

S. 3178

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3178, a bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model.

S. 3213

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3213, a bill to ensure that amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used for harbor maintenance.

S. 3244

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3244, a bill to provide that Members of Congress shall not receive a cost of living adjustment in pay during fiscal year 2011.

S. 3259

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3259, a bill to amend subtitle A of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to make the operation of such subtitle permanent law.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 3261. A bill to establish the Buffalo Bayou National Heritage Area in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill to designate the Buffalo Bayou as a National Heritage Area. This legislation will designate the 25-mile stretch of the Houston Ship Channel as the first National Heritage Area in Texas. This distinction will allow up to \$1 million annually for 10 years to the area and provide the tourism benefits of Federal recognition without restriction on land or commerce.

In 2002, Congressman GENE GREEN and I introduced the Buffalo Bayou National Heritage Study Act, which directed the U.S. Department of the Interior to conduct a study to determine if the Buffalo Bayou was eligible to receive National Heritage Area distinction. The Department of the Interior has concluded that the Buffalo Bayou has met the criteria needed for National Heritage Area distinction, and I support this distinction. I wish to recognize Congressman GREEN for spearheading the efforts to designate the Buffalo Bayou as a National Heritage Area.

The Buffalo Bayou has played an important role in the development of Texas and our nation's commerce. The Buffalo Bayou has helped the City of Houston become the fourth largest city

in the United States by supporting oil refining, petrochemical production and commercial trade.

The history of the Buffalo Bayou begins on August 30, 1836, when Augustus Chapman Allen and his brother, John Kirby Allen, founded the City of Houston near the banks of the Buffalo Bayou. The city was incorporated on June 5, 1837, and named after the former General and President of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston. One of the most significant battles in the history of Texas, the Battle of San Jacinto, was fought at the mouth of Buffalo Bayou and the San Jacinto River. It paved the way for the Republic of Texas to become an independent country.

If approved by Congress, the Buffalo Bayou's National Heritage Area status would enhance as well as promote the national significance of this historic waterway.

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

S. 3263. A bill to establish a Chief Veterinary Officer in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill, along with Senator ENSIGN, to establish a Chief Veterinary Officer within the Department of Homeland Security. I want to acknowledge the leadership that our colleagues in the House, especially Representative ROGERS of Alabama, have shown in introducing a bipartisan companion bill. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation advances increased focus on veterinary health, food defense, and agricultural security within the Department of Homeland Security. Importantly, it does this without creating an additional layer of management within the Department.

Animal disease and zoonotic outbreaks are a looming threat to the United States. A major foreign animal disease outbreak, such as foot-and-mouth disease, could have far-reaching effects, threatening our food supply and harming both domestic commerce and international trade. The Department of Homeland Security would be called upon to provide leadership and to integrate the necessary assets and people from across the Nation to respond to such an incident.

This bill would strengthen the Department's capacity to prepare for and respond to such a crisis by ensuring that there is a veterinary leader within the Department who is fully prepared and empowered to respond. The Secretary of Homeland Security would be required to appoint a veterinarian with expertise in veterinary public health, emergency preparedness, and other related fields as the Department's Chief Veterinary Officer. He or she would lead the division of the Department with primary responsibility for veterinary issues, food defense, and agricul-

tural security, and would serve as the Department's lead policy advisor and principal point of contact on those issues. This senior leader also would provide overall guidance for the health of the Department's working animals that play a vital role in the Nation's defense.

I have long been concerned about the Nation's ability to prepare for and respond to agriculture disasters, such as a catastrophic foreign animal disease outbreak. In February, 2009, I held a hearing on protecting public and animal health and received testimony from several agencies, including the Government Accountability Office, GAO, which had recently completed a review of the Federal veterinary workforce. GAO reported troubling shortfalls in our veterinarian workforce and our planning to respond to foreign animal disease and zoonotic outbreaks. I believe that this bill will help address this challenge and support a more capable and prepared Department of Homeland Security.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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. 3263

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

SECTION 1. CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 317. CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is in the Department a Chief Veterinary Officer, who shall be appointed by the Secretary.

“(b) REPORTING RELATIONSHIP.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Veterinary Officer shall report directly to the Chief Medical Officer.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If an individual other than the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs is serving as the Chief Medical Officer, the Chief Veterinary Officer shall report directly to the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs.

“(c) QUALIFICATIONS.—The individual appointed as Chief Veterinary Officer shall be a veterinarian who possesses—

“(1) a demonstrated ability in and knowledge of veterinary public health and emergency preparedness; and

“(2) other professional experience, as determined by the Secretary, including experience in agriculture, food defense, and disaster medicine.

“(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Chief Veterinary Officer shall—

“(1) be the head of the division of the Department with primary responsibility for veterinary issues, food defense, and agriculture security; and

“(2) have primary responsibility within the Department for responsibilities relating to veterinary medicine and veterinary public health, including—

“(A) serving as the principal authority in the Department responsible for advising the

Secretary, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, on veterinary public health, food defense, and agricultural security issues;

“(B) providing guidance for the health and welfare of the working animals of the Department, including those used to enhance transportation, border, and maritime security, and for other purposes;

“(C) leading the policy initiatives of the Department relating to—

“(i) food, animal, and agricultural incidents, and the impact of such incidents on animal and public health; and

“(ii) overall domestic preparedness for and collective response to agricultural terrorism;

“(D) serving as the principal point of contact in the Office of Health Affairs for—

“(i) all veterinary preparedness and response research and development; and

“(ii) sharing homeland security veterinary medical information with Department officials, including all components with veterinary, food, or agricultural interests;

“(E) serving as the principal point of contact within the Department with respect to veterinary homeland security issues for—

“(i) the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Department of Health and Human Services, and other Federal departments and agencies; and

“(ii) State, local, and tribal governments, the veterinary community, and other entities within and outside the Department; and

“(F) performing such other duties relating to the responsibilities of the Chief Veterinary Officer as the Secretary may require.

