

(2) in the first sentence of subparagraph (B), by striking “telecommunications service or IP-enabled voice service” and inserting “voice service (including a text message sent using a text messaging service)”;

(3) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) TEXT MESSAGE.—The term ‘text message’—

“(i) means a real-time or near real-time message consisting of text, images, sounds, or other information that is transmitted from or received by a device that is identified as the transmitting or receiving device by means of a telephone number;

“(ii) includes a short message service (commonly referred to as ‘SMS’) message, an enhanced message service (commonly referred to as ‘EMS’) message, and a multi-media message service (commonly referred to as ‘MMS’) message; and

“(iii) does not include a real-time, 2-way voice or video communication.

“(D) TEXT MESSAGING SERVICE.—The term ‘text messaging service’ means a service that permits the transmission or receipt of a text message, including a service provided as part of or in connection with a voice service.

“(E) VOICE SERVICE.—The term ‘voice service’ means any service that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor plan adopted by the Commission under section 251(e)(1).”

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify, limit, or otherwise affect—

(1) the authority, as of the day before the date of enactment of this Act, of the Federal Communications Commission to interpret the term “call” to include a text message (as defined under section 227(e)(8)) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by subsection (b); or

(2) any rule or order adopted by the Federal Communications Commission in connection with—

(A) the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-243; 105 Stat. 2394) or the amendments made by that Act; or

(B) the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.).

(d) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this section.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 6 months after the date on which the Federal Communications Commission prescribes regulations under subsection (d).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 585—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 3, 2014, AS “NATIONAL PHENYLKETONURIA AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 585

Whereas phenylketonuria is a rare, inherited metabolic disorder that is characterized by the inability of the body to process the essential amino acid phenylalanine, and which causes intellectual disability and other neurological problems, such as memory loss and mood disorders, when treatment is not started within the first few weeks of life;

Whereas phenylketonuria is also referred to as “PKU” or Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency;

Whereas newborn screening for PKU was initiated in the United States in 1963 and was recommended for inclusion in State newborn screening programs under the Newborn Screening Saves Lives Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-204);

Whereas approximately 1 out of every 15,000 infants in the United States is born with PKU;

Whereas PKU is treated with medical food;

Whereas the 2012 Phenylketonuria Scientific Review Conference affirmed the recommendation of lifelong dietary treatment for PKU made by the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conference Statement 2000;

Whereas the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics and Genetic Metabolic Dieticians International published medical and dietary guidelines on the optimal treatment of PKU in 2014;

Whereas medical foods are medically necessary for children and adults living with PKU;

Whereas adults with PKU who discontinue treatment are at risk for serious medical issues such as depression, impulse control disorder, phobias, tremors, and pareses;

Whereas women with PKU must maintain strict metabolic control before and during pregnancy to prevent fetal damage;

Whereas children born from untreated mothers with PKU may have a condition known as “maternal phenylketonuria syndrome”, which can cause small brains, intellectual disabilities, birth defects of the heart, and low birth weights;

Whereas although there is no cure for PKU, treatment involving medical foods, medications, and restriction of phenylalanine intake can prevent progressive, irreversible brain damage;

Whereas access to health insurance coverage for medical food varies across the United States, and the long-term costs associated with caring for untreated children and adults with PKU far exceed the cost of providing medical food treatment;

Whereas gaps in medical foods coverage has a detrimental impact on individuals with PKU, their families, and society;

Whereas scientists and researchers are hopeful that breakthroughs in PKU research will be forthcoming;

Whereas researchers across the United States are conducting important research projects involving PKU; and

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness of PKU among the general public and the medical community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 3, 2014, as “National Phenylketonuria Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages all people in the United States to become more informed about phenylketonuria; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the National PKU Alliance, a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the lives of individuals with phenylketonuria.

