

relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes.

S. 2591

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2591, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to provide assistance to support the rights of women and girls in developing countries, and for other purposes.

S. 2611

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2611, a bill to facilitate the expedited processing of minors entering the United States across the southern border and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 37

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 37, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to parental rights.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2646. A bill to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I come to the Senate floor today to introduce the Leahy-Collins Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act. The prevalence of homelessness among young people in America is deplorable. There are 1.6 million homeless teens in the United States. This problem is not limited to large cities. Its impact is felt strongly in smaller communities and rural areas, including in my home State of Vermont. It affects our young people directly and reverberates throughout our families and communities.

The Runaway Youth Act, first signed into law in 1974, has proven essential to providing the services and resources that runaway and homeless youth need, and our continued support is vital. Thirty-nine percent of the homeless population is under the age of 18, and the average age at which a teen becomes homeless is 14.7 years old. These numbers are stark reminders of our duty as a nation to protect the most vulnerable among us.

This bill reauthorizes funding for key elements of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, including the Basic Center Program, which provides short-term emergency shelter and family reunification services to runaway and homeless youth. The Transitional Living Program provides longer term residential services, life skills, education, and employment support to older

homeless youth. This bill reauthorizes the Street Outreach Program, which is staffed by workers who go out into the community to provide crisis intervention and services referrals to runaway and homeless youth on the street and at drop-in centers. It also supports funding for national support activities like the national runaway youth crisis line, and access to evaluation tools to help grantees track the success of their efforts and ensure that Federal funding is supporting only the most effective programs.

This reauthorization includes new and important provisions to combat human trafficking. Victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons and runaway and homeless youth—two of our most vulnerable populations—are intersecting populations. Runaway and homeless youth service providers are uniquely situated to identify victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. These youth have specific needs and this bill ensures that victims of trafficking will be identified as such, and receive the appropriate services.

Another improvement made by this reauthorization is a provision to improve support for family reunification and intervention. Service providers will be able to use grant funds to encourage the resolution of family problems through counseling and other services. Family support is critical to providing stability for homeless youth, and this new provision will help boost positive outcomes.

I am proud that this bill contains a new nondiscrimination clause to prohibit any grantee from discriminating against a child based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. It is estimated that 40 percent of the runaway and homeless youth population identifies as LGBT. It is clear that this community needs the services authorized under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. No young person should be turned away from these essential services.

Supporting our youth when they are most in need and helping to get them back on their feet benefits us all. Homeless children are less likely to finish school, more likely to enter our juvenile justice system, and are ill-equipped to find a job. The services authorized by this bill are designed to intervene early and encourage the development of successful, productive young adults.

I have heard from dozens of service providers urging swift passage of this legislation. These are the people who are there on the frontlines when youth have nowhere else to turn. Without the programs funded through the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, hundreds of thousands of children would be left on the street.

I thank Senator COLLINS for working with me on this legislation and for joining me as an original cosponsor. I hope all Senators will join us in supporting the prompt passage of the

Leahy-Collins Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act on the Senate floor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2646

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 “Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the amendment or repeal shall be considered to be made to a provision of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Section 302 (42 U.S.C. 5701) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and” before “linguistically appropriate”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “outside the welfare system and the law enforcement system” and inserting “, in collaboration with public assistance systems, the law enforcement system, and the child welfare system”;

(3) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by inserting “a safe place to live and” after “youth need”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end;

(4) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) runaway and homeless youth are at a high risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons.”.

SEC. 4. BASIC CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES.—Section 311(a) (42 U.S.C. 5711(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “services” and all that follows through the period and inserting “safe shelter and services, including trauma-informed services, for runaway and homeless youth and, if appropriate, services for the families of such youth, including (if appropriate) individuals identified by such youth as family.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “mental health.”;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “21 days; and” and inserting “30 days.”; and

(ii) in clause (i)—

(I) by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate” before “individual”;

(II) by inserting “, as appropriate,” after “group”; and

(III) by striking “as appropriate” and inserting “including (if appropriate) counseling for individuals identified by such youth as family”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) suicide prevention services; and”;

and

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in clause (ii), by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate” before “home-based services”;

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in clause (iv), by striking “diseases.” and inserting “infections.”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) trauma-informed and gender-responsive services for runaway or homeless youth, including such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation; and

“(vi) an assessment of family engagement in support and reunification (if reunification is appropriate), interventions, and services for parents or legal guardians of such youth, or (if appropriate) individuals identified by such youth as family.”.