“(e) **ADVANCE NOTICE OF REORGANIZATION REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days before carrying out any reorganization within the Department that would affect any responsibility of the Chief Veterinary Officer, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the proposed reorganization.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title III the following:

“Sec. 317. Chief Veterinary Officer.”.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BURR, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BROWNBAC, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 3265. A bill to restore Second Amendment rights in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I am proud to introduce the Second Amendment Enforcement Act today with Senator TESTER. I have always supported Americans' Second Amendment rights and was pleased when the Supreme Court found in June 2008 that the District of Columbia had reached too far in restricting the District's residents from owning firearms and defending themselves in their home. The legislation that we introduce today seeks to implement the Supreme Court's decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller*.

Specifically, the Second Amendment Enforcement Act would codify many of the laws the District of Columbia City Council has put in place in response to the Supreme Court's decision. For example, this legislation would codify the District's repeal of the semiautomatic ban and retain the District's ban

on fully-automatic machine guns. The legislation would also codify the District City Council's law that prohibits the carrying of firearms into the District's public buildings that have implemented security measures and codify the Council's law regulating the carrying of rifles or shotguns.

The legislation would correctly restore the right of self-defense for any District resident in his or her home. Previously, the District had a requirement that any firearm kept in a home be stored in a manner that made it essentially useless for self-defense, e.g. kept “unloaded and either disassembled or secured by a trigger lock, gun safe, locked box, or other secure device.” The legislation would also clarify that landlords cannot prohibit firearms in rented homes or offices or dictate what firearms tenants may own.

Most egregious was the District's restrictions on the purchase of firearms and outright ban on the purchase of ammunition. At the heart of the Supreme Court's decision was that District residents must be able to own operable firearms for lawful purposes, which must then allow residents meaningful opportunities to purchase firearms and ammunition. Since the District does not have traditional retail gun shops and current federal law prohibits a person from purchasing handguns outside the person's State of residence, the legislation would amend Federal law to allow District residents the ability to purchase guns from federally-licensed dealers in Maryland and Virginia and then transport them back to their homes in DC. Let me be very clear on this point, this legislation would not allow residents of the District to buy firearms from anyone who is not a federally-licensed dealer, even at a gun show. I believe this is a very reasonable restriction and one that again, like much of this legislation, takes into consideration the concerns of the District's City Council.

Some may ask why a Senator from Arizona and a Senator from Montana would introduce legislation that impacts the lives of District residents. It is simple—we believe that residents across this country should have access to firearms to protect themselves, particularly in their own home or place of business. It is a constitutional right and one that was put in place by the Founding Fathers, recognized by the Supreme Court and cherished by many Americans. However, the District of Columbia City Council did not follow the Supreme Court's directive in fully updating their city's laws regarding firearms, and so now it is up to Congress to ensure that District residents' rights are respected by their government.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important legislation that will not only restore District residents' rights, but also ensure that no resident in any State, territory or the District is prevented from exercising his or her Second Amendment right.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Second Amendment Enforcement Act of 2010 with Senators MCCAIN, BEGICH, BENNETT, BROWNBAC, BURR, CHAMBLISS, GRAHAM, HATCH and WICKER to codify the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision *District of Columbia v. Heller*, which ruled Washington, DC's, decades-old ban on firearms unconstitutional. This bill will repeal the District of Columbia's restrictions on semiautomatic firearms, current gun storage law and complicated firearms registration system. It will ensure that law-abiding persons in Washington, DC, are able to fully exercise their Second Amendment rights just like all other Americans.

My cosponsors and I, all signers of the bipartisan friend-of-the-court brief for *District of Columbia v. Heller*, urging the Court to support gun rights, think this is a very important bill and we welcome our colleagues' support.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 501—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWNBAC, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 501

Whereas on average, a person is sexually assaulted in the United States every 2½ minutes;

Whereas the Department of Justice reports that 203,830 people in the United States were sexually assaulted in 2008;

Whereas 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men have been victims of rape or attempted rape;

Whereas the Department of Defense received 2,908 reports of sexual assault involving members of the Armed Forces in fiscal year 2008, representing an 8 percent increase from fiscal year 2007;

Whereas children and young adults are most at risk of sexual assault, as 44 percent of sexual assault victims are under 18 years of age, and 80 percent are under the 30 years of age;

Whereas sexual assault affects women, men, and children of all racial, social, religious, age, ethnic, and economic groups in the United States;

Whereas women, children, and men suffer multiple types of sexual violence, including acquaintance, stranger, spousal, and gang rape, incest, child sexual molestation, forced prostitution, trafficking, forced pornography, ritual abuse, sexual harassment, and stalking;

Whereas it is estimated that the percentage of completed or attempt rape victimization among women in institutions of higher education is between 20 and 25 percent over the course of a college career;

Whereas, in addition to the immediate physical and emotional costs, sexual assault has associated consequences that may include post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, major depression, homelessness, eating disorders, and suicide;

Whereas only 41 percent of sexual assault victims pursue prosecution by reporting their attack to law enforcement agencies;

Whereas % of sexual crimes are committed by persons who are not strangers to the victims;