

and sound recordings on the National Film and National Recording Registries.

The programs also created the federally chartered National Film and National Recording Preservation Foundations. The foundations provide grants to a wide array of educational and non-profit organizations to preserve films and sound recordings. To date, the National Film Preservation Foundation has given grants to organizations in all 50 States, including to Hildene, the Lincoln Family Home in Manchester, Vermont, which used the money to preserve home movies of Robert Todd Lincoln's descendants from the 1920s to the 1940s. Well over 2000 films, many of which can now be viewed online, have been preserved through the Foundation's grants. Among the preserved films is the earliest feature film shot in Vermont, "A Vermont Romance" from 1916.

By reauthorizing these important programs through 2027, this legislation will allow the Library of Congress and the Foundations to continue their important work in preserving America's fading treasures, as well as providing grants that will help libraries, museums, and archives preserve these works and make them available for study and research. I urge my colleagues to act swiftly to pass this legislation.

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

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

NORTHEAST HISTORIC FILM,
Bucksport, ME, April 20, 2016.

Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR LEAHY: Founded in 1986, Northeast Historic Film has built the largest existing collection of moving images documenting the history and heritage of northern New England. And since the founding of the National Film Preservation Foundation, the NFPF has been the largest and most important source of funds for preserving these works.

The preserved films include A Vermont Romance (1916), the earliest feature film shot in Vermont; film documentation of the 1927 flood; textile mill owners and workers in Maine; the home movies of Charles Norman Shay, a Penobscot Indian elder who is a decorated veteran of the D-Day invasion; Provincetown, Massachusetts, in 1915; a 4-H club in 1946; a tuberculosis sanitarium in 1934, and over two dozen other examples of community life and activity in the region.

Communications with colleagues in archives around the country inform us of the crucial significance of National Film Preservation Foundation funding. Moving image repositories from coast to coast benefit from NFPF grants. The dedicated staff, which efficiently shepherds NFPF financial resources, has ensured that our nation's heritage will continue to be available for study and enjoyment.

We are grateful to you and NFPF's friends in Congress for help in the past—and for assistance with the upcoming reauthorization. Our film heritage depends on it.

Sincerely,

DAVID WEISS and KARAN SHELTON,
Founders, Northeast Historic Film.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 2895. A bill to extend the civil statute of limitations for victims of Federal sex offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Extending Justice for Sex Crime Victims Act, which is a bill to extend the time for child sexual abuse victims to seek justice against their perpetrators.

I would like to thank Senator CORNYN for working closely with me on this important issue.

Tragically, all over the country, victims of sexual abuse are coming forward to tell their stories of abuse and exploitation at the height of their innocence when they were children.

Several from California, for example, have contacted my office, and described with great courage their pain and anguish.

Each of these individual stories represents an untold amount of pain and suffering. When you look at the numbers, you cannot help but feel devastated.

Indeed, the numbers reveal that no one is too far removed from being affected by deplorable crimes committed against children.

Studies indicate that at least one in four girls and about one in five boys is sexually abused.

It has been estimated that 90 percent of child victims never go to the authorities concerning their abuse.

For many of these children, coming to grips with the trauma is extraordinarily difficult.

Several research studies have described in painstaking detail the long-term effects that affect the physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development of abuse victims and sex trafficking victims.

Those who are victimized when they are children typically do not come forward with their abuse—if at all—until many years later, after the victims reach adulthood.

Simply put, the bill extends the civil statute of limitations in two ways for minor victims of Federal sex crimes—because these victims often need more time to realize the harm they have suffered and to seek redress.

First, the bill extends the statute of limitations until the age of 28—from age 21—for minor victims of particular offenses, such as sexual abuse and child pornography.

This brings the statute of limitations in line with a similar law that provides a civil remedy for victims of sex trafficking. The two laws are sections 2255 and 1595 of Title 18.

This provision was recently included, at my request, in the Adam Walsh Reauthorization Act of 2016, which the Judiciary Committee approved unanimously weeks ago.