(b) ELIGIBILITY; PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Section 312 (42 U.S.C. 5712) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “, or (if appropriate) individuals identified by such youth as family,” after “parents or legal guardians”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “cultural minority and persons with limited ability to speak English” and inserting “cultural minority, persons with limited ability to speak English, and runaway or homeless youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation”;

(C) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) shall keep adequate statistical records profiling the youth and family members of such youth whom the applicant serves, including demographic information on and the number of—

“(A) such youth who are not referred to out-of-home shelter services;

“(B) such youth who are members of vulnerable or underserved populations;

“(C) such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation, disaggregated by—

“(i) such youth who have been coerced or forced into a commercial sex act, as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102);

“(ii) such youth who have been coerced or forced into other forms of labor; and

“(iii) such youth who have engaged in a commercial sex act, as so defined, for any reason other than by coercion or force;

“(D) such youth who are pregnant or parenting;

“(E) such youth who have been involved in the child welfare system; and

“(F) such youth who have been involved in the juvenile justice system.”;

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (13) as paragraphs (9) through (14);

(E) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) shall ensure that—

“(A) the records described in paragraph (7), on an individual runaway or homeless youth, shall not be disclosed without the consent of the individual youth and parent or legal guardian of such youth, or (if appropriate) an individual identified by such youth as family, to anyone other than another agency compiling statistical records or a government agency involved in the disposition of criminal charges against an individual runaway or homeless youth; and

“(B) reports or other documents based on the statistics described in paragraph (7) shall not disclose the identity of any individual runaway or homeless youth.”;

(F) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated, by striking “statistical summaries” and inserting “statistics”;

(G) in paragraph (13)(C), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking clause (i) and inserting:

“(i) the number and characteristics of runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of family separation, who participate in the project, including such information on—

“(I) such youth (including both types of such participating youth) who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation, disaggregated by—

“(aa) such youth who have been coerced or forced into a commercial sex act, as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102);

“(bb) such youth who have been coerced or forced into other forms of labor; and

“(cc) such youth who have engaged in a commercial sex act, as so defined, for any reason other than by coercion or force;

“(II) such youth who are pregnant or parenting;

“(III) such youth who have been involved in the child welfare system; and

“(IV) such youth who have been involved in the juvenile justice system; and”;

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(H) in paragraph (14), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “for natural disasters, inclement weather, and mental health emergencies.”; and

(I) by adding at the end the following:

“(15) shall provide age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services to runaway and homeless youth; and

“(16) shall assist youth in completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid described in section 483 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1090).”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate” after “provide”;

(ii) by striking “families (including unrelated individuals in the family households) of such youth” and inserting “families of such youth (including unrelated individuals in the family households of such youth and, if appropriate, individuals identified by such youth as family)”;

(iii) by inserting “suicide prevention,” after “physical health care.”; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, including training on trauma-informed and youth-centered care” after “home-based services”.

(c) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—Section 313(b) (42 U.S.C. 5713(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “priority to” and all that follows through “who” and inserting “priority to eligible applicants who”;

(2) by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SEC. 5. TRANSITIONAL LIVING GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 322(a) (42 U.S.C. 5714-2(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate” before “information and counseling services”; and

(B) by striking “job attainment skills, and mental and physical health care” and inserting “job attainment skills, mental and physical health care, and suicide prevention services”; and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) and (9) through (16) as paragraphs (5) through (10) and (12) through (19), respectively;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) to provide counseling to homeless youth and to encourage, if appropriate, the involvement in such counseling of their parents or legal guardians, or (if appropriate) individuals identified by such youth as family;

“(4) to provide aftercare services, if possible, to homeless youth who have received shelter and services from a transitional living youth project, including (to the extent practicable) such youth who, after receiving such shelter and services, relocate to a State other than the State in which such project is located.”;

(4) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated—

(A) by inserting “age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate” after “referral of homeless youth to”;

(B) by striking “and health care programs” and inserting “mental health service and health care programs, including programs providing comprehensive services to victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation.”; and

(C) by striking “such services for youths;” and inserting “such programs described in this paragraph.”;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (10), as so redesignated, the following:

“(11) to develop a plan to provide age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services that address the needs of homeless and street youth.”;

(6) in paragraph (12), as so redesignated, by striking “the applicant and statistical” through “who participate in such project,” and inserting “the applicant, statistical summaries describing the number, the characteristics, and the demographic information of the homeless youth who participate in such project, including the prevalence of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation of such youth.”; and

(7) in paragraph (19), as so redesignated, by inserting “regarding responses to natural disasters, inclement weather, and mental health emergencies” after “management plan”.

SEC. 6. COORDINATING, TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

(a) COORDINATION.—Section 341 (42 U.S.C. 5714-21) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “safety, well-being,” after “health.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “other Federal entities” and inserting “the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Justice”.

(b) GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—Section 342 (42 U.S.C. 5714-22) is amended by inserting “, including onsite and web-based techniques, such as on-demand and online learning,” before “to public and private entities”.

(c) GRANTS FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, DEMONSTRATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.—Section 343 (42 U.S.C. 5714-23) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “violence, trauma, and” before “sexual abuse and assault”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “sexual abuse and assault; and” and inserting “sexual abuse or assault, trafficking in persons, or sexual exploitation.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “who have been sexually victimized” and inserting “who are victims of sexual abuse or assault, trafficking in persons, or sexual exploitation.”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) best practices for identifying and providing age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services to—

“(i) vulnerable and underserved youth populations; and

“(ii) youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation; and

“(E) verifying youth as runaway or homeless to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid described in section 483 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1090).”;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (10), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding at end the following:

“(11) examining the intersection between the runaway and homeless youth populations and trafficking in persons, including noting whether such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons were previously involved in the child welfare or juvenile justice systems.”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(B), by inserting “, including such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation” after “runaway or homeless youth”.

