

MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2426, a bill to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan in the International Criminal Police Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 2437

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2437, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the burial of the cremated remains of persons who served as Women's Air Forces Service Pilots in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

S. 2452

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2452, a bill to prohibit the use of funds to make payments to Iran relating to the settlement of claims brought before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal until Iran has paid certain compensatory damages awarded to United States persons by United States courts.

S. 2487

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2487, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to identify mental health care and suicide prevention programs and metrics that are effective in treating women veterans as part of the evaluation of such programs by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 2521

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2521, a bill to amend the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014 to improve the treatment at non-Department of Veterans Affairs facilities of veterans who are victims of military sexual assault, and for other purposes.

S. 2540

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2540, a bill to provide access to counsel for unaccompanied children and other vulnerable populations.

S. 2559

At the request of Mr. BURR, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2559, a bill to prohibit the modification, termination, abandonment, or transfer of the lease by which the United States acquired the land and waters containing Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

S. 2566

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. 2566, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide sexual assault survivors with certain rights, and for other purposes.

S. 2576

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2576, a bill to permit the Attorney General to authorize a temporary transfer of funds from Department of Justice accounts in the amount necessary to restore Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Program equitable sharing payments to participating law enforcement agencies.

S. 2579

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2579, a bill to provide additional support to ensure safe drinking water.

S. 2597

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2597, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of clinical psychologists as physicians for purposes of furnishing clinical psychologist services under the Medicare program.

S. CON. RES. 30

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 30, a concurrent resolution expressing concern over the disappearance of David Sneddon, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 349

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 349, a resolution congratulating the Farm Credit System on the celebration of its 100th anniversary.

S. RES. 368

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 368, a resolution supporting efforts by the Government of Colombia to pursue peace and the end of the country's enduring internal armed conflict and recognizing United States support for Colombia at the 15th anniversary of Plan Colombia.

S. RES. 378

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 378, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the courageous work and life of Russian opposition leader Boris Yefimovich Nemtsov and renewing the call for a full and transparent investigation into the tragic murder of Boris Yefimovich Nemtsov in Moscow on February 27, 2015.

AMENDMENT NO. 3166

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3166 intended to be proposed to S. 2012, an original bill to provide for the modernization of the energy policy of the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3323

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3323 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4470, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act with respect to the requirements related to lead in drinking water, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3345

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 3345 intended to be proposed to S. 524, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2610. A bill to approve an agreement between the United States and the Republic of Palau; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator MARIA CANTWELL and Senator MAZIE HIRONO to introduce legislation to approve the 2010 Agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Palau following the Compact of Free Association Section 432 Review.

Palau's history with the United States dates back to the Battle of Peleliu, fought between United States and Japanese forces for over two months with the highest casualty rate of any battle in the Pacific Theater. Following World War II, Palau became a district of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the auspices of the United Nations, but administered by the United States. Palau was the last district of the Trust Territory to choose its political future, when in 1994, it became a self-governing, sovereign state and entered into a fifty-year Compact of Free Association with the United States similar to that of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Under the Compact, the United States, through the Department of the

Interior, provides economic and financial assistance, defends Palau's territorial integrity, and allows Palauan citizens the opportunity to enter the United States as non-immigrants. In return, the United States receives exclusive and unlimited access to Palau's land and waterways for strategic purposes. U.S. assistance is intended to help Palau develop its infrastructure and economy so that it has a sustainable government and economy capable of functioning without the United States' support. Section 432 of the Compact provides that after the fifteenth, thirtieth, and fortieth anniversaries of the Compact, the United States and Palau shall formally review the terms of the Compact and shall consider the overall nature and development of their relationship, including Palau's operating requirements and its progress in meeting development objectives.

The United States can count on Palau to vote with us on a broad range of issues, including some that are controversial and where we need reliable allies. On a number of important resolutions that have come before the United Nations' General Assembly, Palau stood by us and provided critical votes. For example, in 2014, Palau voted with the United States on 97 percent of votes before the U.N. General Assembly, and Palau voted with the U.S. 90 percent of the time in important votes. From 2011–2013, Palau voted with the United States 100 percent of the time in important votes. Palau has been a steadfast ally of the United States in international forums and we should be mindful of and grateful for their support.

