

table, with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements related to this matter be placed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1792) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:
S. 1792

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 “Strengthening Investigations of Sex Offenders and Missing Children Act of 2011”.

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF AUTHORITY.

Section 566(e)(1)(B) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(B) as directed by the Attorney General, investigate—

“(i) fugitive matters, both within and outside the United States; and

“(ii) at the request of another Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, cases involving—

“(I) a sex offender (as defined in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (42 U.S.C. 16911)) who violates a sex offender registration requirement; or

“(II) a missing child.”.

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that we proceed to Calendar No. 233, S. 1793.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1793) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I rise in support of S. 1793, the Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012, which I introduced.

This commonsense bill clarifies that—upon the request of appropriate State and local law enforcement officials—select Federal law enforcement agencies may use their unique capabilities to help investigate and respond to mass killings and other violent crimes.

The measure will provide important clarity to Federal law enforcement officers who are called on by State and local counterparts to assist in response to a mass shooting or other violent crime at a college campus, shopping mall, office building, or other public place. Currently, the FBI and select other Federal agencies often provide requested assistance to State and local law enforcement in these types of cases. The absence of an explicit authorizing statute, however, has created concern that agents responding to these violent crimes could be held liable even though their only goal was to protect the public.

This bill makes sure that the FBI, other law enforcement components at

the Justice Department, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Secret Service can provide State and local law enforcement officers with assistance when so requested. In so doing, it will help State and law enforcement protect victims and solve these terrible crimes.

The bill does not expand the jurisdiction of Federal law enforcement agencies. Assistance from a Federal agency must be requested by the State or local authority and agreed to by Federal authorities. And the bill does not impose new criminal penalties or regulations.

The House passed a companion measure, H.R. 207, last year by a vote of 358 to 9. The Senate bill was reported out of the Judiciary Committee last November, and I thank Chairman LEAHY for his leadership in moving this legislation through Committee. Since then, I have worked with Chairman LEAHY, Senator GRASSLEY, Chairman SMITH of the House Judiciary Committee, and Representative GOWDY to improve the bill, and we have reached an agreement that is reflected in a substitute amendment.

I urge colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this measure, so we can ensure that our dedicated law enforcement officials can respond to and solve these tragic crimes.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Whitehouse substitute amendment at the desk be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; and that any statements related to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3341) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2012”.

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN VIOLENT ACTS, SHOOTINGS, AND MASS KILLINGS.

(a) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 530C(b)(1)(L)(i), by striking “\$2,000,000” and inserting “\$3,000,000”; and

(2) in section 530C(b)(1), by adding at the end the following—

“(M)(i) At the request of an appropriate law enforcement official of a State or political subdivision, the Attorney General may assist in the investigation of violent acts and shootings occurring in a place of public use and in the investigation of mass killings and attempted mass killings. Any assistance provided under this subparagraph shall be presumed to be within the scope of Federal office or employment.

“(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph—

“(I) the term ‘mass killings’ means 3 or more killings in a single incident; and

“(II) the term ‘place of public use’ has the meaning given that term under section 2332f(e)(6) of title 18, United States Code.”.

(b) SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Section 875 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 455) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN VIOLENT ACTS, SHOOTINGS, AND MASS KILLINGS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of an appropriate law enforcement official of a State or political subdivision, the Secretary, through deployment of the Secret Service or United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, may assist in the investigation of violent acts and shootings occurring in a place of public use, and in the investigation of mass killings and attempted mass killings. Any assistance provided by the Secretary under this subsection shall be presumed to be within the scope of Federal office or employment.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘mass killings’ means 3 or more killings in a single incident; and

“(B) the term ‘place of public use’ has the meaning given that term under section 2332f(e)(6) of title 18, United States Code.”.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1793) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

AMENDING SECTION 1059(e) OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to H.R. 6223.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6223) to amend section 1059(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 to clarify that a period of employment abroad by the Chief of Mission or United States Armed Forces as a translator, interpreter, or in a security-related position in an executive or managerial capacity is to be counted as a period of residence and physical presence in the United States for purposes of qualifying for naturalization, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, in the 111th Congress, I worked closely with Senator LUGAR on two pieces of legislation to improve our immigration laws in small but meaningful ways. My bill, the Refugee Opportunity Act, would provide refugees and asylees more opportunity to become self-sustaining, productive members of their new American communities. Senator LUGAR’s bill, which I was proud to support, would have permitted lawful permanent residents to return, without penalty to their citizenship process, to

their country of nationality to assist in post-conflict or disaster reconstruction efforts. Both of these bills, the Refugee Opportunity Act and the Return of Talent Act, were approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee in March of 2010. Unfortunately, undefined Republican objections stalled the progress for both of these bipartisan bills.

