

## “(iii) FINAL APPRAISED VALUE.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), after the final appraised value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land are determined and approved by the Secretary, the Secretary shall not be required to reappraise or update the final appraised value for a period of up to 3 years, beginning on the date of the approval by the Secretary of the final appraised value.

“(II) EXCEPTION.—Subclause (I) shall not apply if the condition of either the Federal land or the non-Federal land referred to in subclause (I) is significantly and substantially altered by fire, windstorm, or other events.

“(iv) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Before completing the land exchange under this Act, the Secretary shall make available for public review the complete appraisals of the land to be exchanged.”;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “16 months after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “1 year after the date of the enactment of the Mount Hood Cooper Spur Land Exchange Clarification Act”; and

(D) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

“(G) REQUIRED CONVEYANCE CONDITIONS.—Prior to the exchange of the Federal and non-Federal land—

“(i) in full satisfaction of Executive Order 11990, Mt. Hood Meadows shall obtain the concurrence of the Oregon Department of State Lands with the identification of wetland boundaries on the Federal land as designated on a wetland delineation report prepared by an independent professional engineer registered in the State of Oregon so as to provide protection of the identified wetland according to applicable law; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall reserve a 24-foot-wide nonexclusive trail easement at the existing trail locations on the Federal land that retains for the United States existing rights to construct, reconstruct, maintain, and permit nonmotorized use by the public of existing trails subject to the right of the owner of the Federal land—

“(I) to cross the trails with roads, utilities, and infrastructure facilities; and

“(II) to improve or relocate the trails to accommodate development of the Federal land.

## “(H) EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in addition to or in lieu of monetary compensation, a lesser area of Federal land or non-Federal land may be conveyed if necessary to equalize appraised values of the exchange properties, without limitation, consistent with the requirements of this Act and subject to the approval of the Secretary and Mt. Hood Meadows.

“(ii) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN COMPENSATION OR CONVEYANCES AS DONATION.—If, after payment of compensation or adjustment of land area subject to exchange under this Act, the amount by which the appraised value of the land and other property conveyed by Mt. Hood Meadows under subparagraph (A) exceeds the appraised value of the land conveyed by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a donation by Mt. Hood Meadows to the United States.”.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 261—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 11 THROUGH OCTOBER 17, 2015, AS “NATIONAL CASE MANAGEMENT WEEK” TO RECOGNIZE THE ROLE OF CASE MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING HEALTH CARE OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS

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

## S. RES. 261

Whereas case management is a collaborative process of assessment, education, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, and advocacy;

Whereas the goal of case management is to meet the health needs of the patient and the family of the patient, while respecting and assuring the right of the patient to self-determination through communication and other available resources in order to promote high-quality, cost-effective outcomes;

Whereas case managers are advocates who help patients understand their current health status, guide patients on ways to improve their health, and provide cohesion with other professionals on the health care delivery team;

Whereas the American Case Management Association and the Case Management Society of America work diligently to raise awareness about the broad range of services that case managers offer and to educate providers, payers, regulators, and consumers on the improved patient outcomes that case management services can provide;

Whereas through National Case Management Week, the American Case Management Association and the Case Management Society of America aim to continue to educate providers, payers, regulators, and consumers about how vital case managers are to the successful delivery of health care;

Whereas the American Case Management Association and the Case Management Society of America will celebrate National Case Management Week during the week of October 11 through October 17, 2015, in order to recognize case managers as an essential link to patients receiving quality health care; and

Whereas it is appropriate to recognize the many achievements of case managers in improving health care outcomes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of October 11 through October 17, 2015, as “National Case Management Week”;

(2) recognizes the role of case management in providing successful and cost-effective health care; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Case Management Week and learn about the field of case management.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 262—TO SUPPORT THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND URGE COUNTRIES TO #FREETHE20

Ms. AYOTTE (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. WAR-

REN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## S. RES. 262

Whereas, in 1995, representatives from 189 governments and tens of thousands of organizations met in Beijing at the Fourth World Conference on Women for the purpose of empowering women;

Whereas, at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the governments represented produced the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a roadmap seeking to advance gender equality and women's rights;

Whereas, on September 27, 2015, the United Nations will host the “Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: A Commitment to Action” at the United Nations headquarters in New York City;

Whereas, at this high level conference, governments will be invited to make commitments to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women;

Whereas the ongoing imprisonment by many countries of innocent women is contrary to Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