SENATE RESOLUTION 586—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA TO DEVELOP A NON-DISCRIMINATORY AND COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION THAT ADDRESSES RAKHINE STATE’S NEEDS FOR PEACE, SECURITY, HARMONY, AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER EQUITABLE AND JUST APPLICATION OF THE RULE OF LAW, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 586

Whereas, of the 1,500,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic minority community worldwide, over 1,200,000 stateless Rohingya live in Burma, mostly in northern Rakhine State, including 140,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs);

Whereas the security, stability, and development of Rakhine State is dependent on the rule of law and non-discriminatory access to citizenship, livelihoods and services, and protection for all residents;

Whereas, on November 12, 2014, President Barack Obama traveled to Burma, where he “stressed the need to find durable and effective solutions for the terrible violence in Rakhine state, solutions that end discrimination, provide greater security and economic opportunities, protect all citizens, and promote greater tolerance and understanding,” while noting that legitimate government is a government based on “the recognition that all people are equal under the law”;

Whereas the Department of State has, since 1999, regularly expressed its particular concern for severe legal, economic, and social discrimination against Burma’s Rohingya population in its Country Report for Human Rights Practices;

Whereas the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Burma reported a “long history of discrimination and persecution against the Rohingya Muslim community which could amount to crimes against humanity”;

Whereas the current Government of Burma, like its predecessors, continues to use the Burma Citizenship Law of 1982 to exclude Rohingya from a list of legally recognized ethnic groups, despite many having lived in Rakhine State for generations, thereby rendering Rohingya stateless and vulnerable to exploitation and abuse;

Whereas, in its March 2014 census, the first in over 30 years, the Government of Burma reneged on its commitment to allow all people in Burma to self-identify and ordered the Rohingya to ethnically identify as “Bengali”, resulting in their exclusion from census data and thereby severely undermining the validity of the data for Rakhine State and creating the potential for further discrimination and conflict;

Whereas local and national policies and practices discriminate against Rohingya by denying them freedom of movement outside their villages and camps, restricting access to livelihood, education, and health care;

Whereas authorities have required Rohingya to obtain official permission for marriages, with reportedly onerous, humiliating, and financially prohibitive requirements for approval;

Whereas a two-child policy sanctioned solely upon the Rohingya population in two

townships in northern Rakhine State hinders the ability of additional children to access basic government services, marry, or acquire property and restricts the rights of women, sometimes resulting in serious health consequences due to illegal and unsafe abortions;

Whereas persecution, including arbitrary arrest, detention, and extortion of Rohingya and other Muslim communities, continues to be widespread;

Whereas violence targeting Rohingya in Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Sittwe in June and July 2012 resulted in the deaths of at least 57 Muslims and the destruction of 1,336 Rohingya homes and left thousands displaced;

Whereas, between October 21–30, 2012, numerous people were killed, and a village in Mrauk-U township was destroyed during deadly ethnic violence between the Rakhine and Rohingya communities;

Whereas the lack of a credible independent investigation has resulted in persistent questions about violence that may have resulted in the death of Rohingya in a village in Maungdaw township in January 2014, and human rights groups reported mass arrests and arbitrary detention of Rohingya in the aftermath of this violence;

Whereas local, state, and national security police and border officers have failed to protect those vulnerable to attack and, in some cases, participated in violence against Rohingya and other Muslims;

Whereas the Government of Burma has relocated displaced Rohingya into displacement camps where they have limited access to adequate shelter, clean water, food, sanitation, health care, livelihoods, or basic education for their children;

Whereas thousands of Rohingya are entirely reliant on international assistance for food, clean water, and health care because they are not permitted to move for work and therefore cannot provide for their families;

Whereas, in February 2014, the Government of Burma suspended the activities of Nobel Laureate Médecins Sans Frontières, the primary provider of healthcare to hundreds of thousands in Rakhine State;

Whereas the Government of Burma entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Médecins Sans Frontières in September 2014 but all services have not resumed;

Whereas attacks on organizations and their property in Sittwe, the capital of Rakhine State, in March 2014 caused over 300 international aid workers to evacuate the area, and while many of these aid workers have now returned, they have not yet been able to resume full operations, leaving many more people vulnerable, particularly in the area of health care;

Whereas the denial of unhindered humanitarian assistance when populations are in need of such services is a severe breach of a government's responsibility to protect and support its residents and suggests disregard for individuals who suffer the effects of disease and malnourishment as a result of a lack of assistance;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Rohingya have fled to neighboring countries, including 34,000 that have registered in official camps in Bangladesh, plus another 300,000 to 500,000 that are unregistered in Bangladesh, and at least 35,000 in Malaysia, plus many thousands more in Thailand and Indonesia;

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, approximately 100,000 Rohingya have fled from Rakhine State, and up to 2,000 Rohingya who fled Burma by boat are presumed dead or are missing at sea since 2012;

Whereas up to 200,000 Rohingya, who fled persecution from Burma up to 20 years ago

and sought refugee protection in Bangladesh, continue to face discrimination, statelessness, and other hurdles to accessing necessary services in their country of refuge;