(d) PERIODIC ESTIMATE OF INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF YOUTH HOMELESSNESS.—Section 345 (42 U.S.C. 5714–25) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “13” and inserting “12”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) that includes demographic information about and characteristics of runaway or homeless youth, including such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation; and

“(4) that does not disclose the identity of any runaway or homeless youth.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “13” and inserting “12”; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) incidences, if any, of—

“(i) such individuals who are victims of trafficking in persons; or

“(ii) such individuals who are victims of sexual exploitation; and”; and

(E) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking “; and” and inserting “, including mental health services”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) access to education and job training; and”.

SEC. 7. SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.

Section 351 (42 U.S.C. 5714–41) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “public and” before “non-profit”; and

(B) by striking “prostitution, or sexual exploitation.” and inserting “violence, trafficking in persons, or sexual exploitation.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a), an applicant shall certify to the Secretary that such applicant has systems in place to ensure that such applicant can provide age, gender, and culturally and linguistically appropriate services to all youth described in subsection (a).”.

SEC. 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) REPORTS.—Section 382(a) (42 U.S.C. 5715(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) collecting data on trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation of runaway and homeless youth;”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) the number and characteristics of homeless youth served by such projects, including—

“(i) such youth who are victims of trafficking in persons or sexual exploitation;

“(ii) such youth who are pregnant or parenting; and

“(iii) such youth who have been involved in the child welfare system; and

“(iv) such youth who have been involved in the juvenile justice system;”; and

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking “intrafamily problems” and inserting “problems within the family, including (if appropriate) individuals identified by such youth as family.”.

(b) NONDISCRIMINATION.—Part F is amended by inserting after section 386A (42 U.S.C. 5732–1) the following:

“SEC. 386B. NONDISCRIMINATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall, on the basis of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity (as defined in section 249(c)(4) of title 18, United States Code), sexual orientation, or disability, be excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title, or any other program or activity funded in whole or in part with amounts appropriated for grants, cooperative agreements, or other assistance administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the Department of Health and Human Services.

“(b) DISQUALIFICATION.—Any State, locality, organization, agency, or entity that violates the requirements of subsection (a) shall not be eligible to receive any grant, assistance, or funding provided under this title.”.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 387 (42 U.S.C. 5732a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (5)(B)(v)—

(A) by redesignating subclauses (II) through (IV) as subclauses (III) through (V), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subclause (I), the following:

“(II) trafficking in persons;”; and

(C) in subclause (IV), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “diseases” and inserting “infections”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(D) in subclause (V), as so redesignated, by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(VI) suicide.”;

(3) in paragraph (6)(B), by striking “prostitution,” and inserting “trafficking in persons.”;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (6), the following:

“(7) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—The term ‘trafficking in persons’ has the meaning given the term ‘severe forms of trafficking in persons’ in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”;

(5) in paragraph (8), as so redesignated—

(A) by inserting “to homeless youth” after “provides”; and

(B) by inserting “, to establish a stable family or community supports,” after “self-sufficient living”; and

(6) in paragraph (9)(B), as so redesignated—

(A) in clause (ii)—

(i) by inserting “or able” after “willing”; and

(ii) by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) who is involved in the child welfare or juvenile justice system, but who is not receiving government-funded housing.”.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 388(a) (42 U.S.C. 5751(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “for fiscal year 2009,” and all that follows through the

period and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019.”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013.” and inserting “\$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019.”; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “for fiscal year 2009” and all that follows through the period and inserting “for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2019.”.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act with Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman LEAHY. This bill would reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, which expired last September. The programs supported by this Act have provided lifesaving services and housing for America's homeless and human trafficked youth for forty years and are a vital tool in addressing the problem of homelessness among young people in our country.

Homelessness is affecting youth in unprecedented numbers. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, there are approximately 1.6 million homeless teens in the United States. Some advocacy groups estimate that 39 percent of the homeless population is under the age of 18. Some of these youth may stay away from home for only one or two nights, while others have been living on the street for years.

Of the 1.6 million homeless youth, the National Alliance to End Homelessness estimates that, in any given year, there are approximately 550,000 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 who experience a homelessness episode of longer than one week. Approximately 200,000 youth each year live permanently on the street—a life that is extremely difficult, often dangerous, and unhealthy. Sadly, 5,000 teenagers are buried each year in unmarked graves either because they are unidentified or unclaimed.

Teens run away and become homeless for many reasons. A study conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that 46 percent of homeless youth left home because of physical abuse and 17 percent because of sexual abuse. This population is at greater risk of suicide, unintended pregnancy, and substance abuse. Many are unable to continue with school and are more likely to enter our juvenile justice system.