Whereas some countries attending the conference at the United Nations imprison women for exercising universal human rights; and

Whereas, on September 1, 2015, the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations began a government-wide campaign to highlight the cases of women prisoners held unjustly around the world, including—

(1) Wang Yu of China, who—

(A) after being assaulted attempting to board a train in 2008, was sentenced to 2½ years in prison for assault;

(B) has taken on the cases of clients who other lawyers fear representing;

(C) has been harassed, threatened, and smeared in the state-run media; and

(D) was detained again on July 9, 2015;

(2) Khadija Ismayilova of Azerbaijan, who was—

(A) arrested in December 2014 in a crackdown on civil society activists and journalists; and

(B) sentenced on September 1, 2015, to 7½ years in prison after alleging government fraud;

(3) Bahareh Hedayat of Iran, a student activist and campaigner for women’s rights, who—

(A) was arrested December 31, 2009 and charged with several “offenses” including interviews with foreign media and insulting the President and leader;

(B) was sentenced in May 2010 to—

(i) 6 months in prison for “insulting the president”;

(ii) 2 years in prison for “insulting the leader”; and

(iii) 5 years in prison for “gathering and colluding to commit crimes against national security”;

(C) received an additional 6 months in prison for having written a letter in December 2010 encouraging students to continue struggling peacefully for freedom; and

(D) was given an additional 2 year prison sentence on August 28, 2015;

(4) Blen Mesfin, Meron Alemayehu, and Nigist Wondifraw of Ethiopia, who were imprisoned after being charged with inciting violence during anti-Islamic State in Libya demonstrations in Addis Ababa in April 2015;

(5) Gao Yu of China, a 71 year old veteran journalist, who was initially arrested in April 2014 as authorities detained dozens of

rights activists and dissidents ahead of the 25th anniversary of the June 4 Tiananmen Square Massacre and was sentenced to 7 years in jail on April 17, 2015, on charges of “leaking state secrets overseas”;

(6) Aster Yohannes of Eritrea, the wife of an imprisoned political activist, who—  
(A) was arrested in 2003 upon returning from the United States;

(B) was never publicly accused of a crime or tried in a court of law; and  
(C) is of unknown whereabouts;

(7) Matlyuba Kamilova of Uzbekistan, who—  
(A) was jailed in September 2010 for alleged drug possession;

(B) was arrested under highly suspicious circumstances in the midst of efforts to expose police corruption; and  
(C) remains in prison;

(8) Leyla Yunus of Azerbaijan, who—  
(A) was arrested with her husband in August 2014 during a broad crackdown on civil society activists;

(B) was sentenced to an 8½-year prison term on August 13, 2015;

(C) was named by France as a Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honour in 2013 in recognition of her human rights work; and  
(D) received the Polish Prize of Sérgio Vieira de Mello in 2014;

(9) Phyoe Aung of Burma, who was arrested in March 2015, with over 100 participants, for leading protests advocating for reform to the education system of Burma;

(10) Ta Phong Tan of Vietnam, who was arrested in 2011 for “anti-state propaganda” for writing online articles alleging government corruption and was sentenced in 2012 to 10 years in prison with 2 years of house arrest to follow;

(11) Liu Xia of China, who—

(A) has been under house arrest since the 2010 announcement that her husband received the Nobel Peace Prize;

(B) is confined to her Beijing apartment without internet or phone access;

(C) is allowed only weekly trips to buy groceries and visit her parents;

(D) is allowed to visit Liu Xiaobo once a month; and

(E) reportedly suffers from heart problems and severe depression;

(12) Sanaa Seif of Egypt, who was sentenced in October 2014, with 23 other people, to 3 years in prison for conducting a peaceful demonstration without permission, a sentence which was reduced to 2 years in December 2014;

(13) Judge María Lourdes Afiuni Mora of Venezuela, who—

(A) was imprisoned in December 2009 on charges of corruption and abuse of authority for releasing an imprisoned banker, was placed on house arrest until June 2013, and, according to President Chavez, “must pay for what she has done”; and

(B) is on conditional release awaiting trial and is forbidden to leave the country or speak publicly;

(14) Naw Ohn Hla of Burma, who—

(A) is the co-founder of the Democracy and Peace Women Network and a prominent land rights and political prisoners advocate;

(B) was sentenced to a 4 years and 4 month term in prison on May 15, 2015, for protesting, in front of the Chinese Embassy in Rangoon, the deadly police crackdown at the Chinese company Wanbao’s Letpadaung copper mine; and

