilot project of 6 block grants in locations in different regions of the country with significant sex trafficking activity. The block grants would be awarded by the Department of Justice to State or local government applicants that have developed a workable, comprehensive plan to combat sex trafficking. The grants would require a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach to addressing trafficking problems. Applicants for the grants would have to demonstrate they can work together with local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers to achieve the goals the bill would set out for them.

Government agencies that get the grants would be required to create shelters where trafficking victims would be safe from their pimps, and where they could start getting treatment for the trauma they have suffered. The shelters would provide counseling, legal services, and mental and physical health services, including treatment for substance abuse, sexual abuse, and trauma-informed care. The shelters would also provide food, clothing, and other necessities, as well as education and training to help victims get their lives on track.

It is going to take this kind of comprehensive plan to finally turn the tables on pimps who, right now, just wait for their victims to be released from jail so they can put them back out on the streets to make money for them. Once those girls are out, they don’t come back to testify against their pimps—they’re just gone.

This bill fixes that problem by giving the young victims a safe haven. It is only by addressing the needs of these victims that law enforcement officers will be able to work with them to build criminal cases against their pimps. The block grants will also provide for specialized training for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to help them learn how to handle trafficking victims and build trafficking cases.

This bill would also strengthen reporting requirements for runaway or missing children, and authorize funding to the FBI to enhance the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, database, which is where missing child reports are filed. This would give law enforcement officers better information on the children at greatest risk of being lured in to sex trafficking by being able to show a tally of how many times a child has run away, and can

flag them as “repeat runaways” who are at high risk of being lured into prostitution.

Sex trafficking is a complex issue that requires the comprehensive, wrap-around approach that this bill would deliver. As daunting as this problem is, there are bright examples of how to address the challenge, such as the achievements of Sergeant Byron Fasset of the Dallas Police Department. Just listening to Sergeant Fasset, who spoke at a recent congressional briefing that I hosted, is an education in how to do this right. The lessons he has learned in over 20 years of combating sex trafficking are a primer for how to get victims out of the clutches of pimps and build cases to put pimps away. Sergeant Fasset is not the only officer out there who’s attacking this challenge the right way. In my home town of Portland, the officers on the human trafficking task force are doing excellent work. But right now, they simply don’t have the resources to crack this problem. The Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act would deliver the training and resources they need.

I want to also thank the many individuals and organizations who attended the briefing and participated in efforts to craft this legislation. I particularly want to acknowledge the Polaris Project and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, for their instrumental roles in this effort.

I look forward to working with Senator CORNYN and other colleagues to move this important legislation forward. There are children out on the streets tonight who shouldn’t have to wait for the help this bill can give. Let us end this appalling war on those kids. Let us give them the help they need by passing this piece of legislation with all the speed possible.

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. 2925

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 “Trafficking Deterrence and Victims Support Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Human trafficking is modern day slavery. It is the fastest-growing, and second largest, criminal enterprise in the world. Human trafficking generates an estimated profit of \$32,000,000,000 per year, world wide.

(2) In the United States, human trafficking is an increasing problem. This criminal enterprise includes citizens of the United States, many of them children, who are forced into prostitution, and foreigners brought into the country, often under false pretenses, who are coerced into forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation.

(3) Sex trafficking is one of the most lucrative areas of human trafficking. Criminal gang members in the United States are increasingly involved in recruiting young

women and girls into sex trafficking. Interviews with gang members indicate that the gang members regard working as an individual who solicits customers for a prostitute (commonly known as a “pimp”) to being as lucrative as trafficking in drugs, but with a much lower chance of being criminally convicted.

(4) Minors in the United States are highly vulnerable for sexual exploitation and sex trafficking. As many as 2,800,000 children live on the streets. Of the estimated 1,600,000 children who run away each year, 77 percent return home within 1 week. However, 33 percent of children who run away are lured into prostitution within 48 hours of leaving home.

(5) National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Throwaway Children, the definitive study of episodes of missing children, found that of the children who are victims of non-family abduction, runaway or throwaway children, the police are alerted by family or guardians in only 21 percent of the cases. In 79 percent of cases there is no report and no police involvement, and therefore no official attempt to find the child.

(6) In 2007, the Administration of Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, reported to the Federal Government 265,000 cases of serious physical, sexual, or psychological abuse of children.

(7) Experts estimate that over 100,000 children in the United States are at risk for prostitution.

(8) Children who have run away from home are at a high risk of becoming involved in sex trafficking. Children who have run away multiple times are at much higher risk of not returning home and of engaging in prostitution.

(9) The vast majority of children involved in sex trafficking have suffered previous sexual or physical abuse, live in poverty, or have no stable home or family life. These children require a comprehensive framework of specialized treatment and mental health counseling that addresses post-traumatic stress, depression, and sexual exploitation.

(10) The average age of entry into prostitution is 12. Seventy-five percent of minors engaged in prostitution have a pimp. A pimp can earn \$200,000 per year prostituting 1 trafficking victim.