As the Ranking Member of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee on Appropriations, I have made addressing homelessness a priority. Since 2010, we have seen a 16 percent drop in chronic homelessness. We must build on this success and ensure our nation's homeless youth have opportunities to succeed just as other youth. The Administration has set a goal, which I fully support, to prevent and end youth homelessness by 2020.

The programs reauthorized by this bill serve homeless youth by meeting

their immediate needs and providing long-term residential services for youth who cannot be safely reunified with family. In 2013, 94 percent of the minors who entered Basic Center Programs exited these programs safely and appropriately, and 72 percent were reunited with their families. Similarly, 88 percent of youth in Transitional Living Programs made safe and appropriate exits.

In Portland, Maine, the Preble Street Resource Center has used Runaway and Homeless Youth Act resources to connect with youth who need food, a safe place to sleep, health services, and education support. Over 200 individual youth were served at the Joe Kreisler Teen Shelter last year, and dozens received the support they needed to return home, find independent living options, and deal with trauma, substance abuse, and mental health challenges. The Street Outreach Program allows Preble Street to operate a Drop-In center and helps caseworkers and social workers connect with youth who appear homeless or in distress. This support often translates into powerful success stories. In fact, Preble Street has seen some of its youth go on to become physicians, attorneys, film makers, and social workers.

Mr. President, homeless youth are at high risk of victimization, abuse, targeting by human traffickers, criminal activity, and death. Research shows that 40 to 60 percent of homeless youth have experienced physical abuse. Without a safe place to stay, young people suffer and remain disconnected from education, the workforce, and community involvement, and they struggle to enter adulthood successfully.

The Runaway and Homeless Youth and Trafficking Prevention Act will support the critically needed services for young people who run away, are thrown out, or are disconnected from families. A caring and safe place to sleep, eat, grow, and develop is critical for all young people, and the programs reauthorized through this legislation help extend those basic services to the most vulnerable youth in our communities.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator LEAHY and me in supporting this bill.

By Mr. CORKER (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin):

S. 2650. A bill to provide for congressional review of agreements relating to Iran's nuclear program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, in order to set the context, I am going to say a few words on the opening, and then enter into a discussion with Senator GRAHAM, Senator RUBIO, and Senator MCCAIN. But let me say that all of us—I know certainly myself—want to start by saying I strongly support the negotiations regarding Iran's nuclear program. I also strongly support the Presi-

dent's stated goal that we must prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.

Congress, in fact, has led the way on this point—Senator GRAHAM, Senator MENENDEZ, and many others, Senator KIRK—by building a broad multilateral sanctions regime that has forced Iran to the negotiating table. That is why today we are introducing the bill, the Iran Nuclear Negotiations Act, with a simple message: Allow Congress to weigh in on behalf of the American people on what is one of the most important national security issues facing our Nation.

We hope the administration reaches a good agreement over the next 4 months that will prevent a nuclear-armed Iran from becoming a reality. But if and when they reach an agreement, let's bring all the details out in the open. Let's examine the agreement in its entirety, and let's determine if it is in our national security interests.

To help ensure that that is the case, Senators GRAHAM, MCCAIN, RUBIO, and myself are offering this bill that will do three things: First of all, have a Congressional review. First, it allows Congress to weigh in on any final deal the President reaches with Iran. The bill requires the President to submit any final deal to Congress for review, and then allows Congress to introduce a joint resolution of disapproval should it choose to do so.

Second, it ensures Iran does not cheat on any final agreement. The bill requires the Director of National Intelligence to report on any violation by Iran to Congress. If determined there is credible and accurate evidence that Iran violated the agreement, all sanctions that have been temporarily lifted should be reimposed.

Thirdly, in order to ensure the interim deal does not become the final deal, the bill puts a clock on negotiations. This clock is consistent with the timeline the administration itself has outlined. If the President does not submit a comprehensive final agreement to Congress, all sanctions lifted under the interim agreement would be restored immediately on November 28, 2014, 4 days after the end of the extension period.

Let me be clear: Nothing in this bill talks about imposing new sanctions of any kind. Nothing in this bill would prohibit Congress from seeking further sanctions if it chooses to do so. This bill does not dictate the terms of what a final deal should look like. Rather, it helps to ensure the Iranians do not use the negotiations as a delaying tactic or cover for advancing their program. This bill is all about transparency.

The administration can go out and try to get the best deal possible. They simply have to show Congress and the American people the results, letting the deal fail or succeed on its own merits. This should be an area of broad support and broad bipartisan agreement. Even Secretary Kerry, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Rela-

tions Committee, said that any final deal would have to pass muster with Congress.

I want to stop here. I have some additional comments I might make. I know there are numbers of people here who wish to speak. I want to close with this. This bill represents a constructive, responsible role for Congress to play on this important national security issue to try to prevent a nuclear-armed Iran, in the hope that Members on both sides of the aisle will agree, as Secretary Kerry has stated, that any final deal should have to pass muster with Congress and the American people.