Whereas, according to the Department of State's 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report, the Rohingya community in Bangladesh is especially vulnerable to human trafficking, and unregistered Rohingya who were trafficking victims may have been detained indefinitely in Bangladesh due to lack of documentation;

Whereas the Government of Bangladesh has banned marriage registrars from officiating marriages involving Rohingyas attempting to wed one another and those seeking unions with Bangladeshi nationals; and

Whereas, in Thailand, according to the United States Department of State's 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report, corrupt civilian and military officials are alleged to have profited from the smuggling of Rohingya asylum seekers from Burma and Bangladesh and allegedly have been complicit in their sale into forced labor on commercial fishing vessels; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of Burma to develop a non-discriminatory and comprehensive solution that addresses Rakhine State's needs for peace, security, harmony, and development under equitable and just application of the rule of law;

(2) welcomes the Government of Burma's announcement that Médecins Sans Frontières has been invited back to work in Rakhine State and encourages the Government of Burma to ensure that the organization is able to resume operations alongside other humanitarian organizations without undue restrictions on their humanitarian operations;

(3) calls on the Government of Burma to end all forms of persecution and discrimination, including freedom of movement restrictions, of the Rohingya people and ensure respect for internationally recognized human rights for all ethnic and religious minority groups within Burma;

(4) calls on the Government of Burma to respect the Rohingya's right to self-identification, redraft the Citizenship Law of 1982 so that it conforms to internationally recognized legal standards, and include both Rakhine and Rohingya leaders and community members in the redrafting process;

(5) calls on the Government of Burma to support an international and independent investigation into the violence that has occurred in Rakhine State since June 2012, implement the recommendations put forth, and prosecute the perpetrators of violence consistent with due process;

(6) calls on the Government of Burma to conform to international norms on the provision of unrestricted humanitarian access by international organizations to all in need, without discrimination based on nationality, race, ethnicity, gender, religious belief, or political opinion;

(7) calls on the regional governments to protect the rights of Rohingya asylum seekers and refugees, as well as respect the international legal principle of non-refoulement; and

(8) calls on the United States Government and the international community to call on the Government of Burma to take all necessary measures to end the persecution and discrimination of the Rohingya population and to protect the fundamental rights of all ethnic and religious minority groups in Burma.

SENATE RESOLUTION 587—ENCOURAGING REUNIONS OF KOREAN-AMERICANS WHO WERE DIVIDED BY THE KOREAN WAR FROM THEIR RELATIVES IN NORTH KOREA

Mr. KIRK (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 587

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula into the Republic of Korea (referred to in this Resolution as "South Korea") and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (referred to in this Resolution as "North Korea") separated more than 10,000,000 Koreans from their family members;

Whereas since the signing of the Korean War armistice agreement on July 27, 1953, there has been little to no contact between Korean Americans and their family members who remain in North Korea;

Whereas North and South Korea first agreed to divided family reunions in 1985 and have since held 19 face-to-face reunions and 7 video-link reunions;

Whereas the aforementioned reunions have subsequently given approximately 22,000 Koreans the opportunity to briefly reunite with their loved ones;

Whereas the most recent family reunions between North Korea and South Korea took place in February 2014 after a suspension of more than 3 years;

Whereas the United States and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations, and certain limitations exist for Korean Americans to participate in inter-Korean family reunions;

Whereas more than 1,700,000 Americans are of Korean descent;

Whereas the number of first generation Korean and Korean American divided family members is rapidly diminishing given their advanced age;

Whereas many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with their relatives in more than 60 years;

Whereas Korean Americans and North Koreans both continue to suffer from the tragedy of being divided from their loved ones;

Whereas the inclusion of Korean American families in the reunion process would constitute a positive humanitarian gesture by North Korea and contribute to the long-term goal of peace on the Korean Peninsula shared by the Governments of North Korea, of South Korea, and of the United States;

Whereas the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181) requires the President to submit a report to Congress every 180 days on "efforts, if any, of the United States Government to facilitate family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea";

Whereas in the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (Public Law 111-242), Congress urged "the Special Representative on North Korea Policy, as the senior official handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the issues involving Korean divided families and, if necessary, to appoint a coordinator for such families":

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate:

(1) recognizes the significance of North Korea's past willingness to resume reunions of divided family members between North Korea and South Korea;

(2) acknowledges North Korea's release in November 2014 of incarcerated American citizens Kenneth Bae and Matthew Miller;