

can enroll in Head Start and only 3 percent of the babies and toddlers who could benefit from Early Head Start can attend because of inadequate resources. Child care assistance reaches only one in seven eligible children, making it harder for families to have stable jobs and for children to have safe and nurturing places to grow and learn. The committed individuals who work in child care earn woefully inadequate salaries, often without health care or retirement support.

I hope all of my colleagues will find out more about the activities celebrating the Week of the Young Child in their States and can show their support for families and the professionals who work with young children every day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 437—CONGRATULATING THE BOSTON COLLEGE MEN'S ICE HOCKEY TEAM ON WINNING ITS FIFTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 437

Whereas, on April 7, 2012, Boston College won the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Division I Men's Hockey Championship;

Whereas the 2012 NCAA Division I Men's Hockey Championship is the fifth national championship for the Boston College Eagles men's ice hockey team;

Whereas the 2012 NCAA Division I Men's Hockey Championship is the third national championship in the last 5 years for Boston College and its head coach, Jerry York;

Whereas Jerry York has the most wins of any active coach in NCAA Division I Men's Hockey;

Whereas Father William P. Leahy, S.J., the President of Boston College, and Gene DeFilippo, the Athletic Director of Boston College, have shown great leadership in bringing athletic success to Boston College;

Whereas the semifinal games and final game of the NCAA Division I Men's Hockey Tournament are known as the "Frozen Four";

Whereas junior goaltender Parker Milner was named the Most Outstanding Player of the Frozen Four after allowing only 2 goals during the entire NCAA Division I Men's Hockey Tournament;

Whereas Boston College finished the 2011–2012 men's hockey season on a 19-game winning streak, which is a single-season team record;

Whereas, on February 13, 2012, Boston College won its third consecutive Beanpot Championship, defeating Boston University in sudden death overtime by a score of 3 to 2;

Whereas, on March 17, 2012, Boston College won its third consecutive Hockey East Championship, defeating the University of Maine by a score of 4 to 1;

Whereas, on April 5, 2012, Boston College defeated the University of Minnesota in a Frozen Four semifinal game by a score of 6 to 1 to advance to the national championship game; and

Whereas Boston College won the Frozen Four championship game with a victory over

Ferris State University by a score of 4 to 1: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and staff whose hard work and dedication helped Boston College win the 2012 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Hockey Championship; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Father William P. Leahy, S.J., the President of Boston College;

(B) Gene DeFilippo, the Athletic Director of Boston College; and

(C) Jerry York, the head coach of the Boston College men's ice hockey team.

SENATE RESOLUTION 438—TO SUPPORT THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAFE DIGGING MONTH

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 438

Whereas each year, the underground utility infrastructure of the United States, including pipelines, electric, gas, telecommunications, water, sewer, and cable television lines, is jeopardized by unintentional damage caused by those who fail to have underground lines located prior to digging;

Whereas some utility lines are buried only a few inches underground, making the lines easy to strike, even during shallow digging projects;

Whereas digging prior to locating underground utility lines often results in unintended consequences, such as service interruption, environmental damage, personal injury, and even death;

Whereas the month of April marks the beginning of the peak period during which excavation projects are carried out around the United States;

Whereas in 2002, Congress required the Department of Transportation and the Federal Communications Commission to establish a 3-digit, nationwide, toll-free number to be used by State "One Call" systems to provide information on underground utility lines;

Whereas in 2005, the Federal Communications Commission designated "811" as the nationwide "One Call" number for homeowners and excavators to use to obtain information on underground utility lines before conducting excavation activities;

Whereas "One Call" has helped reduce the number of digging damages caused by failure to call before digging from 48 percent in 2004 to 32 percent in 2010;

Whereas the 1,400 members of the Common Ground Alliance, who are dedicated to ensuring public safety, environmental protection, and the integrity of services, promote the national "Call Before You Dig" campaign to increase public awareness about the importance of homeowners and excavators calling 811 to find out the exact location of underground lines; and

Whereas the Common Ground Alliance has designated April as "National Safe Digging Month" to increase awareness of safe digging practices across the United States and to celebrate the anniversary of 811, the national "Call Before You Dig" number:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Safe Digging Month; and

(2) encourages all homeowners and excavators throughout the United States to call 811 before digging.