(11) Sex trafficking is a complex and varied criminal problem that requires a multi-disciplinary, cooperative solution. Reducing trafficking will require the government to address victims, pimps, and johns; and to provide training specific to sex trafficking for law enforcement officers and prosecutors, and child welfare, public health, and other social service providers. A good model for this type of approach is the Internet Crimes Against Children task force program.

(12) Human trafficking is a criminal enterprise that imposes significant costs on the economy of the United States. Government and non-profit resources used to address trafficking include those of law enforcement, the judicial and penal systems, and social service providers. Without a range of appropriate treatments to help trafficking victims overcome the trauma they have experienced, victims will continue to be involved in crime, unable to support themselves, and continue to require government resources rather than being productive contributors to the legitimate economy.

(13) Many domestic minor sex trafficking victims are younger than 18 years old and are below the age of consent. Because trafficking victims have been forced to engage in prostitution rather than willfully to committing a crime, these victims should not be charged as criminal defendants. Instead, these victims of trafficking should have access to treatment and services to help them

escape and overcome being sexually exploited, and should also be allowed to seek appropriate remuneration from crime victims’ compensation funds.

(14) The State of New York has adopted a safe harbor law that establishes a presumption a minor charged with a prostitution offense is a severely trafficked person. This law allows the child to avoid criminal charges of prostitution and instead be considered a “person in need of supervision.” The statute also provides support and services to sexually exploited youth who are under the age of 18 years old. These services include safe houses, crisis intervention programs, community-based programs, and law-enforcement training to help officers identify sexually exploited youth.

(15) Sex trafficking is not a problem that occurs only in urban settings. This crime exists also in rural areas and on Indian reservations. Efforts to address sex trafficking should include partnerships with organizations that seek to address the needs of such under-served communities.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Attorney General should implement changes to the National Crime Information Center database in order to ensure that—

(A) a child entered into the database will be automatically designated as an endangered juvenile if the child has been reported missing not less than 3 times in a 1 year period;

(B) the database be programmed to cross-reference newly entered reports with historical records already in the database; and

(C) the database be programmed to include a visual cue on the record of a child designated as an endangered juvenile in order to assist law enforcement officers in recognizing the child and providing the child with appropriate care and services; and

(2) funds awarded under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.) (commonly known as Byrne Grants) should be used to provide programs relating to sex trafficking education, training, deterrence, and prevention.

SEC. 4. SEX TRAFFICKING BLOCK GRANTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Assistant Attorney General” means the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice;

(2) the term “domestic minor” means an individual who is—

(A) a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States; and

(B) under the age of 18 years old; and

(3) the term “eligible entity” means a State or unit of local government that—

(A) has significant sex trafficking activity;

(B) has demonstrated cooperation between State and local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers in addressing sex trafficking; and

(C) has developed a workable, multi-disciplinary plan to combat sex trafficking, including—

(i) the establishment of a shelter for sex trafficking victims;

(ii) the provision of comprehensive services to domestic minor victims;

(iii) the provision of specialized training for law enforcement officers and social service providers; and

(iv) deterrence and prosecution of sex trafficking offenses.

(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Attorney General is authorized to award 6 block grants to eligible entities in different regions of the United States to combat sex

trafficking, and not less than 1 of the block grants shall be awarded to an eligible entity with a State population of less than 5,000,000.

(2) GRANT AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section shall be in the amount of \$2,500,000.

(3) DURATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a period of 1 year.

(B) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew a grant under this section for 2 1-year periods.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) ALLOCATION.—For each grant awarded under subsection (b)—

(A) not less than 25 percent of the funds shall be used to provide shelter and services to victims of sex trafficking; and

(B) not less than 10 percent of the funds shall be awarded by the eligible entity to a subcontractor with annual revenues of less than \$750,000, to provide services to victims of sex trafficking or training for law enforcement and social service providers.

(2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Grants awarded pursuant to subsection (b) may be used for activities such as—

(A) providing shelter to domestic minor trafficking victims, including temporary or long-term placement as appropriate;

(B) providing trafficking victims with clothing and other daily necessities needed to keep the trafficking victims from returning to living on the street;

(C) counseling and legal services for victims of sex trafficking, including substance abuse treatment, trauma-informed care, and sexual abuse or other mental health counseling;

(D) specialized training for law enforcement personnel and social service providers, specific to sex trafficking issues;

(E) funding salaries, in whole or in part, for law enforcement officers, including patrol officers; detectives; and investigators; provided that the percentage of the salary of the law enforcement officer paid for by funds from a grant awarded under subsection (b) shall be no less than the percentage of the time dedicated to working on sex trafficking cases by the law enforcement officer;

(F) funding salaries for State and local prosecutors, including assisting in paying trial expenses for prosecution of sex trafficking law offenders;

(G) investigation expenses, including—

(i) wire taps;

(ii) consultants with expertise specific to sex trafficking cases;

(iii) travel; and

(iv) any other technical assistance expenditures; and

(H) outreach and education programs to provide information about deterrence and prevention of sex trafficking, including programs to provide treatment to men charged with solicitation of prostitution in cases where—

(i) a treatment program is an appropriate alternative to criminal prosecution; and

(ii) the men were not charged with solicitation of sex with a minor.