It is also important to recognize that Palau has consistently demonstrated a commitment to the U.S.–Palau partnership under the Compact. Palauan nationals serve in U.S. coalition missions, participate in U.S.-led combat operations, and have given their lives for the safety of our nation. Approximately 500 Palauan men and women serve as volunteers in our military today, out of a population of about 21,000. Palau is indeed a strong partner who punches well above its weight. We are grateful for their sacrifices and dedication to promoting peace and fighting terrorism. After reviewing the

progress achieved by Palau in the first 15 years of the Compact, and with the 13th anniversary coming upon us, the administration is recommending continued assistance, but at lower levels.

This agreement, reached in 2010, has been before Congress in prior years and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has held hearings on the matter. To the best of my knowledge, there is no objection within Congress on the policy of continuing to provide financial assistance to Palau under the Compact of Free Association. The hang-up has been finding a viable offset to pay for that assistance. I would note that since 2010 Congress has provided just over \$13 million in annual discretionary funding to the Government of Palau in lieu of the Agreement's enactment—a total of over \$90 million in that timeframe. At the same time, the administration has failed to identify an acceptable offset for a cost that is now just under \$150 million over 10 years.

For such a steadfast ally, partner, and friend, whose citizens serve in our Armed Forces for the protection of our nation, and whose government supports the United States' position on critical issues in international forums, we should be able to come up with a viable funding solution. I call upon the administration to work with Congress on this matter, find an offset, and enact the 2010 Agreement between the United States and Palau.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

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

FEBRUARY 22, 2016.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is draft legislation to amend Title I of Public Law 99–658 (100 Stat 3672), regarding the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Palau (Compact). This legislation would approve and implement the results of the mandated 15-year review of the Compact, as well as the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau (Compact Review Agreement), signed on September 3, 2010. We strongly urge this draft bill be introduced, referred appropriately,

FISCAL YEARS
[Dollars in millions]

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Deficit Impact	46	26	20	17	15	14	6	5	149

This proposal would increase direct spending, and it is therefore subject to the Statutory PAYGO Act and should be considered in conjunction with all other proposals that are subject to the Act. Approving the results of the Agreement is important to the national security of the United States, stability in the Western Pacific region, our bilateral relationship with Palau, and to the United States' broader strategic interests in the Asia-Pacific region. We stand ready, as always, to provide you with any information

and assistance necessary to help secure the passage of this legislation.

Sincerely,

SALLY JEWELL,
Secretary, Department
of the Interior.
HEATHER HIGGINBOTTOM,
Deputy Secretary for
Management and
Resources, Depart-
ment of State.
ROBERT O. WORK,

and passed in Congress at the earliest opportunity.

The relationship between the United States and Palau, as embodied in the Compact, is grounded in shared history, friendship, and a strong partnership in national security, especially with respect to the Asia-Pacific region. In the Battle of Peleliu, in Palau, more than 1,500 American servicemen lost their lives, and more than 8,000 were wounded, resulting in one of the costliest battles in the Pacific in World War II. After the war, the United States assumed administrative authority over Palau as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in 1994 Palau became a sovereign nation in free association with the United States under the Compact of Free Association. The Compact provides U.S. military forces full authority and responsibility for security and defense matters in or relating to Palau. Conversely, the United States has the extraordinary advantage of being able to deny other nations' military forces access to Palau, an important element of our Pacific strategy for defense of the U.S. homeland.

In addition to the important historical and security relationship, Palau has consistently demonstrated a commitment to the U.S.–Palau partnership under the Compact. Palauan nationals have served in U.S. coalition missions and participated in U.S. led combat operations. Palauan citizens volunteer in large numbers in the U.S. military. Since September 11, 2001, seven Palauans have lost their lives in combat. At the United Nations, Palau has voted with the United States more than 95 percent of the time, including on key foreign policy issues.