I know Senator GRAHAM from South Carolina—no one has played a bigger role in trying to ensure that Iran does not become a nuclear-armed country. With that, I would love to hear his thoughts and his reason for wanting to be a part, with five Senators, in creating this piece of legislation.

Mr. GRAHAM. I thank the Senator very much.

Senators MCCAIN, RUBIO, and CORKER on the Foreign Relations Committee, all have I think revived the committee, along with Senator MENENDEZ. The committee is probably the most effective it has been in a very long time. The committee is doing a lot of work in a bipartisan fashion. I hope one day this becomes a bipartisan piece of legislation. But credit to the three of you all for coming up with this idea. I am glad to be part of it.

I wish to hear from Senator RUBIO about his view of why this legislation is necessary.

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to speak for a few moments. I thank both the Senators from Tennessee, South Carolina, and Arizona for allowing me this opportunity to join them in this effort.

For those who are watching at home, I know so many other issues are going on around the world—we see the things going on with regard to Israel over the last few days; certainly the shootdown of that airplane by Ukrainian separatists, being armed by the Russians, is of great concern.

But what should not be lost in all of this is there is another urgent matter before the Nation and the world; that is, the ambitions of a rogue, radical regime in Iran to acquire a nuclear weapon that they will use to hold the world hostage and establish dominance in the region and in their stated goal, to destroy Israel and wipe it off the face of the Earth.

What has happened here over the last few months, for those who have been following this, is the White House has engaged in negotiations, along with some other countries, with Iran to get them to walk away from this. These negotiations have been ongoing. I have never been very optimistic about it, although we all hope to wake up one day to the news that the Ayatollah and the Supreme Leader in Iran and those who surround him have somehow decided to

walk away from this ambition and change their direction.

These negotiations are not going very well. That is why they have now been extended for another 4 months. The administration claims there has been great progress being made, although it is not clear what that progress is toward. For example, Iran's right to enrich, which they do not have one, but this right to enrich uranium has essentially been recognized as part of these negotiations, meaning there will be no guarantee that Iran cannot at some time in the future come back and exploit this agreement to develop nuclear weapons. If they keep the machines, and if they keep the process in place to enrich uranium, if they decide at some point in the future to go from a symbolic nuclear program, or a nascent one, into a full-fledged weapons one, they can do that rather quickly.

That is what they have agreed to do, already allowed them to retain a right to enrich. That, in and of itself, should be reason, in my opinion—perhaps it is not shared by others but in my opinion—to pull the plug on these negotiations. But it is not even clear in this instance that the administration is still insisting that Iran dismantle all of its nuclear-related facilities. In fact, according to some press reports, the Iranians want to keep all of their current centrifuges and the United States is supposedly open to allowing Iran to retain thousands of them. Iran's Supreme Leader even said recently that they need a larger enrichment capability than the one they currently have.

Another thing that has happened as part of this extension is that the P5+1 countries are going to allow Iran to access another \$2.8 billion in sanctions relief. Basically what they have done here is they have forced the hand of this extension, and they get even more relief as a result of it.

I am also worried that the administration seems willing to allow Iran to have even more than 4 months to provide simply answers about its past work on nuclear weapons.

If they are not even willing to come clean on what they have done in the past, how can we possibly treat them as a reliable, responsible actor. Beyond that, there seems to be no attention whatsoever paid to the need to address Iran's ballistic missile program, its ICBMs. There is only one reason why you have ICBMs and that is these are long-range rockets capable of one day reaching the United States as they continue to develop them. The only reason they would even have one of those is to put a nuclear warhead on it. Just imagine a world where Iran has nuclear weapons capable of reaching this very city or New York or any part of the continental United States.

It would be all-out chaos. They would now have to be treated very differently, and they would basically be able to act with impunity anywhere in the world. And that reaches my last

point. Absent in this whole conversation and in all these negotiations is any discussion about Iran's ongoing sponsorship of terrorism and their ongoing human rights violations, including a pastor—an American, with strong links to this country—being held unjustly in that country.

All of this is to say this is the reason why this bill is so important. Any final agreement on a matter of this consequence should be reviewed by this body, should come before Congress, and Congress should have the ability to provide oversight. The absence of that, I believe, unfortunately, leaves us vulnerable, not only to a terrible deal but to a dangerous one that could potentially endanger the future of our allies and even of our own country.

I am grateful to join these Senators. I don't know who would want to speak next. I know all of my colleagues—I know the Senator from Arizona has spent a tremendous amount of time sounding the alarm on the danger—not just of this deal—that Iran poses in this region.

I would be interested in hearing from the Senator from Arizona on his views about this extension.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Senator from Florida and I thank him for his advocacy for freedom and democracy throughout the world. Frankly, I have been incredibly impressed with his knowledge and depth, including in our own hemisphere, which I think he and I would agree has been very much ignored. There are enormous challenges ahead there as well.

I would ask a couple of questions of my friend from Tennessee and my friend from South Carolina.

Isn't it true that in order to have a true nuclear capability you have to have a warhead and you have to have a delivery system, and the Iranians are proceeding apace forward in acquiring those capabilities? Would anybody believe that if they were truly interested in not going to nuclear weapons, they would not be spending time and effort on that capability?