Second, for the laws that provide civil remedies for sex abuse and sex trafficking victims, the bill clarifies when the statute of limitations begins to run.

The bill would clarify that, for both laws providing civil remedies for these victims, the time for a victim to bring a claim against the perpetrator would not begin to run until after the victim actually discovers the injury or the violation.

This is significant because victims of sex crimes are sometimes abused even before they can remember the abuse—some as young as 3-years old.

The bill therefore clarifies that the time for a victim to sue her perpetrator does not begin to run when the violation occurs, but rather when the victim first discovers the injury or the violation.

This is also important because victims of child pornography—who are also sexually abused—may not even "discover" that their illegal, pornographic images are being distributed over the internet and elsewhere until later in life.

The bill therefore ensures that minor victims have an extended period to seek justice against their perpetrators after discovering their injury or violation.

Under current law, it is unclear from court opinions when victims must bring their claims, and Congress must make clear it has always intended these victims to have an opportunity to come forward and seek redress.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN again for working so closely with me on this issue.

I also want to acknowledge the support for this bill from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the National Center for Victims of Crime, and the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 447—DESIGNATING MAY 1, 2016, AS "NATIONAL PUREBRED DOG DAY"

Mr. TILLIS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 447

Whereas the human-canine bond predates history and individuals have enjoyed the companionship and assistance of dogs since the dawn of civilization;

Whereas dog ownership has existed in all cultures, races, climates, and economic situations;

Whereas more than 350 dog breeds exist worldwide, and more than 180 breeds are recognized by the American Kennel Club;

Whereas purebred dogs and breeders of purebred dogs have played a crucial role in United States history, dating to colonial times, during which George Washington had a foxhound breeding program, which established the American Foxhound breed;

Whereas responsible breeders of purebred dogs dedicate their lives to improving the health and well-being of dogs and preserving unique breeds of dogs;

Whereas purebred dogs were created to work alongside humans, and provide inestimable service as—

(1) search and rescue dogs;

(2) service dogs;
 (3) disease detection dogs;
 (4) police dogs;
 (5) conservation dogs;
 (6) livestock guardians;
 (7) therapy dogs; and
 (8) companions and guardians of families, homes, and property;

Whereas purebred dogs provide unparalleled service to the disabled as guide and service dogs, and are the choice of leading service dog breeding programs because of the heritable intelligence, and desirable and predictable qualities, of purebred dogs;

Whereas purebred military working dogs serve alongside the men and women of the United States Armed Forces in combat and in peacetime;

Whereas breed instinct enables purebred dogs to readily serve as—

- (1) avalanche dogs;
- (2) trackers and trailers;
- (3) herders;
- (4) controllers of vermin;
- (5) water rescuers;
- (6) carting and sled dogs;
- (7) retrievers;
- (8) protectors;
- (9) hunters; and
- (10) bird dogs;

Whereas the first “National Purebred Dog Day” was established on May 1, 2015;

Whereas millions of individuals, through social media and other avenues, recognize May 1 each year as “National Purebred Dog Day” and desire, on May 1, to expressly recognize the contributions of the purebred dog; and

Whereas individuals value all dogs, regardless of the ancestry of the dogs, and especially cherish a purpose-bred dog and the predictability of each respective breed of purpose-bred dog: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 1, 2016, as “National Purebred Dog Day” in celebration of purebred dogs and the many service and companion benefits purebred dogs have and continue to provide to the United States; and

(2) honors the dedicated and responsible breeders who work to preserve and advance their breeds and responsible dog ownership throughout the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 448—RECOGNIZING THE ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE TEACHERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN BUILDING AND ENHANCING THE CIVIC, CULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DONNELLY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 448

Whereas education and knowledge form the foundation of the current and future strength of the United States;

Whereas teachers and other education staff have earned and deserve the respect of their students and communities for the selfless dedication of the teachers and staff to community service and the futures of the children of the United States;