The Compact has seen the goal of self-governance and democracy in Palau realized. However, to bolster this progress and maintain stability in the region, we must now help to ensure Palau's financial independence. By approving the Compact Review Agreement, the pending legislation would extend U.S. assistance through 2024, helping to meet and achieve this critical goal. Under the agreement, Palau has committed to undertake economic, legislative, financial, and management reforms. Additionally, this agreement assures the United States can withhold economic assistance in the absence of significant further progress in implementing meaningful reforms.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 requires that the cumulative effects of revenue and direct spending legislation in a congressional session meet a pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) requirement. In total, such legislation should not increase the on-budget deficit; if it does, it would produce a sequestration if it is not fully offset by the end of the congressional session. This draft bill would increase mandatory outlays and the on-budget deficit as shown below:

Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):
S. 2612. A bill to ensure United States jurisdiction over offenses committed by United States personnel stationed

in Canada in furtherance of border security initiatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, last year, I hailed the signing of a new agreement between the United States and Canada designed to improve cross-border travel, commerce and security between our two countries. Secretary Johnson of the Department of Homeland Security was joined in Washington by Canada's Minister of Public Safety, Steven Blaney, for the signing of that new preclearance agreement, which was negotiated under the Beyond the Border Action Plan.

Preclearance facilities allow travelers to pass through U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, inspections in Canada, prior to traveling to the United States. Preclearance operations relieve congestion at U.S. destination airports, facilitate commerce, save money, and strengthen national security. The United States currently stations CBP officers in select locations in Canada to inspect passengers and cargo bound for the United States before departing Canada. The new agreement signed in March 2015 will lead to expanded U.S. preclearance facilities in Canada in the marine, land, air and rail sectors.

However, the Department of Homeland Security requires specific, narrowly tailored legislation to fully implement the new agreement. CBP Officers assigned to preclearance locations operate with law enforcement authorities and immunities as agreed upon by the United States and the host country's government. Under the new preclearance agreement with Canada, the United States secured the right to prosecute U.S. officials if they commit crimes on the job while stationed in Canada—and thereby preclude a prosecution by Canadian prosecutors. But in some cases, the United States may lack the legal authority to prosecute U.S. officials because many federal crimes do not have extraterritorial reach. The Promoting Travel, Commerce and National Security Act of 2016, which I am proud to introduce today with Senator MURKOWSKI, would ensure that the United States has the legal authority to hold our own officials accountable if they engage in wrongdoing abroad in Canada. This legislation will allow for full implementation of the expanded Canada preclearance agreement.

Enacting this legislation will promote two key national goals: enhancing our national security, and creating a more efficient flow of travelers and goods. By placing CBP personnel at the point of departure, screening occurs before a person boards a flight, increasing our ability to prevent those who should not be flying to the United States from doing so. In 2014, preclearance stopped more than 10,000 inadmissible travelers worldwide before they left foreign soil. As Secretary Johnson has said, "We have to push our homeland security out beyond our borders so that we are

not defending the homeland from the one-yard line." At the same time, preclearance facilitates travel and trade.

I am pleased that a bipartisan coalition in the House of Representatives, led by Representatives ELISE STEFANIK and ANN KUSTER, will also introduce companion legislation today as well. And I am grateful for the support of Senators SCHUMER, JOHNSON, HEITKAMP, SHAHEEN, CANTWELL, MURRAY and GILLIBRAND for this important legislation. I hope with this bipartisan, bicameral support, this simple, straightforward enabling legislation will be enacted this year.

In Vermont, we look to our Canadian neighbors as partners in trade and commerce, and as joint stewards of our shared communities. While both nations strive to ensure that the border is secure, the ties between Canada and Vermont run deep. We rely on each other for trade, commerce, and tourism. And many Vermont families have members on both sides of the border. This agreement has long been a dream for Vermonters who have fond memories of taking the train north to Montreal to enjoy all that this vibrant cultural hub offers. It is also a win for visitors from Canada's largest cities who love to come to Vermont to ski, shop and dine. I commend Secretary Johnson for his commitment to forging this agreement that will greatly benefit Vermont and the United States. I look forward to enacting this legislation into law so that these projects can move forward.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself,
Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HATCH, and
Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2613. A bill to reauthorize certain programs established by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, we have all heard accounts of innocent children being victimized and abused by predators. Today I will introduce legislation to extend two of the key programs that Congress established under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. With today's legislation, I hope to send a strong message to all Americans about Congress' continued commitment to keeping our Nation's children safe.

