

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;

Whereas sexual assault survivors suffer emotional scars long after the physical scars have healed;

Whereas, because of advances in DNA technology, law enforcement agencies have the potential to identify the rapists in tens of thousands of unsolved rape cases;

Whereas aggressive prosecution can lead to the incarceration of rapists and therefore prevent these individuals from committing further crimes;

Whereas national, State, territory, and tribal coalitions, community-based rape crisis centers, and other organizations across the Nation are committed to increasing public awareness of sexual violence and its prevalence, and to eliminating it through prevention and education;

Whereas important partnerships have been formed among criminal and juvenile justice agencies, health professionals, public health workers, educators, first responders, and victim service providers;

Whereas free, confidential help is available to all survivors of sexual assault through the National Sexual Assault Hotline, more than 1,000 rape crisis centers across the United States, and other organizations that provide services to assist survivors of sexual assault;

Whereas, according to a 2010 survey of rape crisis centers by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 72 percent of programs have experienced a reduction in funding over the past year, 56 percent have experienced a reduction in staffing, 23 percent have a waiting list for services, and funding and staffing cuts have resulted in an overall 50 percent reduction in the provision of institutional advocacy services;

Whereas individual and collective efforts reflect the dream of the people of the United States for a nation where citizens and organizations actively work to prevent all forms of sexual violence and no sexual assault victim goes unserved or ever feels there is no path to justice; and

Whereas April is recognized as "National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month provides a special opportunity to educate the people of the United States about sexual violence and to encourage the prevention of sexual assault, the improved treatment of survivors of sexual assault, and the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual assault;

(B) it is appropriate to properly acknowledge the more than 20,000,000 men and women who have survived sexual assault in the United States and salute the efforts of survivors, volunteers, and professionals who combat sexual assault;

(C) national and community organizations and private sector supporters should be recognized and applauded for their work in promoting awareness about sexual assault, providing information and treatment to survivors of sexual assault, and increasing the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators of sexual assault; and

(D) public safety, law enforcement, and health professionals should be recognized and applauded for their hard work and innovative strategies to increase the percentage of sexual assault cases that result in the prosecution and incarceration of the offenders;

(2) the Senate strongly recommends that national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, colleges and universities, and the media promote, through National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month, awareness of sexual violence

and strategies to decrease the incidence of sexual assault; and

(3) the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 502—ELIMINATING SECRET SENATE HOLDS

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was:

S. RES. 502

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ELIMINATING SECRET SENATE HOLDS.

Rule VII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"7. (a) The majority and minority leaders of the Senate or their designees shall recognize a notice of intent of a Senator who is a member of their caucus to object to proceeding to a measure or matter only if the Senator—

"(1) submits the notice of intent in writing to the appropriate leader or their designee and grants in the notice permission for the leader or designee to object in the Senator's name; and

"(2) not later than 2 session days after the submission under clause (1), submits for inclusion in the Congressional Record and in the applicable calendar section described in subparagraph (b) the following notice:

"I, Senator _____, intend to object to proceeding to _____, dated _____."

"(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall maintain for both the Senate Calendar of Business and the Senate Executive Calendar a separate section entitled 'Notices of Intent to Object to Proceeding'. Each section shall include the name of each Senator filing a notice under subparagraph (a)(2), the measure or matter covered by the calendar that the Senator objects to, and the date the objection was filed.

"(c) A Senator may have an item relating to that Senator removed from a calendar to which it was added under subparagraph (b) by submitting for inclusion in the Congressional Record the following notice:

"I, Senator _____, do not object to proceeding to _____, dated _____."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 61—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT GENERAL AVIATION PILOTS AND INDUSTRY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED FOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE IN RESPONSE TO HAITI EARTHQUAKE RELIEF EFFORTS

Mr. BEGICH (for himself, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. BROWNBAC, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. TESTER, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 61

Whereas, on January 12, 2010, the country of Haiti suffered a devastating earthquake;

Whereas, after the earthquake, general aviation pilots rallied to provide transportation for medical staff and relief personnel;

Whereas more than 4,500 relief flights were made by general aviators in the first 30 days after the earthquake;

Whereas business aircraft alone conducted more than 700 flights, transporting 3,500 passengers, and over 1,000,000 pounds of cargo and supplies;

Whereas relief flights were fully paid for by individual pilots and aircraft owners;

Whereas smaller general aviation aircraft were able to deliver supplies and medical personnel to areas outside Port-Au-Prince which larger aircraft could not serve; and

Whereas the selfless efforts of the general aviation community have saved countless lives and provided humanitarian assistance in a time of need: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the United States Congress—

(1) recognizes the many contributions of the general aviation pilots and industry to the Haiti earthquake relief efforts; and

(2) encourages the continued generosity of general aviation pilots and operators in the ongoing humanitarian relief efforts in Haiti.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Thursday, April 29, 2010, to convene off the Senate floor immediately following the first vote.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider the nomination of Jeffrey Lane to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs).

For further information, please contact Amanda Kelly.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Thursday, May 6, 2010, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to review current issues related to offshore oil and gas development including the Department of the Interior's recent 5-year planning announcements and the accident in the Gulf of Mexico involving the offshore oil rig Deepwater Horizon.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by email to Abigail_Campbell@energy.senate.gov

For further information, please contact Linda Lance or Abigail Campbell.