

(3) urges the IOC to insist that vendors and contractors have LGBT nondiscrimination policies in place for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi and for all future Olympic Games or other Olympic events;

(4) urges the IOC to call on the Russian Federation to allow a Pride House that has the mission of celebrating diversity and inclusiveness through sport and raising awareness of LGBT discrimination and criminalization;

(5) urges the IOC to amend its charter to state that discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is not compatible with the Olympic Games; and

(6) urges the congressionally chartered United States Olympic Committee to intervene and assist the IOC in establishing the objectives as laid out by this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—RECOGNIZING THE NEED TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACCESS TO MANY FEDERALLY FUNDED FACILITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas, in 2012, 12 percent of the civilian population in the United States reported having a disability;

Whereas, in 2012, 16 percent of veterans, amounting to more than 3,500,000 people, received service-related disability benefits;

Whereas, in 2011, the percentage of working-age people in the United States who reported having a work limitation due to a disability was 7 percent, which is a 20-year high;

Whereas the Act entitled “An Act to insure that certain buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped”, approved August 12, 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “Architectural Barriers Act of 1968”), was enacted to ensure that certain federally funded facilities are designed and constructed to be accessible to people with disabilities and requires that physically handicapped people have ready access to, and use of, post offices and other Federal facilities;

Whereas automatic doors, though not mandated by either the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 or the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), provide a greater degree of self-sufficiency and dignity for people with disabilities and the elderly, who may have limited strength to open a manually operated door;

Whereas a report commissioned by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (referred to in this preamble as the “Access Board”), an independent Federal agency created to ensure access to federally funded facilities for people with disabilities, recommends that all new buildings for use by the public should have at least one automated door at an accessible entrance, except for small buildings where adding such doors may be a financial hardship for the owners of the buildings;

Whereas States and municipalities have begun to recognize the importance of automatic doors in improving accessibility;

Whereas the laws of the State of Connecticut require automatic doors in certain

shopping malls and retail businesses, the laws of the State of Delaware require automatic doors or calling devices for newly constructed places of accommodation, and the laws of the District of Columbia have a similar requirement;

Whereas the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service, published by the General Services Administration, requires automation of at least one exterior door for all newly constructed or renovated facilities managed by the General Services Administration, including post offices;

Whereas from 2006 to 2011, 71 percent of the complaints received by the Access Board regarding the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 concerned a post office or other facility of the United States Postal Service;

Whereas the United States Postal Service employs approximately 522,000 people, making it the second-largest civilian employer in the United States;

Whereas approximately 3,200,000 people visit 1 of the 31,857 post offices in the United States each day; and

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of equality and freedom, and these principles require that all people, including people with disabilities, are able to engage as equal members of society: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the immense hardships that people with disabilities in the United States must overcome every day;

(2) reaffirms its support of the Act entitled “An Act to insure that certain buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped”, approved August 12, 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.), commonly known as the “Architectural Barriers Act of 1968”, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and encourages full compliance with such Acts;

(3) recommends that the United States Postal Service and Federal agencies install power-assisted doors at post offices and other federally funded facilities, respectively, to ensure equal access for all people of the United States; and

(4) pledges to continue to work to identify and remove the barriers that prevent all people of the United States from having equal access to the services provided by the Federal Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 27—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ENSURE THAT ISRAEL IS ABLE TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS AN EXISTENTIAL IRANIAN NUCLEAR THREAT AND TO SUPPORT ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO RESPOND TO THE POTENTIAL THREAT OF A SYRIAN S-300 AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM

Mr. TOOMEY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 27

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the “Support of Israel Against Existential Threat Resolution of 2013”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUPPORT TO ISRAEL TO ADDRESS IRANIAN AND SYRIAN THREATS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should ensure that Israel, as a critical United States ally, is able to adequately address an existential Iranian nuclear threat, and the Secretary of Defense should seek related opportunities for defense cooperation and partnership on military capabilities where appropriate; and

(2) the delivery of the S-300 air defense system to Syria would pose a grave risk to Israel, and the United States supports Israel's right to respond to this grave threat as needed.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28—PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. REID submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 28

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, November 21, 2013, through Friday, December 6, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, December 9, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 or section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, November 21, 2013, through Tuesday, November 26, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, December 2, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SEC. 3. After the House reassembles pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution, the Majority Leader of the Senate after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 29—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT CHILDREN TRAFFICKED IN THE UNITED STATES BE TREATED AS VICTIMS OF CRIME, AND NOT AS PERPETRATORS

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 29

Whereas, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of American children are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation;

Whereas this risk is even greater for the up to 30,000 young people who are emancipated from foster care each year;

Whereas many of these children are girls previously or currently living in foster care or otherwise involved in the child welfare system;

Whereas flaws in the child welfare system in the United States, such as an over-reliance on group homes and barriers to youth engaging in age-appropriate activities, contribute to children's vulnerability to domestic sex trafficking;

Whereas the average age of entry into sex trafficking for girls is between just 12 and 14 years old;

Whereas many child sex trafficking victims have experienced previous physical and/or sexual abuse—vulnerabilities that traffickers exploit to lure them into a life of sexual slavery that exposes them to long-term abuse;

Whereas many child sex trafficking victims are the “lost girls”, standing around bus stops, in the runaway and homeless youth shelters, advertised online—hidden in plain view; and

Whereas many child sex trafficking victims who have not yet attained the age of consent are arrested and detained for juvenile prostitution or status offenses directly related to their exploitation: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) finds that law enforcement, judges, child welfare agencies, and the public should treat children being trafficked for sex as victims of child abuse;

(2) finds that every effort should be made to arrest and hold accountable both traffickers and buyers of children for sex, in accordance with Federal laws to protect victims of trafficking and State child protection laws against abuse, in order to take all necessary measures to protect our Nation's children from harm;

(3) supports survivors of domestic sex trafficking, including their efforts to raise awareness of this tragedy and the services they need to heal from the complex trauma of sexual violence and exploitation;

(4) recognizes that most girls who are bought and sold for sex in the United States have been involved in the child welfare system, which has a responsibility to protect them and requires reform to better prevent domestic child sex trafficking and aid the victims of this tragedy;

(5) believes that the child welfare system should identify, assess, and provide supportive services to children in its care who are victims of sex trafficking, or at risk of becoming such victims; and

(6) supports an end to demand for girls by declaring that our Nation's daughters are not for sale and that any person who purchases a child for sex should be appropriately held accountable with the full force of law.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2442. Mr. COONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and

for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2443. Ms. HEITKAMP submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2444. Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2445. Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2446. Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2447. Mr. COATS (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2448. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2449. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2450. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2451. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2452. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2453. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FISCHER, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2454. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2455. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2456. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2457. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2458. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2459. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2460. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2461. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2462. Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2463. Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. COATS, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2464. Mr. KAINNE (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2465. Mr. KAINNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2466. Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2467. Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2468. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2469. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2470. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2471. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2472. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Ms. AYOTTE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2473. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2474. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mrs. McCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2475. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2476. Ms. WARREN (for herself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2477. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2478. Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2479. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2480. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2481. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1197, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.