Many of us here in the Senate worked very hard on the original version of the Adam Walsh Act, which is named for a six year-old who was tragically murdered in 1981. President George W. Bush signed that legislation on the 25th anniversary of Adam Walsh's abduction from a Florida shopping mall. I am pleased that Senators HATCH, SCHUMER, and FEINSTEIN—who cosponsored the Senate version of that legislation when it was first introduced in the 109th Congress—have joined me as original cosponsors of today's legislation.

John Walsh, the father of Adam Walsh, worked closely with us on the

development of the 2006 Adam Walsh Act, and we worked with him on the development of today's legislation as well. Reauthorization of the Adam Walsh Act is a priority for him and has the support of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Adam Walsh Act was enacted in response to multiple, notorious cases involving children who had been targeted by adult criminals, many of them repeat sex offenders. Its passage became a national priority after Congress discovered that criminals were taking advantage of gaps and loopholes in some States' laws to circumvent sex offender registration requirements—with tragic results for some of the nation's children.

Who can forget Jetseta Gage—a beautiful 10-year-old girl from Cedar Rapids, Iowa who was sexually assaulted and murdered by a registered sex offender in 2005? As a cosponsor of the Senate version of the Adam Walsh Act, I championed the inclusion in the 2006 law of language imposing mandatory minimum penalties for those who murder, kidnap, or inflict serious bodily harm to children like Jetseta.

Of course, the centerpiece of the Adam Walsh Act is the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act, or SORNA. SORNA divides sex offenders into three categories, or tiers, depending on the seriousness of their crimes. It encourages States to set minimum criteria for the registration of sex offenders in each tier, with the aim of discouraging "forum shopping" by offenders who prey on children.

The Adam Walsh Act also established several programs that are key to its successful implementation. One such program, known as SOMA, or the Sex Offender Management Assistance Program, makes federal grant resources available to states to offset the costs of Walsh Act implementation. Today's legislation would extend the authorization for that program, which expired 8 years ago.

The federal government, through the U.S. Marshals Service, also supports States and localities in tracking down sex offenders who fail to register or re-register. Those fugitive apprehension activities were authorized under the 2006 Adam Walsh Act, and today's legislation would extend the authorization for those U.S. Marshals Service activities at \$60 million annually for each of the next 2 years.

Nothing can bring back Adam Walsh, Jetseta Gage, Dru Sjojin, Megan Kanka, or the other innocents for whom the Adam Walsh Act was passed. But it is important that we continue to not only honor their memories but also protect America's future children from harm by extending the key programs that were authorized under the original Adam Walsh Act. The authorization for these programs expired at least 7 years ago.

According to the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics, there are about a hundred thousand

people convicted of sexual violence offenses in state prisons, and hundreds of thousands more who currently reside in neighborhoods across the United States. As a father of five and the grandfather of 9, I believe we should continue to make sex offender registration and notification a priority.

Mr. President, July 27 of this year will mark the 35th anniversary of Adam Walsh's abduction. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of this important legislation before that date elapses.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself,

Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 2614. A bill to amend the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, to reauthorize the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, and to promote initiatives that will reduce the risk of injury and death relating to the wandering characteristics of some children with autism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today Senators SCHUMER, TILLIS and I will introduce legislation to help America's families locate missing loved ones who have Alzheimer's disease, autism or related conditions that may cause them to wander. Our bill would extend existing programs designed to assist in locating Alzheimer's disease and dementia patients. It also adds new support for people with autism.

We have named the legislation in honor of two boys with autism who perished because their condition caused them to wander. One of these children, nine-year-old Kevin Curtis Wills, slipped into Iowa's Raccoon River near a park and tragically drowned in 2008. The other, 14-year-old Avonte Oquendo, wandered away from his school and drowned in New York City's East River several years ago.

Theirs are not isolated cases. We have all read or heard the heart-breaking stories of families frantically trying to locate a missing loved one whose condition caused him or her to wander off.

We have also seen benefits of notification systems to locate missing children and bring relief to families through community assistance. Our bill will use similar concepts and other technology to help locate people with Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia as well as children with autism spectrum disorders who may be prone to wander away from their families or caregivers.