(d) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity desiring a grant under this Act shall submit an application to the Assistant Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Assistant Attorney General may reasonably require.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the activities for which assistance under this section is sought; and

(B) provide such additional assurances as the Secretary determines to be essential to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act.

(e) EVALUATION.—The Assistant Attorney General shall, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, enter into a contract with an academic or non-profit organization that has experience in sex trafficking issues and evaluation of grant programs to conduct an annual evaluation of grants made under this section to determine the impact and effectiveness of programs funded with grants awarded under subsection (b).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For fiscal years 2011 through 2014, there are authorized to be appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this section, the following sums:

(1) \$45,000,000 to fund grants awarded under subsection (b).

(2) \$1,500,000 to conduct the evaluation under subsection (e).

(3) \$3,500,000 to the Attorney General, to design and implement improvements to the NCIC database.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO REPORT CHILDREN MISSING OR ABDUCTED.—Section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (32), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (33), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (33) the following:

“(34) provides that the State has in effect procedures that require the State agency to promptly report information on missing or abducted children to the law enforcement authorities for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.”.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations implementing the amendment made by paragraph (1). The regulations promulgated under this subsection shall include provisions to withhold federal funds to any State that fails to substantially comply with the requirement imposed under the amendment made by paragraph (1).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 2010, without regard to whether final regulations required under paragraph (2) have been promulgated by that date.

(b) ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.—Section 3701(c) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5779(c)) is amended by inserting “, that includes the total number of reports received and the total number of entries made to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database” after “of this title”.

(c) STATE REPORTING.—Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5780) is amended in paragraph (4)—

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

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and a photograph taken within the previous 180 days” after “dental records”;

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(4) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(5) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) notified the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children of each report received relating to a child reported missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution; and”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—HONORING UNITED STATES ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ON THEIR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

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

S. RES. 384

Whereas since the establishment of United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) on December 1, 1989, its personnel have operated in some of the most remote and hostile regions of the world;

Whereas the 7 components of USASOC consist of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, the United States Army Special Forces Command, the 75th Ranger Regiment, the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, the 4th Psychological Operations Group, the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade, and the 528th Sustainment Brigade;

Whereas USASOC provides 70 percent of special operations personnel in Central Command's theater and approximately 63 percent of the total overseas military commitments of the United States;

Whereas in the 8 years since the start of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, 245 USASOC soldiers have made the ultimate sacrifice; and

Whereas Master Sergeant Brendan O'Connor, Chief Warrant Officer David Cooper, Colonel Mark Mitchell, Master Sergeant Donald Hollenbaugh, and Master Sergeant Daniel Briggs, all of whom have served this Nation as soldiers assigned to USASOC, received the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in support of the Global War on Terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the United States Army Special Operations Command for more than 20 years of dedicated service to our Nation;

(2) honors the more than 27,000 personnel who serve in the United States Army Special Operations Command; and

(3) pledges its continued support for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—RECOGNIZING THE GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND SUPPORTING A FREE AND TRANSPARENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON JANUARY 17, 2010

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 385

Whereas adherence by Ukraine to democratic, transparent, and fair election standards has been necessary for full integration into the community of democracies;

Whereas steps undertaken by Ukraine in recent years, including reform of election laws and regulations, the development of a free and independent press, and the establishment of public institutions that respect human rights and the rule of law, have enhanced Ukraine's progress toward democracy and enhanced prosperity;

Whereas elections in Ukraine in 2004, 2006, and 2007 were determined by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

(OSCE) to have been consistent with international election standards;

Whereas the United States has closely supported the people of Ukraine in their bold efforts to pursue a free and democratic future following the declaration of their independence in 1991;

Whereas the NATO Freedom Consolidation Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-17; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), signed into law by President George W. Bush on April 9, 2007, recognized the progress made by Ukraine toward meeting the responsibilities and obligations for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and designated Ukraine as eligible to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note);

Whereas Ukraine has made steps toward integration within European institutions through a joint European Union-Ukraine Action Plan, as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy; and

Whereas the United States-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission was inaugurated by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Petro Poroshenko on December 9, 2009: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the great progress made by the people of Ukraine in establishing democratic institutions and carrying out peaceful election processes in 2004, 2006, and 2007;

(2) supports a free and transparent election process in the presidential election in Ukraine on January 17, 2010, that comports with the international election standards of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(3) encourages all parties to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as the full integration of Ukraine into the international community of democracies; and

(4) pledges support for the creation of a prosperous free market economy and the strengthening of a free and open democratic system in Ukraine.

SENATE RESOLUTION 386—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR RESTRICTING AND SUPPRESSING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, AND FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY, AND FOR ITS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KAUFMAN (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KYL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWBACK, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 386

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Iranian citizens have engaged in peaceful protest since the June 12, 2009, presidential election in Iran;

Whereas the Government of Iran has responded to these protests with a concerted campaign of intimidation, repression, and violence, including human rights abuses against Iranian citizens;

Whereas there have been numerous allegations of torture, rape, imprisonment, and violence perpetrated against Iranian citizens by the Government of Iran since the June 12 elections;

Whereas the Government of Iran has sought to restrict and suppress the legitimate right of the people of Iran to exercise