

and Erik Brine, who are two fellows detailed from the Department of Defense to my office, be granted floor privileges for the pendency of S. 1197, the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2014.

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

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my military fellow, Bridget Byrnes, be given floor privileges during the consideration of the national defense authorization bill.

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

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Maj. Aaron Jelinek, an Air Force officer currently serving as a defense fellow in Senator BEGICH's office, be granted the privileges of the floor during consideration of S. 1197, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2014.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jason Church, a military fellow in Senator RON JOHN-SON's office, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of consideration of S. 1197, the National Defense Authorization Act.

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

#### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of S. Res. 304, S. Res. 305, S. Res. 306, S. Res. 307, and S. Res. 308.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, each November the President declares this month as National Native American Heritage Month and the Senate dedicates a resolution honoring the Nation's first Americans. As chairwoman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, it is my privilege to introduce this resolution. I am pleased to be joined by so many of my colleagues, including Senators BALDWIN, BARRASSO, BEGICH, COCHRAN, CRAPO, FRANKEN, GILLIBRAND, HEINRICH, HEITKAMP, HIRONO, HOEVEN, JOHNSON of South Dakota, KLOBUCHAR, MARKEY, MERKLEY, MORAN, REID, SCHATZ, TESTER, THUNE, UDALL of Colorado, UDALL of New Mexico, WARNER, and WYDEN, in submitting this resolution.

Since time immemorial, American Indians have occupied the lands we now know as the United States. To date, the Federal Government recognizes 566 distinct tribal nations across the country. While these Indian tribes share many attributes, each tribe is unique. The contributions American Indians have made to the foundation of the United States are significant and continue today. From influencing the documents that founded our Nation to serving in World War II as code talkers, American Indians have helped shape

the face of our Nation. It is fitting that we are honoring the Code Talkers this week with a Congressional Gold Medal Ceremony, as Native Americans have served in the military at a higher rate per capita than any other group in the country.

Native American heroes played a significant role in World War II. Among them was Charles Chibitty of the Comanche Nation, who aided the successful landing at Normandy and the capture of an enemy flag in a French village, for which he was recognized by the French Government. The Code Talkers came from many tribes, including the Navajo, who played a crucial role in the Pacific. The Choctaw, Sioux, Assiniboine, Apache, Hopi, Mohawk and many other tribes gave this Nation their dedication, determination, and courage. They will never be forgotten.

I am honored to represent the 29 tribes in my home State of Washington. Tribal culture is woven into the fabric of our State as a critical part of not only the State's history but also its modern-day economy and governance. In 2012, Washington State tribes purchased more than \$2.4 billion in goods, paid \$1.3 billion in wages, and spent \$259 million on construction activities. The tribes and the State are partners in virtually every aspect of governance, from natural resource management to tax collection.

Many of the tribes in my State entered into agreements with the U.S. Government over the last two and a half centuries for cessions of land and natural resources. In exchange for these lands, the United States promised essential services to American Indians. As the trustee for Indian nations across the United States, the Federal Government has much work to do. I am encouraged by events like the Tribal Nations Conference, which has been convened annually since the election of President Obama. While this is a step in the right direction, we must do more to ensure that our Indian communities are thriving.

As we celebrate National Native American Heritage Month, I encourage my colleagues to take some time and think about the Federal Government's responsibilities to our first people. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution designating November 2013 as National Native American Heritage Month and November 29 of this year as Native American Heritage Day, and I encourage all Americans to recognize the important contributions American Indians have made to this great Nation.

S. RES. 308

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I applaud the Senate's adoption today of a resolution Senator HATCH and I submitted supporting the goals and ideals of runaway prevention month. It is a sad reality that millions of young people are living on the streets. We as legislators must do all we can to prevent homelessness and support youth who find

themselves without a place to call home.

Every child in America deserves a fair shot. This is why I championed the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, RHYA, reauthorization in 2008 and why I continue working to improve and to extend this important law this year. Under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, every State receives a basic center grant to provide housing and crisis services for children and their families. Community-based groups around the country can also apply for funding through the Transitional Living Program and the Street Outreach Program. These programs and others authorized by RHYA have helped countless runaway and homeless youth and their families in Vermont and across the Nation over the last 30 years. We must continue these essential programs, too many of which are now unfunded or underfunded due to sequestration and other fiscal constraints.

We must recognize the importance of investing in our Nation's youth and direct resources where they are needed most. It is just not acceptable that homeless children are turned away from shelters due to a lack of beds or that services providers are being forced to downsize. We can and must do more.

The RHYA's most recent charter expired at the end of September. I hope that we can work to reauthorize and improve this vital law by ensuring it meets the needs of children in our most vulnerable communities. Too often LGBT youth find themselves in need of shelter and support because their families are unaccepting. Programs authorized by RHYA should be trained to respond to LGBT youth and, when possible, strive to reunite them with their families through counseling. We must also update the statute to reflect the tragic reality that runaway and homeless youth are vulnerable to trafficking and sexual exploitation. We should ensure grantees are able to meet the needs of young victims of trafficking or exploitation or offer referrals to other qualified service providers. We need smarter training and more resources to help our grantees meet the needs of young victims, and that is exactly what the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act provides.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURE READ THE FIRST  
TIME—S. 1752

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am told that S. 1752 is due for its first reading. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1752) to reform procedures for determinations to proceed to trial by court-martial for certain offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. I now ask for a second reading but object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be

read for a second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,  
NOVEMBER 21, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10:30 a.m. on Thursday, November 21, 2013; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1197, the National

Defense Authorization Act, under the previous order; that the filing deadline for all first-degree amendments to S. 1197 be 1 p.m. on Thursday.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M.  
TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at, 7:36 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, November 21, 2013, at 10:30 a.m.