Doesn't that destroy any credibility they might have about a commitment to not continue the development of nuclear weapons?

Mr. GRAHAM. Well, I would say that if there was a group of people in the world to be suspicious of, I would put Iran very close to the top of that list.

The international intelligence community believes they have tried to militarize their nuclear program in the past. Senator RUBIO made a good point. They deny this, but before you go forward, you would want to answer that question: Were they engaged in militarization of what was claimed to be a peaceful nuclear power program?

Second, why would you go through all of this upheaval, build a nuclear powerplant secretly at the bottom of a mountain, if all you wanted to do was have peaceful nuclear power? None of

this really adds up. Why do you need an ICBM if all you want to do is produce peaceful nuclear power?

Having said that, suspicion is warranted here. But more than anything else, the final deal that may be reached should come to this body because I would suggest that of all the problems in the world today, this is the top of the list for me.

If they did break out as did North Korea, if a bad deal turned into a dangerous deal just as with North Korea, Sunni Arabs would respond in kind and we are on the road to Armageddon. I cannot think of a much worse scenario for our national security than the ayatollahs with nukes. I cannot think of a much more direct threat to the survival of the State of Israel than ayatollahs in Iran with nukes. I can't believe the Sunni Arabs would allow the Shia Persians to have a nuclear capability unanswered.

Mr. MCCAIN. I would ask my friend from Tennessee, was he surprised and shocked that there would be an extension of these negotiations? Was he shocked and surprised that the end date is now after the midterm elections that we have in the United States of America?

Was he shocked that even though there has not been "sufficient progress," there was still more relaxation of the sanctions, which then gives the Iranians billions of dollars worth of a boost to their economy? Was he surprised and shocked that this extension took place?

Mr. CORKER. Obviously, just the way the Senator asks the question—and obviously nobody in this Senate has spent more time on these issues than the Senator from Arizona—and I thank the Senator so much for his leadership on the Armed Services Committee and also on the Foreign Relations Committee and on all of these issues—absolutely not.

When you have a deal that is aimed, that says there is a built-in extension, you know that people aren't going to focus until the very end. So we expected there to be an extension. I was very disappointed, though, to know that we were giving additional sanctions relief.

I am very concerned because of the way this has happened. In March the administration agreed to allow them to enrich uranium, which was a big setback. I mean, we don't allow our best friends. We approved one, two, three agreements. The Senator and I just did one the other day in the committee with Senator RUBIO. Senator RISCH is also a part of this bill. But with our closest friends and allies we do not approve enrichment.

So here we are really doing something that will undo many of the agreements that we have and certainly have—as Senator GRAHAM of South Carolina mentioned—a tremendous impact on the region. There is no question people in the Arabian Peninsula right across the strait are looking at a

country that has been their foe—and looking at potentially their having the capability to enrich uranium. Yes, this agreement started in a very bad place, but I think we all want to see a diplomatic solution. We want this to be successful.

I would add that Rouhani has the Supreme Leader whom he has to go back and talk to. He can always use that. The Supreme Leader, as Senator GRAHAM mentioned, wants 100,000 centrifuges—not the 19,000 centrifuges they have.

I would say to our administration to have us as a backstop—where Congress has to approve this. That would actually be an aid to them as they move down this negotiating path. I look at this as an asset to them, and I look at our fulfilling our responsibilities if this bill becomes law. I thank the Senator for asking.

Mr. MCCAIN. Finally, could I ask the Senator from Florida, we judge nations by their behavior, I believe. In fact, we don't view them in a vacuum. For example, the President of the United States said that if Syria crossed the red line in the use of chemical weapons, we would have to respond, and obviously we didn't.

Meanwhile, 170,000 people have been slaughtered—men, women, and children. So isn't it appropriate for us to not look at the Iranians in a very narrow spectrum but to look at overall behavior going all the way back to the bombing of the barracks in Beirut, the USS Cole, and a plot to kill the Saudi Ambassador here? And maybe the worst, most of all, is the Revolutionary Guard that has gone into Syria and the incredible flow of weapons and training on the part of the Iranians which has turned the tide in favor of Bashar al-Assad.

What about the Iranian missiles, some of which are threatening and raining down on Israel. Shouldn't we understand better? Shouldn't the American people and the world understand better what we are dealing with—a country with leaders who are dedicated to the extinction of everything we stand for and believe in? Therefore, wouldn't that impact our calculations as to their sincerity about a nuclear weapons program?

Mr. RUBIO. I think the Senator from Arizona touches on the exact point.

First, we have to understand Iran is the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism. No nation on Earth uses terrorism as an active form of trade craft as they do. They use terrorism the way we use military forces when necessary. They view it as a very active part of their agenda.

The Senator is correct. Virtually every major terrorist organization in the Middle East, absent a couple, they provide extraordinary assistance to. I think the Senator touched on another point: What is their goal? That is important to understand.

What is the Iranians' goal in these negotiations? In my mind those goals

are quite clear. In fact, it is shocking to me because I know the administration knows this as well.