The Refugee Opportunity Act would provide relief from the continuous presence requirement in the immigration law for certain refugees and asylees. Specifically, the legislation would waive the requirement for refugees or asylees who worked overseas, if such presence outside the United States was in the service of the United States Government, within the refugee or asylee's home country, and within the protection of the United States Government. For refugees and asylees, in order to adjust from that status to lawful permanent resident status, 1 year of continuous presence in the United States is required after arrival. The purpose of the Refugee Opportunity Act was to permit refugees and asylees in the United States, who often arrive after years of persecution or displacement, to take employment opportunities overseas in service of their new government without penalty to their immigration process. The policy goal was to provide encouragement for refugees and asylees to take a step forward on the path to independence and self-sufficiency while assisting the international efforts of their adopted country.

The legislation that Senator TOOMEY has introduced, and for which he has sought consent in the Senate, would provide this same relief from the continuous presence requirement in the immigration law for recipients of the Special Immigrant Visa. These visas are available to Iraqi and Afghan interpreters or translators who had served the United States armed forces overseas. The bill we pass today would remove barriers for Special Immigrant Visa holders who, after receipt of such a visa, wish to work again for the United States abroad. Like the Refugee Opportunity Act, this bill would waive the applicable presence requirement that the immigrant must satisfy before adjusting his or her status while he or she was outside the United States. In fact, the goals of H.R. 6223 are identical to the bill I introduced over 2 years ago with Senator LUGAR—to encourage new arrivals to America to work on behalf of the United States in furthering the goals of our government abroad and to remove barriers to such employment and participation.

Although I am glad that the goals of the Refugee Opportunity Act and the ideal that we do right to encourage new Americans to serve their adopted government are being promoted in the legislation Senator TOOMEY has sought to pass, I regret that the same cooperation and courtesy we give him today was withheld by some of Senator

TOOMEY's fellow Republican Senators when Senator LUGAR and I asked for consent on our legislation to achieve these same goals.

Mr. REID. I now ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (H.R. 6223) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. 3687.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3687) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program, to designate certain Federal buildings, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. REID. I now ask that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any related statements be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 3687) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:
S. 3687

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

SECTION 1. LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION PROGRAM.

Section 121 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1273) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by inserting “to pay not more than 75 percent of the costs” after “make grants”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “2011” and inserting “2012 and the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2009 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017”.

SEC. 2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HEADQUARTERS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters located at 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. in Washington, D.C., known as the Ariel Rios Building, shall be known and redesignated as the “William Jefferson Clinton Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “William Jefferson Clinton Federal Building”.

SEC. 3. GEORGE H.W. BUSH AND GEORGE W. BUSH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND GEORGE MAHON FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Federal building and United States Courthouse located at 200 East Wall Street in Midland, Texas, known

as the George Mahon Federal Building, shall be known and redesignated as the “George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush United States Courthouse and George Mahon Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States Courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush United States Courthouse and George Mahon Federal Building”.

SEC. 4. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building currently known as Federal Office Building 8, located at 200 C Street Southwest in the District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the “Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building”.

SEC. 5. COMPLIANCE WITH LACEY ACT.

The Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.) and section 42 of title 18, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to any water transfer by the North Texas Municipal Water District and the Greater Texoma Utility Authority using only closed conveyance systems from the Lake Texoma raw water intake structure to treatment facilities at which all zebra mussels are extirpated and removed from the water transferred.

SEC. 6. CONVEYANCE OF MCKINNEY LAKE NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of North Carolina.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the State, without reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (c), for use by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission as a component of the fish and wildlife management program of the State.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The property referred to in subsection (b) is comprised of the property known as the “McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery”, which—

(1) is located at 220 McKinney Lake Road, Hoffman (between Southern Pines and Rockingham), in Richmond County, North Carolina;

(2) is a warmwater facility consisting of approximately 422 acres; and

(3) includes all improvements and related personal property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary that are located on the property (including buildings, structures, and equipment).

(d) USE BY STATE.—

(1) USE.—The property conveyed to the State under this section shall be used by the State for purposes relating to fishery and wildlife resources management.

(2) REVERSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the property conveyed to the State under this section is used for any purpose other than the purpose described in paragraph (1), all right, title, and interest in and to the property shall revert to the United States.

(B) CONDITION OF PROPERTY.—If the property described in subparagraph (A) reverts to the United States under this paragraph, the State shall ensure that the property is in substantially the same or better condition as