My home State of Iowa has the fifth highest Alzheimer's death rate in America, according to the Alzheimer's Association. As further noted by the Alzheimer's Association, which we consulted on this bill's development, as many as one in three seniors will die with a form of dementia. About 63,000 Iowans are living with Alzheimer's disease.

In 2014, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released informa-

tion on the incidence of autism in this country. The CDC identified 1 in 68 children as having autism spectrum disorders. Experts tell us that, in Iowa alone, about 8,000 individuals have been diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, and we worked closely with the Autism Society of Iowa on the development of this bill.

Because police often are the first people to respond when a child goes missing, the bill also will make resources available to equip first responders and other community officials with the training necessary to better prevent and respond to these cases. With better information sharing, communities can play a central role in reuniting these children with their families.

Finally, the bill will ensure that grants from the U.S. Department of Justice also can be used by state and local law enforcement agencies and nonprofits for education and training programs to proactively prevent and locate missing individuals with these conditions. The grants will facilitate the development of training and emergency protocols for school personnel, supply first responders with additional information and resources, and make local tracking technology programs available for individuals who may wander from safety because of their condition. Grant funding may also be used to establish or enhance notification and communications systems for the recovery of missing children with autism.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 381—HONORING THE MEMORY AND LEGACY OF MICHAEL JAMES RIDDERING AND CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS IN OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO ON JANUARY 15, 2016

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

S. RES. 381

Whereas, on January 15, 2016, terrorists perpetrated heinous attacks at the Splendid Hotel, the Cappuccino Café, and the Yibi Hotel in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, killing 30 innocent civilians from 18 countries, including Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Libya, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Ukraine, and the United States;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was the only citizen of the United States killed in the terrorist attacks on January 15, 2016;

Whereas first responders, including Burkinabe forces, and French and United States security personnel, including personnel of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and of the United States Armed Forces, valiantly and quickly assisted with evacuating civilians trapped in the Splendid Hotel, transporting civilians to safe locations, and supporting the military of Burkina Faso in securing the area around the Splendid Hotel;

Whereas Michael James Riddering resided in Yako, Burkina Faso, was born in Chicago, Illinois, and was raised in Fort Lauderdale, Florida;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was a graduate of Fort Lauderdale Christian High School;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was a businessman, a boat builder, and a missionary who led an orphanage, a school, and a women's crisis center in Burkina Faso, and was a father, son, husband, brother, and friend;

Whereas Michael James Riddering and his wife, Amy, worked as a part of a team that cared for over 400 orphaned children and provided direct assistance to disenfranchised widows in Burkina Faso;

Whereas Michael James Riddering was in the capital, Ouagadougou, of Burkina Faso on January 15, 2016, to meet a group of missionaries who had arrived from Florida to volunteer for 10 days at the compound that he and his wife, Amy, ran in the city of Yako; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand united with the family, friends, and colleagues of Michael James Riddering to support the individuals touched by his life or affected by his death and to pray for healing, understanding, and peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the terrorist attacks in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on January 15, 2016;

(2) honors the memory of Michael James Riddering, the United States citizen who was killed in the terrorist attack on the Cappuccino Café on January 15, 2016, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

(3) recognizes and honors the dedication of Michael James Riddering, who moved halfway across the world to work with orphans and widows in order to help them improve their lives and to contribute to their communities;

(4) extends sincere condolences and prayers to—

(A) the family, friends, and colleagues of Michael James Riddering, particularly his wife, Amy, and their children, Haley, Delaney, Biba, and Moise; and

(B) the individuals touched by the life of Michael James Riddering, including the dedicated aid workers, missionaries, and volunteers that continue to selflessly engage in important humanitarian and development efforts; and

(5) pledges to continue to work to counter violent extremism, including through education and community development, in the United States and abroad.

SENATE RESOLUTION 382—CONGRATULATING THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF IOWA FOR 50 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE STATE OF IOWA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE WORLD

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 382

Whereas Senate File 550 in the Iowa State Senate, which provided for the establishment and operation of area community colleges in Iowa, was signed into law by Governor Harold Hughes on June 7, 1965, creating a new community college system in Iowa;

Whereas each of the community colleges of Iowa was officially designated by the State Board of Education in 1966, including—