The goal of Iran is pretty simple. They want relief from as many sanctions as possible without agreeing to any irreversible concessions on their nuclear program.

Let's go through what they want to achieve. They want to be able to achieve or obtain an internationally recognized right to enrich—check.

They want the capability to enrich, process in the future, and keep that much in place as possible. They have already gotten that—check.

They want to continue to develop their long-range rockets and missile capabilities so that one day they can be in that position where, when we negotiate with them in the future on anything else, they are untouchable because they can launch a nuclear attack against the United States and certainly against our allies. They continue to do that—check.

The Iranians in this whole negotiation view themselves to be in a position of strength. To be quite frank, they believe that our President wants this deal more than they do. They believe he wants this deal more than they do, and that is what puts them in this tremendous position of strength.

The result is that these negotiations are not going to, in my view—I hope that I am wrong. I hope that tomorrow when we open the paper and read: You know what. They have changed their mind. They don't want to do any more terrorism—no more rockets and no nuclear weapons program—and they have become just a normal government in a normal country. Don't hold your hopes out for that because that is not what they have shown in the past. That is not what they are doing now, and they are negotiating from a position of strength because they know the President wants a deal much more than they want or need a deal.

Mr. MCCAIN. I would ask again, going full circle with the Senator from South Carolina, wouldn't we actually be helping the administration at the negotiating table to say wait a minute, we have a Congress full of people who have spent a lot of time on this issue, are very skeptical and, one, are going to have to be convinced of this deal?

Wouldn't we actually be strengthening the United States' hand at the bargaining table, in the Senator's view, if it were something of this magnitude that Congress would have to be involved in, as we have been in other major treaties that have been made, some of them much less significant than this agreement?

Mr. GRAHAM. The answer, unequivocally to me would be yes, assuming one thing: that those of us in this body would handle this in a mature fashion, assuming that Republicans would not vote no because this is the Obama deal and Democrats would not be tempted to vote yes because their President did this, a Democratic President.

I have confidence in the body that they would not do that. Let me tell you why. There are a lot of treaties out there that affect our national security. I can't think of an event in my life that is going to affect our national security one way or the other greater than the Iranian nuclear deal that I think is coming.

If a Republican scuttled the deal that was good, you would have a very unique place in history because you would have done a disservice to our country and the world at large.

Is it possible to know that it is a good deal? Yes, because the Israelis would comment on it. The Sunni Arab world would comment on it. If it is truly a deal unlike North Korea, which led to a bad outcome, I think you would have a score of people, including me, that would acknowledge that the President did the world a great service.

If it is a bad deal, if Senator RUBIO is right that they want to check the box and get a deal for the sake of getting a deal, I hope my Democratic colleagues would stand and say: This will come back to bite us as a nation.

I have confidence the body can do this because I can't think of anything more serious we will vote on other than going to war.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Senator from Tennessee. As the Senator from South Carolina noted, the relationship that exists between the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from New Jersey, I believe, has reinvigorated the Foreign Relations Committee in a very incredible way. What has taken place, thanks to that bipartisanship and hard work, has really been some remarkable results.

Frankly, thanks to the Senator's leadership and under the chairman, we have been able to have a significant impact on the conduct of national security in what I would argue is probably the greatest turmoil in my lifetime.

I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his great work.

Mr. CORKER. If I could, since the Senator and I have worked together on the committee, the administration came to us when they didn't have to. They came to us on the authorization for the use of force in Syria. We came together over a very short amount of time, Democrats and Republicans, and crafted something of which I am very proud. It didn't end up coming to the floor because a different course of action was taken, but the fact is that the administration sought our input on something that, as the Senator from South Carolina just mentioned, may pale compared to the impact of this Iranian negotiation relative to nuclear arms.

So this is something that is very important. I agree with the Senator from South Carolina—I believe that if something is presented, we would act very much in the same manner. It would be a sober discussion. People would understand the importance of it. And I

think, from the administration's standpoint, the Senate saying grace over it and approving it gives him additional buy-in from the American people that we are behind him if they negotiate a good deal. On the other hand, if they don't, obviously we should have the right to weigh in and keep the sanctions that have been put in place by us.

Everybody says: Well, the administration still has to come back and talk with you all about sanctions.

That is not true. There is a waiver provision in there. They can't be undone permanently. But I think it gives us the appropriate say-so.