SENATE RESOLUTION 439—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT VILLAGE VOICE MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC SHOULD ELIMINATE THE "ADULT ENTERTAINMENT" SECTION OF THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WEBSITE BACKPAGE.COM

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 439

Whereas, according to the Department of Justice, there was a 59 percent increase in identified victims of human trafficking worldwide between 2009 and 2010;

Whereas, according to the Department of Health and Human Services, human trafficking is the fastest-growing criminal enterprise in the world;

Whereas experts estimate that up to 300,000 children are at risk of sexual exploitation each year in the United States;

Whereas experts estimate that the average female victim of sex trafficking is forced into prostitution for the first time between the ages of 12 and 14, and the average male victim of sex trafficking is forced into prostitution for the first time between the ages of 11 and 13;

Whereas the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that 40 percent of incidents investigated by federally-funded task forces on human trafficking between 2008 and 2010 involved prostitution of a child or the sexual exploitation of a child;

Whereas, according to the classified advertising consultant Advanced Interactive Media Group (referred to in this preamble as "AIM Group"), Backpage.com is the leading United States website for prostitution advertising;

Whereas Backpage.com is owned by Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC (referred to in this preamble as "Village Voice Media");

Whereas the National Association of Attorneys General tracked more than 50 cases in which charges were filed against persons who were trafficking or attempting to traffic minors on Backpage.com;

Whereas Myrelle and Tyrelle Locket—

(1) in February 2011 were each sentenced to 4 years in prison on charges of trafficking of persons for forced labor or services for operating an Illinois sex trafficking ring that included minors; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Arthur James Chappell—

(1) in March 2011 was sentenced to 28 years in prison on charges of sex trafficking of a minor for running a prostitution ring with at least 1 juvenile victim in Minnesota; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Brandon Quincy Thompson—

(1) in April 2011 was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of sex trafficking a child by force for running a South Dakota prostitution ring that involved multiple underage girls; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Clint Eugene Wilson—

(1) in May 2011 was sentenced to 20 years in prison on charges of sex trafficking of a minor by force, fraud, or coercion for forcing a 16-year-old Dallas girl into prostitution, threatening to assault her, and forcing her to get a tattoo that branded her as his property; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Demetrius Darnell Homer—

(1) in August 2011 was sentenced to 20 years in prison on charges of sex trafficking of a minor for violently forcing a 14-year-old Atlanta girl into prostitution, controlling her through beatings, threatening her with a knife, shocking her with a taser in front of another underage girl whom he had placed in prostitution, and forcing her to engage in prostitution while she was pregnant with his child; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Leighton Martin Curtis—

(1) in February 2012 was sentenced to 30 years in prison on charges of sex trafficking of a minor and production of child pornography for pimping a 15-year-old girl throughout Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina to approximately 20 to 35 customers each week for more than a year; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas Ronnie Leon Tramble—

(1) in March 2012 was sentenced to 15 years in prison on charges of sex trafficking through force, fraud, and coercion for forcing more than 5 young women and minors into prostitution over a period of at least 5 years throughout the State of Washington, during which time period he constantly subjected the victims to brutal physical and emotional abuse; and

(2) used Backpage.com to facilitate the prostitution;

Whereas, according to AIM Group, 80 percent of online prostitution advertising revenue for the month of February 2012 was attributed to Backpage.com;

Whereas, according to AIM Group, the number of Backpage.com advertisements for “escorts” and “body rubs”, a thinly veiled code for prostitution, increased by nearly 5 percent between February 2011 and February 2012;

Whereas, according to AIM Group, Backpage.com earned an estimated \$26,000,000 from prostitution advertisements between February 2011 and February 2012;

Whereas Backpage.com vice president Carl Ferrer acknowledged to the National Association of Attorneys General that the company identifies more than 400 “adult entertainment” posts that may involve minors each month;

Whereas the actual number of “adult entertainment” posts on Backpage.com each month that involve minors may be far greater than 400;

Whereas, according to the National Association of Attorneys General, Missouri investigators found that the review procedures of Backpage.com are ineffective in policing illegal activity;

Whereas, in September 2010, Craigslist.com removed the “adult services” section of its website following calls for removal from law enforcement and advocacy organizations;

Whereas, by September 16, 2011, 51 attorneys general of States and territories of the United States had called on Backpage.com to shut down the “adult entertainment” section of its website;

Whereas, on September 16, 2011, the Tri-City Herald of the State of Washington published an editorial entitled “Attorneys general target sexual exploitation of kids”, writing, “. . . we’d also encourage the owners of Backpage.com to give the attorneys general what they are asking for”;