Whereas the purposes of National Teacher Appreciation Week, held from May 2, 2016, through May 6, 2016, are to raise public awareness of the unquantifiable contributions of teachers and to promote greater respect and understanding for the teaching profession; and

Whereas students, schools, communities, and a number of organizations representing educators are hosting teacher appreciation events in recognition of National Teacher Appreciation Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) thanks the teachers of the United States; and

(2) promotes the profession of teaching by encouraging students, parents, school administrators, and public officials to participate in teacher appreciation events during National Teacher Appreciation Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 449—CONGRATULATING THE STUDENTS, PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND LEADERS OF CHARTER SCHOOLS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES FOR MAKING ONGOING CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION, AND SUPPORTING THE IDEALS AND GOALS OF THE 17TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK, TO BE HELD MAY 1 THROUGH MAY 7, 2016

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. VITTER, Mr. BURR, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. PERDUE, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 449

Whereas charter schools are public schools that do not charge tuition and enroll any student who wants to attend, often through a random lottery when the demand for enrollment is outmatched by the supply of available charter school seats;

Whereas high-performing public charter schools deliver a high-quality public education and challenge all students to reach the students’ potential for academic success;

Whereas public charter schools promote innovation and excellence in public education;

Whereas public charter schools throughout the United States provide millions of families with diverse and innovative educational options for children of the families;

Whereas high-performing public charter schools and charter management organizations are increasing student achievement and attendance rates at institutions of higher education;

Whereas public charter schools are authorized by a designated entity and—

(1) respond to the needs of communities, families, and students in the United States; and

(2) promote the principles of quality, accountability, choice, high-performance, and innovation;

Whereas, in exchange for flexibility and autonomy, public charter schools are held accountable by the authorizers of the charter schools for improving student achievement and for sound financial and operational management;

Whereas public charter schools are required to meet the student achievement ac-

countability requirements under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) in the same manner as traditional public schools;

Whereas public charter schools often set higher expectations for students, beyond the requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), to ensure that the charter schools are of high quality and truly accountable to the public;

Whereas 43 States and the District of Columbia have enacted laws authorizing public charter schools;

Whereas, as of the 2015–2016 school year, more than 6,800 public charter schools served more than 2,900,000 children;

Whereas enrollment in public charter schools grew from 400,000 students in 2001 to 2,900,000 students in 2016, a sixfold increase in 15 years;

Whereas in the United States—

(1) in 160 school districts, more than 10 percent of public school students are enrolled in public charter schools; and

(2) in 14 school districts, at least 30 percent of public school students are enrolled in public charter schools;

Whereas public charter schools improve the achievement of students enrolled in the charter schools and collaborate with traditional public schools to improve public education for all students;

Whereas public charter schools—

(1) give parents the freedom to choose public schools;

(2) routinely measure parental satisfaction levels; and

(3) must prove the ongoing success of the charter schools to parents, policymakers, and the communities served by the charter schools or risk closure;

Whereas a 2015 report from the Center for Research on Education Outcomes at Stanford University found significant improvements for students at urban charter schools, and compared to peers of traditional public schools, each year those students completed the equivalent of 28 more days of learning in reading and 40 more days of learning in math;

Whereas parental demand for charter schools is high, and there was an estimated 9 percent growth in charter school enrollment between fall 2014 and fall 2015; and

Whereas the 17th annual National Charter Schools Week is scheduled to be celebrated the week of May 1 through May 7, 2016: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the students, families, teachers, leaders, and staff of public charter schools across the United States for—

(A) making ongoing contributions to public education;

(B) making impressive strides in closing the academic achievement gap in schools in the United States, particularly in schools with some of the most disadvantaged students in both rural and urban communities; and

(C) improving and strengthening the public school system throughout the United States;

(2) supports the ideals and goals of the 17th annual National Charter Schools Week, a week-long celebration to be held May 1 through May 7, 2016, in communities throughout the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities during National Charter Schools Week to demonstrate support for public charter schools.