I thank the Senator so much for his leadership and for everybody's time on the floor and for working on this issue. Hopefully, as the Senator mentioned, this will become something that is very bipartisan.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 512—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE PROPOSED RULES AND GUIDELINES RELATING TO CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM POWER PLANTS

Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COATS, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. JOHANNES, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. KIRK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 512

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this preamble as the "EPA") proposed rules entitled "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units" (79 Fed. Reg. 34830 (June 18, 2014)), and "Carbon Pollution Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units" (79 Fed. Reg. 34960 (June 18, 2014)), in furtherance of the President's Climate Action Plan of June 2013;

Whereas the proposed rules would result in a Federal takeover of the electricity system of the United States leading to significant increases in electricity rates and additional energy costs for consumers and elimination of access to abundant, affordable power, putting the manufacturing of the United States at a competitive disadvantage, threatening the diversity and reliability of the electricity supply, and undermining energy security;

Whereas increased energy costs will, as always, fall most heavily on the elderly, the poor, and individuals on fixed incomes;

Whereas increased energy costs also result in job losses and damage families, businesses, and local institutions such as hospitals and schools;

Whereas in the haste of the Administration to drive coal and eventually natural gas

from the energy generation portfolio, the Administration has gone beyond the plain reading of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), disregarding whether the EPA has the legal authority to propose and finalize rules and guidelines that include elements from the cap-and-trade program rejected by the United States Senate in June 2008;

Whereas including emissions sources beyond the power plant fence as opposed to only emissions sources inside the power plant fence creates a cap-and-trade program;

Whereas the President noted in the wake of the initial failure of the proposed cap-and-trade program, "There are many ways to skin a cat", demonstrating that the Administration seems determined to accomplish administratively what fails to be achieved through the legislative process;

Whereas at a time when manufacturers are shifting production from overseas to the United States and investing billions of dollars in the process, an Administration with a poor management record decided to embark on a plan that will result in energy rationing, pitting power plants against refineries, chemical plants, and paper mills for the ability to operate under the emissions requirements of the EPA;

Whereas after adopting similar carbon constraints, European countries experienced skyrocketing energy costs, economic decline, and a lower standard of living;

Whereas, on July 17, 2014, Australia repealed a carbon tax because Australia found that the carbon tax eliminated jobs, increased the cost of living for families, and did not benefit the environment;

Whereas the proposed rules mandate renewable energy use and initiate demand destruction to shrink energy production and usage, which will result in reduced economic opportunity at the State level, forcing States to pick winners and losers and choose between economic growth and energy affordability;

Whereas history demonstrates that at the end of the rulemaking process, the EPA will use its authority to constrain State preferences on program design, potentially even dictating policies that restrict when families of the United States can do laundry or run the air-conditioning;

Whereas impositions by the EPA almost guarantee that costs will be maximized and passed along to ratepayers, the size and scope of the Federal government will expand, and the role of the States in the system of cooperative federalism will continue to diminish;

Whereas the EPA failed to provide a complete assessment of the economic costs imposed by the proposed rules or the benefits that may result;

Whereas benefits from the proposed rules (as measured by reductions in global average temperature, reductions in the rate of sea level rise, increases in sea ice, or any other measurement related to climate change) will be essentially zero;

Whereas, in 2009, former EPA Administrator, Lisa Jackson testified that "U.S. action alone would not impact world CO₂ levels.";

Whereas on June 18, 2014, former EPA Administrator William Reilly testified that "Absent action by China, Brazil, India and other fast-growing economies, what we do alone will not suffice.";

Whereas China remains the largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world with increasing emissions rates;

Whereas China continues to pursue aggressive economic growth, and estimates indicate that China will pass the United States as the largest economy in the world by 2016; and

Whereas while the Junior Senator from Massachusetts, now Secretary of State John Kerry, said "[W]e need to have an agreement that does not leave enormous components of the world's contributors and future contributors of this problem out of the solution"; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the proposed rule of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units" (79 Fed. Reg. 34830 (June 18, 2014)), should be withdrawn; and

(2) the proposed rule of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled "Carbon Pollution Standards for Modified and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units" (79 Fed. Reg. 34960 (June 18, 2014)), should be withdrawn.

SENATE RESOLUTION 513—HONORING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 513

Whereas August 1, 2014, marks the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, a heroic event during World War II during which citizens of Poland, against all odds, fought against the Nazi occupation of Warsaw;

Whereas, on August 1, 1944, the Polish Home Army, with limited supplies and armed with mostly homemade weapons, rose up against the Nazis to fight the nationwide occupation of Poland by Nazi Germany;

Whereas the Polish resistance fought German forces for 63 days, suffering extreme hardship, retribution, and personal sacrifice, and during which approximately 250,000 Poles were killed, wounded, or went missing;

Whereas Adolf Hitler ordered the destruction of Warsaw as punishment for the uprising, leaving 85 percent of the city of Warsaw in ruins, including many historical buildings and monuments;

Whereas the actions of the Polish resistance inspire people throughout the world who fight for freedom and democracy; and

Whereas the actions of the Polish people during the Warsaw Uprising were a significant contribution to Allied war efforts during World War II and those actions continue to be respected and remembered throughout Poland: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, which occurred during World War II and serves as a symbol of heroism and the power of the human spirit.

SENATE RESOLUTION 514—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF AUGUST 10 THROUGH AUGUST 16, 2014, AS "NATIONAL NURSE-MANAGED HEALTH CLINIC WEEK"

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 514

Whereas nurse-managed health clinics are nonprofit, community-based health care sites that offer primary care and wellness services based on the nursing model;

Whereas the nursing model emphasizes the protection, promotion, and optimization of