(C) was, on June 29, 2015, given an additional 6 month prison term with hard labor for conducting a peaceful prayer service in 2007 protesting against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s house arrest;

(15) Nadiya Savchenko of Russia, who—

(A) is a member of the parliament of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada, and a helicopter pilot in the Ukrainian military;

(B) was seized in Ukraine by Russian-backed separatists in 2014; and  
(C) was illegally transferred to Russian custody, where she remains;

(16) serving as a composite for prisoners of concern worldwide, an estimated 80,000 to 120,000 political prisoners, including men, women, and children, who are detained in the brutal political prison camps of North Korea where starvation, forced labor, executions, rape, sexual violence, forced abortions, and torture are commonplace and whose offenses, according to defectors, include—  
(A) burning old currency or criticizing the currency revaluation of the Government;

(B) sitting on newspapers bearing the picture of Kim Il Sung or Kim Jong Il;

(C) mentioning the limited formal education of Kim Il Sung; and  
(D) defacing photographs of the Kims;

(17) Bui Thi Minh Hang of Vietnam—

(A) is an active anti-China demonstrator and vocal supporter of human rights and democracy, with a particular focus on helping victims and their families;

(B) was arrested on February 12, 2014 and is serving a 3 year sentence for “disrupting public order”; and

(C) was detained without trial for 6 months at a “reeducation center” prior to her arrest in February of 2014; and

(18) Rasha Chorbaji of Syria—

(A) who was arrested trying to obtain a passport in 2014 with 3 of her children because her husband opposed the regime during the revolution; and

(B) whose children were taken by the Government of Syria and placed in an orphanage, and whose husband drowned in the Mediterranean Sea while fleeing Syria: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the high level conference in September 2015 at the United Nations to empower women;

(2) recognizes that many women will not be able to participate in the dialogue about the conference in September 2015 because they are imprisoned unjustly;

(3) reiterates support for efforts to empower women and secure universal human rights for women;

(4) reminds governments attending the conference that unjustly imprisoning women is inconsistent with the Beijing Declaration and does not empower women;

(5) welcomes the release of Ta Phong Tan of Vietnam on September 19, 2015, whose release was called for as part of the campaign;

(6) calls for the immediate release of the women mentioned in the preamble of this resolution, most of whom remain wrongfully imprisoned or under house arrest; and

(7) encourages conference attendees to fulfill previous commitments related to the empowerment of women and to commit to meaningful and concrete steps to advance women’s rights, for the betterment of all people.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL RETIREMENT SECURITY WEEK, INCLUDING RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VARIOUS TAX-PREFERRED RETIREMENT VEHICLES, INCREASING PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND ENGAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE KEYS TO SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING RETIREMENT SECURITY THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIMES

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 263

Whereas people in the United States are living longer, and the cost of retirement is increasing significantly;

Whereas Social Security remains the bedrock of retirement income for the great majority of the people of the United States but was never intended by Congress to be the sole source of retirement income for families;

Whereas recent data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute indicates that, in the United States—

(1) only approximately ½ of workers or the spouses of the workers are saving for retirement; and

(2) the amount that workers have saved for retirement is much less than the amount the workers need to adequately fund their retirement years;

Whereas the financial literacy of workers in the United States is important for the workers to understand the need to save for retirement;

Whereas saving for retirement is a key component of overall financial health and security during retirement years, and the importance of financial literacy in planning for retirement must be advocated;

Whereas many workers may not—

(1) be aware of the various options in saving for retirement; or

(2) have focused on the importance of, and need for, saving for retirement and successfully achieving retirement security;

Whereas, although many employees have access through their employers to defined benefit and defined contribution plans to assist the employees in preparing for retirement, many of the employees may not be taking advantage of those plans at all or to the full extent allowed by Federal law;

Whereas saving for retirement is necessary even during economic downturns or market declines, which makes continued contributions all the more important;

Whereas all workers, including public and private sector employees, employees of tax-exempt organizations, and self-employed individuals, can benefit from developing personal budgets and financial plans that include retirement savings strategies that take advantage of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles;

Whereas effectively and sustainably withdrawing retirement resources throughout the retirement years of an individual is as important and crucial as saving and accumulating funds for retirement; and

Whereas the week of October 18 through October 24, 2015 has been designated as “National Retirement Security Week”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Week, including