Whereas, on October 25, 2011, 36 clergy members from across the United States published an open letter to Village Voice Media in the New York Times, calling on the company to shut down the “adult entertainment” section of Backpage.com;

Whereas, on December 2, 2011, 55 anti-trafficking organizations called on Village Voice

Media to shut down the “adult entertainment” section of Backpage.com;

Whereas, on December 29, 2011, the Seattle Times published an editorial entitled “Murders strengthen case against Backpage.com”, writing, “Backpage.com cannot continue to dismiss the women and children exploited through the website, nor the 3 women in Detroit who are dead possibly because they were trafficked on the site. Revenue from the exploitation and physical harm of women and minors is despicable. Village Voice Media, which owns Backpage.com, must shut this site down. Until then, all the pressure that can be brought to bear must continue.”;

Whereas, on March 18, 2012, Nicholas Kristof of the New York Times wrote in an opinion piece entitled “Where Pimps Peddle Their Goods” that “[t]here are no simple solutions to end sex trafficking, but it would help to have public pressure on Village Voice Media to stop carrying prostitution advertising.”;

Whereas, on March 29, 2012, Change.org delivered a petition signed by more than 240,000 individuals to Village Voice Media, calling on the company to shut down the “adult entertainment” section of Backpage.com;

Whereas, on January 12, 2012, John Buffalo Mailer, son of Village Voice co-founder Norman Mailer, joined the Change.org petition to shut down the “adult entertainment” section of Backpage.com, stating, “For the sake of the Village Voice brand and for the sake of the legacy of a great publication, take down the adult section of Backpage.com, before the Village Voice must answer for yet another child who is abused and exploited because you did not do enough to prevent it.”;

Whereas, on March 30, 2012, a private equity firm owned by Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. completed a deal to sell its 16 percent ownership stake in Village Voice Media back to management;

Whereas, in *M.A. ex rel. P.K. v. Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC* (809 F. Supp. 2d 1041 (E.D. Mo. 2011)), the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri held that section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230) (as added by section 509 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-104; 110 Stat. 137)) protects Backpage.com from civil liability for the “horrific victimization” the teenage plaintiff suffered at the hands of the criminal who posted on the website to perpetrate her vicious crimes; and

Whereas the Communications Decency Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-104; 110 Stat. 56) and the amendments made by that Act do not preclude a service provider from voluntarily removing a portion of a website known to facilitate the sexual exploitation of minors in order to protect children in the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the efforts of law enforcement agencies to provide training to law enforcement agents on how to identify victims of sex trafficking, investigate cases of sex trafficking, prosecute sex trafficking offenses, and rescue victims of sex trafficking;

(2) supports services for trafficking victims provided by the Federal Government, State and local governments, and non-profit and faith-based organizations, including medical, legal, mental health, housing, and other social services; and

(3) calls on Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC to act as a responsible global citizen and immediately eliminate the “adult entertainment” section of the classified advertising website Backpage.com to terminate the website’s rampant facilitation of online sex trafficking.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2085. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2086. Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2087. Mr. KYL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2088. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2089. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2090. Mr. CRAPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2085. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1925, to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . IDENTIFYING UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE PROGRAMS.—Each fiscal year, for purposes of the report required by subsection (c), the Attorney General shall—

(1) identify and describe every program administered by the Department of Justice;

(2) for each such program—

(A) determine the total administrative expenses of the program;

(B) determine the expenditures for services for the program;

(C) estimate the number of clients served by the program and beneficiaries who received assistance under the program (if applicable); and

(D) estimate—

(i) the number of full-time employees who administer the program; and

(ii) the number of full-time equivalents (whose salary is paid in part or full by the Federal Government through a grant or contract, a subaward of a grant or contract, a cooperative agreement, or another form of financial award or assistance) who assist in administering the program; and

(3) identify programs within the Federal Government (whether inside or outside the agency) with duplicative or overlapping missions, services, and allowable uses of funds.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO CATALOG OF DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE.—With respect to the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2)(B) of subsection (a), the Attorney General may use the same information provided in the catalog of domestic and international assistance programs in the case of any program that is a domestic or international assistance program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of each fiscal year, the Attorney General shall publish on the official public website of the agency a report containing the following:

(1) The information required under subsection (a) with respect to the preceding fiscal year.